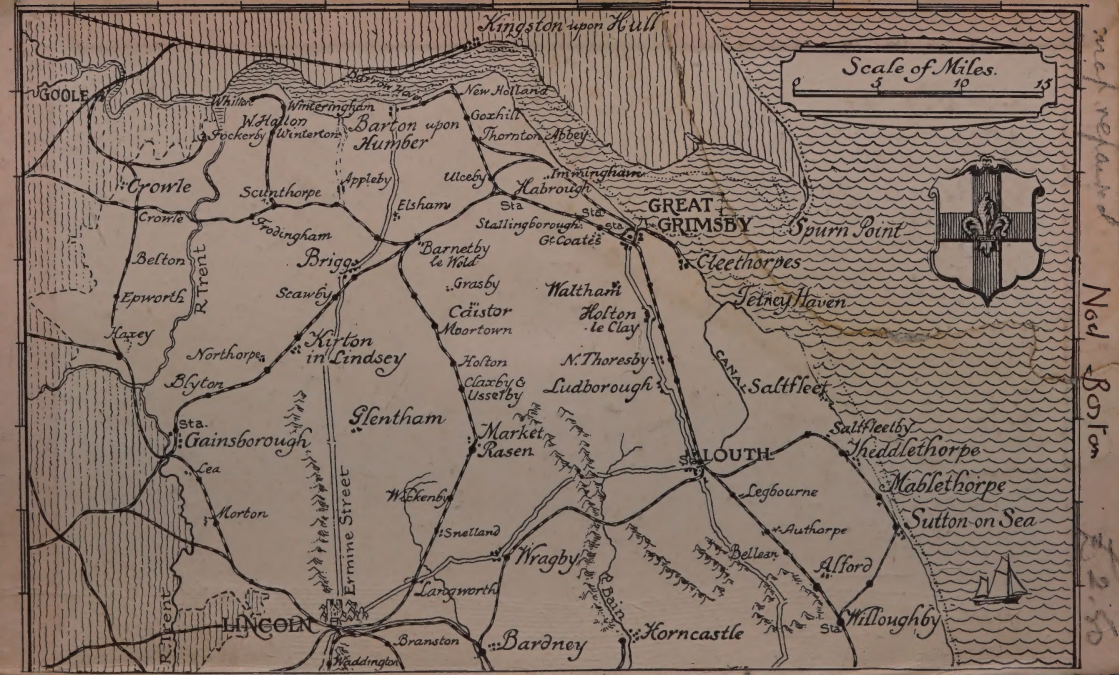
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Sykehouse
Whitton
Winteringham
Winterton
Hollon
Frockerby
Barton upon Humber
New Holland
Goxhill
Thornton Abbey
Immingham
Habrough
Ulceby
Appleby
Scunthorpe
Crowle
Elsham
Sta
Stallingborough
Sta
Gt Coates
GREAT GRIMSBY
Spurn Point
Cleethorpes
Tetney Haven
Frodingham
Belton
R Trent
Epworth
Haxey
Brigg
Barnetby le Wold
Grasby
Scawby
Caistor
Moortown
Waltham
Holton le Clay
Kirton in Lindsey
Northorpe
Blyton
Holton
Claxby & Usselby
N. Thoresby
Ludborough
CANAL
Saltfleet
Saltfleetby
Sheddlethorpe
Mablethorpe
Sutton-on Sea
Glentham
Market Rasen
Sta
Gainsborough
Lea
Morton
Ermine Street
Wickenby
Snelland
Wragby
Legbourne
Authorpe
Bellear
Alford
Langworth
Bain
Horncastle
Willoughby
Sta
LINCOLN
R Trent
Branston
Waddington
Bardney

LINCOLNSHIRE
a map of
RAILWAYS
and Connections
Navenby
Kirkby Green
Scopwick
Tattershall
Wainfleet
Gibraltar Pt.
Digby
Leadenham
Ruskington
Sibsey
Old Leake Sta.
Claythorpe
Sleaford
Langrick Ferry
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WASH
Aunsby Sta.
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R. Upbrick ; Tadcaster

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from A. L. H.

22/8/38.

E. B. Bishop

See Page 319
Thirsby X
Fenham

LINCOLNSHIRE

GRANTHAM CHURCH

LINCOLNSHIRE

By

J. CHARLES COX

LL.D., F.S.A.

With Twenty-eight Illustrations from Photographs, Two Maps and Two Plans

---

"Now in upon thy earth, rich Lincolnshire,
I strain"

Drayton

LONDON
METHUEN & CO. LTD.
36 *Essex St. Strand*

First Published in 1916

I HAVE VENTURED TO DEDICATE
THESE HUMBLE LITTLE PAGES TO MY
FRIEND AND COUSIN,

EDWARD TUCKER LEAKE,

THE SENIOR MEMBER AND SUB-DEAN OF THE
CHAPTER OF LINCOLN,
CHANCELLOR FROM 1877 TO 1898,
IN MEMORY OF SEVERAL HAPPY DAYS
SPENT AT THE CHANCERY DURING
EASTERTIDE, 1915, ON THE OCCASION OF
THE LAST OF MANY VISITS TO THE
GLORIOUS MINSTER.

PREFACE

IT was not until several efforts had failed to induce several well-qualified gentlemen long resident in the county to write a "Little Guide" to the great county of Lincolnshire, that I consented, perhaps rashly, to fill up the gap in this series.

My acquaintance with this vast shire, the most diversified in the whole of England, began more than half a century ago. Since that time my visits to different parts of the county have been fairly frequent, and sometimes of extended length. For the purposes of this little book, some of my personal knowledge of particular districts, which was getting time-worn, has been revived by excursions undertaken in 1913-15. But I dare not have attempted to cover the whole ground if I had not secured the generous and most kindly co-operation of the very two gentlemen who were most competent to give it, namely, the Rev. G. E. Jeans, vicar of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, and the Rev. J. Clare Hudson, vicar of Thornton, Horncastle. These two friends not only gave me excellent advice and information, but undertook the labour of reading the proof sheets. Mr Jeans, a well-known ripe scholar in several directions, is the author of Murray's *Handbook to Lincolnshire* (published in 1888, 2nd ed. in 1903), admittedly the very best of that series; his help cannot be exaggerated; among other favours, he put at my disposal his very thorough manuscript

index volume, alphabetically arranged, of printed sources of information as to every parish and township in Lincolnshire. Mr Clare Hudson, for some time Prebendary of Asgarby, was co-editor of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* from 1888 to 1899; he has most kindly accompanied me on some of my recent excursions, giving me the full advantage of his wide local knowledge.

Several gentlemen, both clerical and lay, have recently supplied me with specific information as to the parishes with which they are connected, but as they have been individually thanked it would be an unnecessary trespass on restricted space to print their names. An exception, however, must be made with the Rev. John Blew, rector of Scotter, Gainsborough, from whom I received particular courtesy.

In the seventies of last century, when I paid repeated visits to the fascinating city of Lincoln, in order to consult the capitular muniments owing to the close connection between that Chapter and the leading churches of Derbyshire, special facilities were given me by the late Archbishop Benson, at that time Chancellor of Lincoln. I had also the good fortune to learn much at first hand as to the minster, city, and its surroundings from Bishops Mackenzie and Trollope, Precentor Venables, and Sir Charles Anderson. In later days, when enjoying the hospitality of the revered and saintly Bishop King, I learnt to appreciate the research of Dr Mansel Sympson, to whose books on *Lincoln* (1906), in Messrs Methuen's series on "Ancient Cities," and on *Lincolnshire* (1913), in "Cambridge County Geographies," I am much indebted in these pages.

The constant aim of this series of handy books, known as "Little Guides," ever since their first

inception in 1900, has been to produce small manuals, alphabetically arranged, dealing with counties as a whole, primarily for the benefit of visitors and tourists, but sufficiently accurate in their information to be appreciated in their outline accounts by residents. In a county of such magnitude, it has been found impossible to give even a brief paragraph to each parish, and upwards of 130 of the less important parishes have had to be relegated to an Appendix, with about a line or two apiece.

I can scarcely hope, even with the assistance of friends, to have escaped all errors or slips. I shall be grateful to anyone sending corrections to my private address.

J. CHARLES COX

LONGTON AVENUE,
SYDENHAM, S.E.
Eastertide, 1916

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MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE . . . [*At End*

LINCOLNSHIRE

INTRODUCTION

I. Area, Population, and Divisions

LINCOLNSHIRE, on the shores of the North Sea, is the second largest county in England. On the north it is bounded by the Humber and Yorkshire; on the west by Nottinghamshire; on the south-west by Leicestershire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire; whilst on the south-east, beyond the Wash, are Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The Humber, the North Sea, and the Wash are the bounds on the north and the east.

From north to south this great county measures 75 miles, and from east to west 45 miles. The area of the whole administrative county is 1,705,293 acres. The main point to be remembered about Lincolnshire is that it is divided into three great parts, each of which is as big as an average county, and has strongly marked characteristics. Moreover, they each have their own Quarter Sessions and County Councils, as well as separate rota of magistrates.

I. *Holland.* Area, 268,992 acres. The County Council meets alternately at Boston and at Spalding. It is much the smallest of the three, consists exclusively of fertile fenland, and abounds in canals and dykes.

II. *Kesteven.* Area, 465,878 acres. The County Council meets alternately at Grantham and Sleaford.

It is the prettiest division, and is mostly of an undulating and wooded character, but has a broad strip of fen on its eastern side, running along the right bank of the Witham.

III. *Lindsey*. Area, 970,423 acres. The County Council meets at Lincoln. It occupies more than half the county, and is so varied that it preserves all English features except the mountainous. Its special characteristic is the broad strip of marshland, quite distinct from fenland, which stretches from Friskney to Grimsby and Barton-on-Humber.

	1811	1831	1861	1891	1911
Asterby	199	231	304	166	141
Belchford	416	517	638	403	323
Colsterworth	506	889	1163	894	789
Doddington	196	230	283	178	239
Enderby Bay	96	114	81	59	57
Fulletby	913	250	303	161	163
Glentham	319	399	516	369	351
Hemswell	283	347	465	338	310
Keal, West	451	484	511	350	284
Laughton	360	441	515	418	367
Moorby	105	154	128	91	83
Norton Disney	235	210	196	181	163
Partney	296	389	457	345	359
Rigsby	93	99	102	90	79
Scotton	443	494	482	337	276
Sturton, Great	130	138	179	126	114
Tetford	410	690	793	481	374
Thurlby	99	145	142	112	110
Wellingore	613	752	943	602	584
Willoughby	456	557	785	524	519

Throughout the 19th century and the dawn of the 20th, Lincolnshire has steadily grown in population. In 1801, it was 208,625; in 1821, 283,058; in 1841, 362,602; in 1861, 412,246; in 1881, 469,919; in 1901, 500,022; and in 1911, 563,960. But the growth has been almost entirely in the larger towns and industrial centres. The foregoing table has been prepared as an example of the disastrous drain on rural population which has been going on throughout England for the last hundred years, as illustrated by a score of Lincolnshire country parishes; they are but samples of many others quite as bad up and down the county.

II. General Physical Features and Survey

The popular notion as to Lincolnshire is that it is a dull, flat plain, with no beauty or attractiveness save for its larger towns and its many fine churches. This libel largely results from the too exclusive use of railways, which naturally run through the flattest and most dreary district, or if they do reach undulating or well-wooded country manage to conceal it from the passengers by means of steep banks or tunnels. The truth, however, is that it is a county with many delightfully wide and extensive views, with many a hill and hollow, and with a fair share of scenery that may, with no exaggeration, be termed distinctly picturesque. But all this will not be revealed save to those who make use of walking, riding, driving, or cycling. There is also, of course, motoring for the wealthy tourist, but for one who uses such a mode of locomotion sensibly, there are a score who are tempted to whirl on at breathless speed, unobservant of surroundings. To study the picturesque from a motor-

car is next-door to an impossibility ; the impression gained is at the best but visionary.

There are four words which the stranger to Lincolnshire, if he is intending to study the county or any material part of it, should strive in the first place to understand, namely, Wold, Cliff, Marsh and Fen. Perhaps the best meaning of Wold, as in use elsewhere, *e.g.* the East Riding of Yorkshire or in parts of Kent, is "a down or champion ground, hilly and void of wood." The Lincolnshire Wolds are part of a great line of chalk hills extending, but with occasional breaks, from Scarborough to Salisbury Plain. In this county they form a long backbone of hills in the centre of the Lindsey division, rarely reaching to 500 feet in height, running north and south. This purely hilly country, extending southwards to 8 miles in width, but lessening to a width of about 2 miles north of Caistor, is characterized by bad byroads, in many parts only fit for pedestrians. Many of the small Wold villages nestle in hollows or valleys and are exceptionally pretty. The highest point of the Wolds is near Walesby, where the hill is 530 ft. ; it drops to 130 ft. at Barnetby-le-Wold, but at Saxby it rises again to 350 ft., and afterwards averages 200 ft. up to Ferriby on the Humber. Grand views are obtainable from many places on the Wold. Perhaps the finest sweep of landscape all round is obtainable from the top of the Pelham Pillar in Cabourn parish ; but there is a very noble prospect from the village of Burton-Stather, on an almost isolated block of the chalk wold.

A second long line of hill is usually termed the Cliff. This range is of oolite limestone, and stretches from Winteringham on the Humber to Grantham, near the southern limits of the county. Its general elevation

is only some 200 ft., but has for the most part a sharp escarpment rising almost abruptly about 100 ft. from the western plain. The Cliff is interrupted by a great gap at Lincoln, and again by a smaller one at Ancaster, where it rises to 500 ft. In this latter neighbourhood it is called the Heath.

If an ordinary dictionary is consulted, it will be found that the first meaning assigned to "marsh" is "fen," and *vice versa* the first meaning assigned to "fen" is "marsh"! But in Lincolnshire these words have meanings diametrically different. Neither of them now bears the meaning of "marshes," though that doubtless was quite applicable to both in bygone times. The chief difference is that the Fens were originally swamps fed by the fresh water of river floods, and by streams running down from the hills, whereas the Marsh or Marshland was rendered a swamp by the inundation of the sea. The Fens, once perpetually flooded, now, by a succession of able engineering schemes, drained and under tillage, have been transformed into fertile corn and root lands. The reclaimed Marsh on the coastline is, on the contrary, nearly all pasture land of the richest character; it forms some of the most valuable grazing ground in the kingdom.

It is a great mistake to imagine that either of these great level districts is dull and dreary. To the true lover of nature there are a hundred attractions of an exceptional character, both in flora and fauna, as has been expressed in glowing prose by Charles Kingsley, and in some of his best descriptive verse by Alfred Tennyson. It is generally admitted that nowhere else in the United Kingdom, amid the vast stretches of uninterrupted level and of open sea, can the artistic eye discover such wondrous effects

of skies and cloudland, or witness such flaming glories or evanescent tints of sunrise and sunset.

It may be remarked that a true piece of unreclaimed fen has happily been preserved near Dogdyke station on the navigable river Witham, close to the confluence of the river Bain and the Catchwater drain. The Marsh can be best studied at Marsh Chapel and North Somercotes.

The county is provided with yet a third level district in the Isle of Axholme on the further side of the Trent. It measures about 19 miles long by 9 broad. Owing to careful draining, nearly the whole of its 50,000 acres are highly productive in corn, potatoes, rye-grass and seeds.

The closest and most detailed attention has been given during the past half-century to the geology of the county, and in addition to the fine series of coloured maps of the Geological Survey (1872–1887), and the various "Sheet Memoirs" and "General Memoirs" (1875–1893) by the same authority, there are a large number of valuable and important works, as well as many papers on local geology in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*. To those who are not experts in this fascinating science, the summary given by Dr Mansel Sympson in his "Lincolnshire Geography" (1914), of the "Cambridge County Geographies" series, is strongly recommended. He tells us that the various strata occurring in Lincolnshire run in lines roughly from north to south, but that their dip or slope is towards the east, each stratum being overlaid by the next, so that the oldest rocks are on the west side of the county. "On the surface of Lincolnshire, there are no traces of any rocks older than the Secondary or Mesozoic Group, except in the form of erratic blocks or boulders of granite

brought by glacial action from Scandinavia or the mountains of the Lake district."

When considering the general physical features of the county a few words must be added as to the erosion or accretion of the coast, which is exceptionally low and flat. The land near the edge varies from 4 ft. to 20 ft. above the sea-level. All along the coast, from the Humber to the Wash, can be seen traces of a submerged prehistoric forest. In historic times part of Clee parish has been absorbed, the parish of Itterby has been swallowed up, and the signal-house south of Cleethorpe has been three times set back out of reach of the sea. Mablethorpe St Peter, and Saltfleet have each lost a considerable area together with their church. Part of Ingoldmells has been encroached upon, whilst Leland, about 1530, said of Skegness "sumtym a great haven towne, the old towne clean consumed and eten by the sea."

The sea has, however, amply repaid its erosion in some quarters by accretion in others. Between 1853 and 1905, Lincolnshire lost 400 acres, but during the same period she gained 9106 acres, chiefly from material discharged into the estuaries by rivers and streams, especially in the Wash. It is calculated that since the Norman conquest over 330,000 acres of Lincolnshire have been reclaimed from the sea or from the waters of the fen.[1]

III. Communications: Past and Present

The chief Roman roads, the greater part of which are still in use, are the Ermine Street, King Street, and Foss Way.

[1] See Section IX of Dr Sympson's *Lincolnshire Geography*.

The Ermine Street, starting from Pevensey, enters this county at Stamford, skirts Grantham, passes through Doncaster to Lincoln. From the Newport Arch at Lincoln, it passes in a perfectly straight line (in full use for the first 17 miles) to Flashmire on the Humber, near Winteringham.

King Street was a *via vicinalis* of the Ermine Street; it ran from Castor in Northamptonshire, passing through Deeping, Bourne, and Sleaford to Lincoln. In the latter part of its course, it is almost identical with the Heath road between Lincoln and Sleaford.

The Foss Way ran straight from Exeter, Bath, and Leicester to Lincoln, where the great road from the west joined the Ermine Street, the main Roman road to the north. Their actual junction was in front of the Gilbertian priory of St Catherine, where the first of the Eleanor Crosses was erected. The Foss Way, after passing through Newark, enters this county just beyond Brough.

There were other Roman byroads in the county, including a branch from the Ermine Street called Tilbridge Lane, a few miles north of Lincoln, and crossing the Trent at Marton proceeded to Littleborough and Doncaster. Another led eastward through Welton and Market Rasen to Grimsby. But the older antiquaries were too zealous in the detection of supposed Roman roads on shadowy evidence.

The earlier maps of the county are unfortunately destitute of road markings, but Morden's map, *c.* 1720, shows three entering the south of the county, two of which are Roman, and the third from Crowland to Boston. In connection with the roads of the old posting, coaching, and riding days of the beginning of last century, it is always well to study *Paterson's Roads*, the general handbook of our touring grand-

fathers and great-grandfathers. This substantial, and now rare book, gives in its later editions, short descriptions of all market towns and gentlemen's seats, with other scraps of information often valuable to the local topographer. In the 18th edition, published in 1829, now before us, every bridge over which a road passed, and every toll-gate that checked the traveller are marked. A note to the route from Boston to Lynn states that "a great inconvenience on this line of road ($9\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Boston) has been remedied by the construction of a bridge over the Foss Dyke, the crossing of which frequently occasioned considerable delay, and was not altogether unattended with danger."

As to railways, the geographical position of Lincolnshire shuts it off from the main lines of most of our railway systems, but a glance at the map of stations on the inner covers at the beginning of this book will suffice to show that the county is now well served by railways, except in the Wolds. The Great Northern main line enters the county from Peterborough at Tallington, and passing a bit of Rutland at Essendine, whence there are branches to Stamford, Bourne, and Sleaford, re-enters it at Little Bytham, and runs through Grantham to Newark, leaving the county at Claypole. (Stamford can also be reached direct from Peterborough by the Midland Railway.) From Grantham there are branch lines to Lincoln, Sleaford, and Boston. Most of the Lincolnshire system diverges from the main line at Peterborough, entering the county at Deeping St James, and running to Spalding, a great junction, and Boston, where it bifurcates. One part runs to Kirkstead, the junction for Woodhall Spa and Horncastle; the other, the East Lincoln, keeps from 6 to 10 miles from the coast all the way through Alford and Louth to

Grimsby, with branches at Firsby to Spilsby and Skegness. A loop from Willoughby to Louth gives access to Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe. Only two lines in this part run east and west, one from Kirkstead to Little Steeping, made to shorten the route from Yorkshire towns to Skegness; the other from Bardney to Louth.

The Great Central Railway (absorbing the system previously known as the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire line, as well as the short-lived Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast line) has opened up various tracts of country in this county which has previously been without railway accommodation, notably in connection with the vast new docks of the port of Immingham.

An important cross-country line, owned jointly by the Great Northern and Midland, running from Melton Mowbray to King's Lynn, passes through Bourne, Spalding and Holbeach.

The Great Eastern has a line through Lincoln almost entitled to the word "main," coming north through Cambridge, Ely, and Marsh, and thence to Spalding and Sleaford; and it also runs from Lincoln to Gainsborough, and thence to Doncaster. Boat trains from the north and west also pass on this latter route to Harwich for the Continent.

There are also light railways of recent development, through the Isle of Axholme, and in the north and north-east of the county.

The canal system of Lincolnshire was of ancient origin, and at one time of great commercial value, but much of it has been absorbed by the railways. The greatest evidence of successful Roman engineering is the Foss Dyke, a canal joining the Trent at Torksey

with the Witham at Lincoln. Another fine piece of Roman engineering was the Carr Dyke, 57 miles in length. It begins near Peterborough, and connects the Nene and the Witham, but this seems to have been a purely drainage undertaking. Henry I. is stated by Hovenden to have made a long canal from Torksey to Lincoln, though possibly he only cleared out an ancient dyke, and by diverting into it water from the Trent, made it navigable for shipping. This canal was given by James I. to the city of Lincoln, who granted it in 1740, on a long lease, to Richard Ellison; it is now controlled by the Great Northern Railway, and there is a certain amount of barge traffic both to Gainsborough and Boston. Other canals are (1) the Stainforth and Keadby canal, which cuts across the Isle of Axholme, connecting the Don and the Trent; (2) the Louth canal, connecting that town with the sea at Tetney; (3) the Sleaford Navigation, connecting Sleaford with the Witham below Tattershall; and (4) the Grantham canal from that town to the Trent at Nottingham. There is also the New Cut for the Ancholme river, and the Horncastle canal, a scheme of 1792, whereby the river Bain was made navigable to the Witham at Tattershall. But almost all these canals fell into the hands of railway companies, and are comparatively little used, or have fallen into abeyance.

With the exception of the Trent, the rivers of this county are small and slow. The Trent enters the shire in the west near Newton and Ketilthorpe, and forms the Notts boundary of the county as far as West Stockwith, where the Isle of Axholme intervenes. When it joins the Yorkshire Ouse the name of the two rivers are absorbed in the Humber. The Trent is navigable as far as Gainsborough for vessels drawing

20 ft. of water. Here at certain seasons, there is a tidal wave called the Eagre, which runs up for about 14 miles past that town.

The Witham rises in the S.W. at South Witham, takes a horse-shoe of about 70 m., and, after passing through Grantham, Lincoln, Tattershall and Boston, reaches the Wash and the sea.

The Ancholme rises at Fillingham in the N. midlands of the county, and flows northward to the Humber through Brigg; it has been made navigable nearly to its head.

The Langworth river, about 9 m. long, rising in Hackthorn and Buslingthorpe joins the Witham 7 m. east of Lincoln.

The Bain, 24 m. long, rises at Ludford, passes Burgh-on-Bain, Donington, Horncastle, and Tattershall, and falls into the Witham at Dogdyke.

The Glen, 31 m. long, rises at Somerby, passes through Pinchbeck, and joins the Welland at the Reservoir.

The Welland enters the shire at Stamford, and after passing Market Deeping, Crowland, and Spalding, falls into the Wash at Fossdyke.

The Nene only belongs to this county from Tydd St Mary until, having passed under Sutton Bridge, it enters the Wash.

IV. Flora and Fauna

In remote times the fenland of Lincolnshire was the site of great woods. Vast stores of bog timber have been found a few feet below the surface of the peaty soil. It used to be said that this recovered timber showed traces of human hands, but Mr

EAGRE ON THE TRENT, GAINSBOROUGH

Skertchly, the geological expert, who began a thorough investigation into the peat-buried timber in 1874, failed to find a single instance of human handiwork, and, by an ingenious calculation, showed that about 5000 B.C. is the latest possible date for the formation of the newest part of the peat. Among this buried timber he found many oaks that were 80 ft. long, whilst some were 90 ft., and attained to 70 ft. before throwing out a single branch. Some of the firs were 3 ft. in diameter and 70 ft. in height.[1] The gradual change from the splendid woods of prehistoric times to the treeless swamps of the undrained fens was one of nature's most wonderful transformations.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, it may fairly be assumed that the trees of that period were almost entirely oak. In only one case, namely Spalding, is the nature of the wood stated; on that manor there was a wood of alders worth 8s. a year. Considering the absence of all timber throughout the Fens and the Marsh, Lincolnshire was fairly well equipped with wood. The total acreage of underwood was, in round numbers, 9000 acres, and of wood for pannage 11,900 acres. To these must be added estimates for the several large woods measured by the mile or furlong, so that the woodland of the county towards the close of the 15th century was about 35,000 acres.

The southern part of the Kesteven division was a forest (using the word in its old signification as a great preserve of wild game) in pre-Conquest days; it formed part of the possessions of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. The bounds of this forest were much enlarged in the days of Henry I. The northern part

[1] Miller and Skertchly, *Fenland Past and Present* (1878).

of Kesteven forest was discharged from its obligations in 1204; in that year King John disafforested the marshes pertaining to the towns of Donington, Quadring, Gosberton, and Surfleet. In 1230 Henry III. disafforested the whole of Kesteven.

The reports of the Board of Agriculture for Lincolnshire in 1794 and in 1799 yield much information as to the extent of the woodland, and as to its planting and management on various estates.

The chief scientific planting in Lincolnshire during the 18th century was that accomplished by Sir John Banks at Revesby, but that has been far surpassed both in quantity and in tabulated results by successive Earls of Yarborough on the Brocklesby and Manby estates. During the present century the yearly average of trees planted on the Yarborough property has been about 250,000. At the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition of 1905, the astonishing number of 157 specimens of different timbers grown on the Earl of Yarborough's Lincolnshire properties were shown. In several of the parks there are oaks, hornbeams, and misletoe-bearing hawthorns of considerable age; in Haverholme Priory Park there is the largest willow in England; it has a girth of 26 ft. at 5 ft. from the ground.

The official returns of the last quarter of a century show a steady growth in arboriculture in this county; the woodlands, including coppice and plantations, now exceed 45,000 acres.[1]

The drainage of the fens, and the cultivation of commons and wastes, have destroyed a number of interesting and rare plants, but nevertheless the

[1] This account of woodlands is much condensed from my article on Forestry in vol. ii. of the *Vict. Co. Hist. of Lincolnshire* (1906).

county is remarkable for the meeting of various kinds and species of plants, as pointed out by Dr F. A. Lees, which generally live on different soil and at different altitudes. As might naturally be supposed, Lincolnshire, with its numberless dykes is rich in aquatic and marsh plants. It is not possible in these pages to make any attempt at even a skeleton outline of the plant life of the county.[1] Following Dr Sympson, in *Lincolnshire Geography*, we must be content with a mere paragraph as to their brighter or more remarkable examples. In May the woods in all parts glow with the tender blue of the wild hyacinths, whilst the lily of the valley luxuriates in woods near Lincoln, and in the parish of Scotter. The two nightshades are fairly common, and the odious henbane is occasionally found. The beautiful grass of Parnassus, the marsh gentian, the bog pimpernel, bitterwort, and two kinds of smilax occur in shady situations. One species of plant has only been found in this county and in the Isle of Ely, namely, *Salinum curvifolium*.[2] Samphire appears in abundance on certain parts of the coast, and is largely gathered for pickling. Cranberries used to be abundant at Mossbury and Cranberry Fen near Friskney. Arthur Young (1799) estimated its area as 300 acres; in good seasons the crop amounted to 4000 pecks; and the price to pickers was 5s. a peck.

Under Fauna, the Mammals come first, of which there are about 50 species. Bones of the bear, beaver, red deer, wild horse, wolf, and wild boar have been

[1] See the Rev. E. A. Woodruffe Peacock's *Critical Catalogue of Lincolnshire Plants*.

[2] *Murray's Guide* gives a long list of varieties with their botanical names, viii-x.

dug up in the peat in various places ; the last of these was hunted as late as early part of the 16th century. The wild cat has become extinct within recent memory ; the pine-marten and the polecat are said to linger on, but in great rarity. Both otter and badger are fairly abundant. Weasels and stoats are common. There are bats of five species. Hedgehogs, moles, shrews of three kinds, and the field-mouse are plentiful, and so, too, are squirrels. The dormouse occurs in woods and hedgerows of the south-west ; the harvest mouse is very rare. The old black rat has almost gone. Rabbits abound, particularly on the sandy moors of the north, whilst hares are frequent and large on the Wolds. Seals,[1] both common and grey, are frequently to be seen along the coast line, and on the sandbanks of the Wash. Lincolnshire is a great hunting county, consequently there is not the slightest fear of the fox becoming extinct. Four packs hunt exclusively in the county, namely, the Brocklesby, Burton, Blankney, and Southwold, whilst the Belvoir and Cottesmore hunt partly in Lincolnshire. Wild red deer were hunted by James I. in Kesteven Forest. There is a small herd of red deer in Grimsthorpe Park said to be their descendants. In Saxton's map of 1576 two parks are marked at Grimsthorpe, namely, "The Red-deer pk." and "The Fallow-deer pk." The fallow-deer parks now number seven, Brocklesby, Belton, Grimsthorpe, Haverholm, Normanby, Scrivelsby, and Irnham. When Evelyn Shirley wrote his delightful book in 1867, there were two other deer parks, namely, those of Syston and Easton.

[1] In 1912 the Wash seals were estimated at 500, and the Eastern Sea Fisheries Association offered 5s. for each seal killed.

The Birds of the county are delightfully varied, for its long sea-board invites migrants from over the North Sea; about 200 species visit or remain. The ordinary inland birds and migrants are to be found on the Wolds or Cliffs and their adjacent levels. The nightingale seems to have increased of recent years, especially about Woodhall Spa. The bittern has vanished; the last one was shot in 1848. The huge heronry at Cressy Hall, near Surfleet—where Tennant in 1760 counted 30 nests in one tree—has disappeared, but there is a heronry at Evedon, and one or two others along the Witham. The last kite's nest was taken in 1870, and within the last half century the marsh harrier and the hen harrier have ceased to breed in the county; and the buzzard, formerly common, has not been seen since 1855. Sparrow-hawks are fairly common, and also the kestrel, but in lessening numbers. The hobby is an occasional summer visitor, and the merlin a winter one about the coast. The short-eared owl disappeared about 1890, but the other three species of owls continue to breed. All the larger hawks would continue to nest, being birds of passage, in this county, if it were not for the guns of the ignorant gamekeepers. They are a numerous race, for pheasants are very largely preserved. Grouse and black game have, however, comparatively recently disappeared, but partridges are very abundant. Snipe, woodcock, and golden plovers are by no means rare. Before the great drainage schemes the fen and shore birds were far more numerous and varied than at present, and the duck-decoys produced large incomes. On the salt marshes large numbers of knots, curlew, dunlin, ringed plover, redshanks, etc., may frequently be seen, whilst a few wild geese occasionally come flying

over. But such delightful birds as the avocet or the ruff may be looked for in vain. The absence of these and others, that weathered drainage and embankment, have in truth fallen victims to the selfish amassers of British-killed specimens. At Scawby and Manton there are great breeding grounds of thousands of the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundas*), though many miles inland.[1]

Of the reptiles, the most interesting and exceptional is the natterjack (*Bufo calamitas*), whose loud chirp may be heard on the sandhills at Mablethorpe.

Entomologists find the butterflies and the moths of Lincolnshire highly interesting, though not quite so abundant or varied as those of Cambridgeshire. Among the butterflies may be mentioned the Purple Emperor, the brown hairstreak, the greasy fritillary, the chequered skipper, and the beautiful marbled white. The large copper, now extinct, was taken at Morton Carr, near Gainsborough, by very old collectors now living. A large number of interesting and rare moths pertain to this county; the deaths'-head moth occurs near sandy potato fields.

V. History

The history of Lincolnshire in so small a work as this must perforce be confined to a brief skeleton of salient points, and is set forth under periods, and, after the Conquest, under specific dates.

[1] As to the fen birds, see Wheeler's *Fens of South Lincolnshire* (1895), 473-6. There is a fine collection of local birds and eggs at the Lincoln Museum.

GULL PONDS, TWIGMOOR, SCAWBY

Roman Period. The long-sustained Roman occupation, with Lincoln as its capital, is dealt with in other sections, such as Communications and Antiquities, and also under the city of Lincoln. It was part of the large province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*; and the British people occupying the Fen district were termed the Coritani by Ptolemy in A.D. 120. In 426, the last legions departed, and the whole system of banks and dykes to keep out the sea were neglected, and ere long the recovered tracts were left to be all covered by floods.

Mercian Period. After the Romans had left, there was for a time complete chaos. To resist the invading Picts and Scots, King Vortigern is supposed to have invoked the aid of Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, and with their aid to have defeated the northern invaders at Stamford. In 475 Hengist is said to have ravaged the county, and to have captured Lincoln as well as London and Winchester, but that they were regained in 487 by the British under Ambrosius. There is much during this period that is hopelessly vague and contradictory. All that appears to be certain is that the English from across the seas landed in great numbers; that they were chiefly of the Anglian race; that they met with strenuous British resistance in Lincolnshire; and that the conquered lingered for some time by the side of the conquerors. As to the tribal nature of these Anglian invaders, Lindsey, Gainsborough, and Spalding are reminders of the Lindisfaras, the Gainas, and the Spaldingas, whilst the Gyrwas are specially associated with the fen. Bede tells us that so extensive was this Anglian invasion, that their continental homes were left desolate and empty on account of the superior attractions of this part of the well-tilled Romanized province.

The immigrants brought paganism with them, sufficient to obscure the possible remnants of the earlier planted Faith. Lincolnshire was at one time Mercian and at another Northumbrian. In 638 Paulinus preached the Word to the province of Lindsey, "converting the governor of the city of Lincoln, whose name was Blceca, with his whole family." In 678 Egfrid, King of Northumbria, captured Lindsey from Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and had Eadhed consecrated the first bishop of Lindsey.

Danish Period. Towards the close of the 8th century, a second pagan invasion swept over this shire, obliterating, to a great extent, Christianity during its progress. Direct evidence of their definite settlement along the coast-line is to be found in several place-names, such as Mable*thorpe* and Saltfleet*by*, and Ketil*thorpe* and Saxil*by* along the Fossdyke. In fact, nearly 300 names of towns and villages in Lindsey and Kesteven give evidence of a Danish source, and the Norse influence still strongly tinges the local dialect. Meanwhile the pirate invaders pursued their cruel work of burning and pillaging church and monastery. For fifty years or more the see of Lindsey was in abeyance. In 673-4 a furious onslaught was made on the county, and Burgred, the last of the old line of Mercian kings, was driven out. As the Danish occupation matured, Lincoln and Stamford became two of the Five Burghs where Danish law definitely prevailed. In 941 Stamford owned Edward the Elder as lord. The Danish tyrant, King Sweyn, died at Gainsborough in 1014. The choice of the host fell upon Cnut as his successor; and Ethelred drove him for a time from Lindsey, but he returned in 1016, and Lincolnshire submitted to his rule.

Under Edward the Confessor most of this county was ruled by his son Alfgar.

1068. William the Conqueror visited Lincoln and restored the castle. He divided up the county between twenty-three Normans.

1069. Earls Edwin and Morcar, with 240 ships, landed on behalf of Edgar Atheling on this side of the Humber, but were almost all captured by the king's forces.

1140. The Empress Maud took up her residence in Lincoln castle, but the city surrendered to Stephen, and Maud escaped.

1147. Lincoln given up to Stephen; he entered with great pomp, and passed his Christmas there.

1155. Henry II. was crowned a second time at Wickford, near Lincoln.

1174. Roger de Mowbray, Constable of England, a chief supporter of the rebellious barons, surrendered to the loyal men of Lincolnshire, who razed his stronghold in the Isle of Axholme.

1210. A Parliament assembled at Lincoln, whereat William, King of Scotland, did homage to King John.

1216. King John, after losing his baggage, and nearly his life in the Wash, rested at Swineshead Abbey. Being attacked with dysentery, he was carried on a litter to Sleaford, and thence to Newark, where he died.

1217. The associated barons, who were in alliance with the French Prince Louis, were decisively defeated at Lincoln on June 4th by the Earl of Pembroke, regent of the young King Henry III.

1226-7. A *De Banco* Roll, makes record of whales having been landed in that century at Hoyland, Saltfleetby, Mablethorpe and Humberstone, and it was alleged that whenever such a kind of fish was

landed the king was entitled to the head, and the queen to the tail.

1291. Queen Eleanor died on November 20th at Hareby, near Lincoln. The first stage of the funeral journey was at Lincoln, where Edward I. interred the viscera.

1301-2. A Parliament assembled at Lincoln on January 21st, which affirmed Edward I.'s right to the throne of Scotland, and objected to papal interference.

1305. Edward I. wintered at Lincoln and confirmed Magna Charta.

1306. Edward I. immured Mary, wife of Christopher Seton, a sister of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, at Sixhill Priory.

1307. The mayor and burgesses of Grimsby hanged a priest, Richard of Nottingham, for theft, whereupon the Bishop of Lincoln excommunicated all that had any hand in it.

1316-17. A Parliament assembled at Lincoln on January 28th, granted men and money to Edward II. in his war against Scotland. A second Parliament was held here in July.

1320. A Parliament of Edward III. was held at Lincoln concerning peace with Scotland.

1341. To a general levy of wool, granted to Edward III., Lincolnshire contributed 1265 sacks.

1359. When Edward III. was preparing to invade Brittany, the Lincolnshire ports contributed largely to his ships and men. Boston furnished 17 ships and 361 men, Grimsby 11 ships, Barton-on-Humber 5, Saltfleet 2, Wainfleet 2, and Wrangle 1.

1396. John of Gaunt married, at the Minster, his third wife, Lady Catherine Swinford.

1461. Lincolnshire was not much disturbed in the

Wars of the Roses at their outset, but after the battle of Wakefield the county had its share in the bitter fruits of the war between the rival houses. Margaret, with a large Lancastrian force, aided by the Scotch and by French adventurers, made Grantham and Stamford pay terribly for their Yorkist loyalty.

1471. Edward achieved a signal victory over a Lancastrian rising in this county at a place still known as Bloody Oaks, a few miles north-west of Grantham. Lord Willes and Sir Thomas Dymoke were executed at Stamford, and other leaders at Grantham.

1483. Richard III. signed the warrant for the execution of Buckingham at the Angel Inn at Grantham.

1485. Henry VI. returned thanks at Lincoln Minster for the crowning victory of Bosworth.

1536. A serious rising against the suppression of the lesser monasteries broke out in Lincolnshire. It was mercilessly suppressed, and Henry VIII., after treacherously promising pardon to the ring-leaders, caused them to be hanged at Tyburn or otherwise executed, including the Abbots of Barlings and Kirkstead, and Lord Hussey. Their heads and quarters were gibbeted among the towns and villages of the shire. The King in his fury described Lincolnshire, in a State paper, as "one of the most brute and beastalie of the whole realm."

1643. Three contests of importance in the county, viz. at Grantham, Lea Moor, and Winceby.

1644. Lincoln stormed on May 6th by the Earl of Manchester; the governor, Colonel Francis Fane, and 800 royalists were taken prisoners.

VI. Distinguished Natives

We can only afford a page whereon to mention the names and places and dates of birth of a few of the more distinguished natives of Lincolnshire, arranged alphabetically. In so large a county, it would be an easy matter considerably to extend this roll of honour.

Anderson, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice; Broughton, *c.* 1540.

Cecil, William, Lord Burghley; Bourne, 1520.

Fox, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Ropsley, *c.* 1450.

Fowler, William, antiquary; illustrator of Roman tesselated pavements and old glass; Winterton, 1761.

Franklin, Sir John, Arctic explorer; Spilsby, 1780.

Henry IV.; Bolingbroke, 1367.

Langton, Stephen, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury; Langton, *c.* 1160.

Newton, Sir Isaac, philosopher; Woolsthorpe, in Colsterworth parish, 1642.

Sempringham, St Gilbert de, founder of the Gilbertines; Sempringham, 1063.

Smith, John, Captain, Virginian colonist, rescued by Princess Pocahontas; Willoughby, *c.* 1579.

Stukeley, William, antiquary; Holbeach, 1687.

Tennyson, Alfred Lord; Somersby, 1809.

Waterland, Daniel, divine; Walesby, 1673.

Wainfleet, William, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Magdalen College, Oxford; Wainfleet, *c.* 1400.

Wesley, John, founder of Methodism; Epworth, 1703.

Whitgift, John, Archbishop of Canterbury; Grimsby, 1530.

VII. Industries

Lincolnshire is *par excellence* an agricultural county. Out of a total acreage of 1,705,293 acres, arable land in 1911 claimed 1,113,743 acres, and permanent pasture 517,925 acres. The corn crops are so excellent that barley crops yield 2 bushels per acre above the average, oats 8 bushels, wheat 6 bushels, and peas and beans 7 bushels, all above the average per acre. The potato-growing area of this shire is 20,000 acres larger than that of Yorkshire, the next on the list.

The county has a well-earned reputation for breeding and raising stock, and stands third in the number of cattle, being only surpassed by Yorks and Devon. Of late years Lincolnshire has possessed a breed of cattle of its own; 90 per cent. of the cattle now bred in this shire are Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns. In sheep she is only surpassed in number by Yorks and Northumberland, and possesses a special large breed known as the Lincolnshire Long-Wool. For pigs the county takes fourth place; the two favourite breeds are known as the Large White, and the Lincolnshire Curly-tailed. The county stands only second to Yorks for the number of her horses. The Lincolnshire Shire Horse has been famed for several generations. The horse fairs of Lincoln and Horncastle are two of the most famous in the kingdom; there are also horse fairs at Alford, Boston, Caistor, Corby, Donington, Gainsborough, Holbeach, Louth, Market Rasen, Scotter, Spilsby, Stamford, and Tattershall.

Lincolnshire was completely transformed by the general adoption of the policy of enclosure during the 13th century. A village of the old days, where open arable fields prevailed almost everywhere, has been described as "a group of farmers and labourers

surrounding a church or environed by three or four open and extended arable fields." The old churches of the fenland and the marsh were built on sites which were formerly oases in the watery desert, and are not unfrequently the only parts above high-water mark. In one of the tables drawn up by the Board of Agriculture (see their General Report on Enclosures of 1808) shows that the enclosure Acts for this county, from first Queen Anne to 1797, numbered 172, very far in excess of any other county save Yorkshire. Another table of the Acts passed in the first forty years of George III. gives the numbers as 210. The acres of waste land enclosed during this later period amounted to 20,225 acres in the Holland division, and in other parishes to about 40,350. The landowners reaped immense advantages; the official and detailed reports of the Lincolnshire Commissioners certified that upon an average rents were trebled by enclosure, but in the last year or two of the 16th century they leapt up still higher. Thus early in the 19th cent. the rents of the whole of the marsh and fens, which before enclosure averaged 4s. 8d. per acre, were nearly quadrupled, for the current average rent was then 15s. 5d. In the Holland fens the average reached to 27s. The clergy, too, profited largely by the rise in tithes, or by grants of land in lieu of tithes. There can, too, of course be no doubt that the enclosures brought about a great increase in the aggregate supply of human food which must, broadly speaking, have been to the advantage of the country at large. But it is equally certain, and is fully admitted in the report issued in 1806, that the poor were as a rule great sufferers through the operation of these Acts. In almost all cases the poor could no longer maintain the cow

which they had been in the habit of keeping on the common or waste, and the same with geese, whilst they were severely restricted in the shape of peat for fuel. Mr Partridge, the vicar of Boston, thus briefly testified as to the result in that parish of substituting enclosure for the open field :—

"*Increased*—Oats, 5000 to 1 ; beans, 300 to 1 ; barley, 40 to 1.

Diminished—Beasts, one-third ; horses, one-third ; sheep, one-half ; geese, 100 to 1."

Again, the minister of Canwick, in the North Kesteven division, returned an elaborate statement from which it appears that the 69 cows had been reduced to 34, and the working horses from 73 to 53, as the result of this Enclosure Act.

Of special cultivations mention may be made of mustard grown for seed about Spalding and Holbeach ; of the vegetables of the Isle of Axholme, especially celery ; of a favourite county vegetable "Good King Henry," or mercury, a kind of perennial spinach ; of fields of white poppies, for "poppyheads" and opium ; of some woad (see *Little Guide to Cambs.*) round Boston ; and particularly of flower farms for daffodils, narcissus, and tulips, chiefly near Boston and Spalding.

In the years succeeding the Conquest, a chief industry of the county was a rough kind of woollen manufacture, but the clothing trade of Lincolnshire went abroad during the troublous times of John and Henry III., never successfully to return. In 1291 Lincoln was made a Staple town, that is to say, a place where wool was sold, weighed and certified ; it was thence sent down the Witham to Boston. But in 1361 the staple was transferred to the latter port.

The undrained Fens used to be a great source of

income, and provide much employment through the abundant supply of waterfowl. For the capture of these, cunningly contrived decoys were used, of which one can still be seen at Ashby, near Burringham, on the Trent.[1]

Another source of profit to the fenmen was from cutting the great reeds for thatching, in the days when tiles were but little used.

Geese used to be kept in enormous numbers on the commons, but nine-tenths of them disappeared, as has been already stated, under the Enclosure Acts of the 16th cent. Feather factories are still to be found in various parts of the county, especially about Spalding. The feathers arrive in huge sacks from the farmers and poultry-dealers. The fine feathers are separated from the coarse by cyclone machinery, and the latter are then purified by condensed steam; the refuse is sold for manure to fruit growers.

There are large crushing machines for linseed at Lincoln and Gainsborough for the production of cattle-cake.

As might be expected in such a county, there are extensive agricultural implement works, more especially at Gainsborough and Lincoln.

As to mines and minerals, the ironstone of Swinethorpe and Frodingham in the north-west of the county began to be systematically worked and smelted about the middle of last century. There are now five firms engaged in smelting in that district. At Caythorpe there are open workings of the Middle Lias ironstone. At Greetwell and Monks Abbey, just east of Lincoln, siliceous ironstone, found in the

[1] See a most interesting article on past and present Wild Fowling in the *Vict. Co. Hist. of Lincolnshire*, ii. 514-519.

lowest layer of the Lower Oolite, is worked partly in the open, and partly by galleries driven into the Cliff. Near Claxby and Nettleton there are also gallery workings in the Middle Neocomian layer of ironstone.

The chief building stone is the famed Lincolnshire Limestone chiefly quarried at Ancaster and Wilsford. Many churches on the Wolds and in the Marsh are of the picturesque local green sandstone, but it is unfortunately very perishable. The clay on Lincoln hill and below the Cliff is largely used for brickmaking.

In 1911, 2,155,759 tons of iron ore were raised in the county, and 18 furnaces produced 496,383 tons of pig-iron. In the same year the number of persons employed in mines and quarries were 1529 underground and 250 above.

This county used to be as celebrated for its freshwater fish as it now is for sea fish. Its eels and pike were famous in mediæval days; large pike are still caught, but the once valuable salmon fisheries of the Trent and Humber are unproductive. There is some good trout-fishing in the upper waters of the Witham. Grimsby, from a small town of 9000 inhabitants in 1860, has leapt into the foremost fishing port in the world, with a population in 1911 of 74,633, and with a magnificent fleet of 564 steam fishing-vessels, having a tonnage of 41,648.

VIII. Antiquities

Of Prehistoric and Palæolithic man, no traces have as yet been discovered in Lincolnshire, but a great variety of Neolithic flint implements, such as knives, spear-heads, and arrow-heads have turned up in

different places, especially on the peat moors around Swinethorpe. Several trays containing over 1000 specimens have been presented from that district to the Lincoln museum; they include various tiny and delicately chipped implements known as pigmy flints. Five boats or canoes, in each case hewn out of a single tree-trunk, have been dug up in the county, namely two at Lincoln, one at Scotter, and two at Castlethorpe near Brigg.

Of the Bronze Age there are many relics, several of which enrich the Lincoln museum, such as swords, celts, spear-heads, daggers, shields, and pottery of good design. There was a small bronze find at Caythorpe in 1864. The City and County Museum possesses a fine bronze sword found in the Witham, near Lincoln. The Earthworks of Lincolnshire have not as yet been properly excavated or studied, but some of the more important appear to belong to this age; such are the camp at Honington with a triple rampart, the extensive earthworks called Moats at Irby-on-Humber, the camp at Kyme with double ramparts, and the great mound at Hoo Hill near Fulletby. There are some hut-circles at Tetney Lock.

The Iron Age is commemorated in the early smelting works at Manton, and the Witham has yielded up many swords, shields, and spear-heads of this period.

Of the four centuries of the Roman period, Lincolnshire retains a vast number of traces. The roads have been already mentioned under "Communications," and much will be found under Lincoln in subsequent pages. There were also important stations at Horncastle, Ancaster, and Caistor; and camps at South Ormesby, Yarborough, and Alkborough. Beautiful tesselated pavements have been

discovered in various localities, several of which have been since unhappily destroyed ; but fortunately they were all faithfully illustrated in colours by Mr William Fowler, of Winterton, in his magnificent work (1804-24). These formed the flooring of the halls of the residences of wealthy Romans, and show the state of security of this part of the country during the Roman-British period.

The Saxon and Danish antiquities, excepting the numerous Saxon churches and monumental stones of the next section, on the earlier of which the pagan Danes left traces of their devastating fires. The science of earthworks is as yet in its infancy in this county, so that it is not possible to assign periods to the later ones save by guesswork.

Numismatics, however, come to our assistance, for coins are extant, minted at Lincoln, of Alfred and most of the succeeding monarchs up to the Conquest ; they afford a strong proof of the importance of that city in the later Saxon and Danish times.

IX. Ecclesiology

The material of the old Lincolnshire churches is (1) the excellent local limestone, usually known as Ancaster, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln and southwards on the Cliff ; (2) Barnack stone from Northants, used fairly frequently in the south and south-west ; (3) the local green sandstone on the Wolds and in the Marsh ; and (4) local chalk in a few instances, notably at Legbourne.

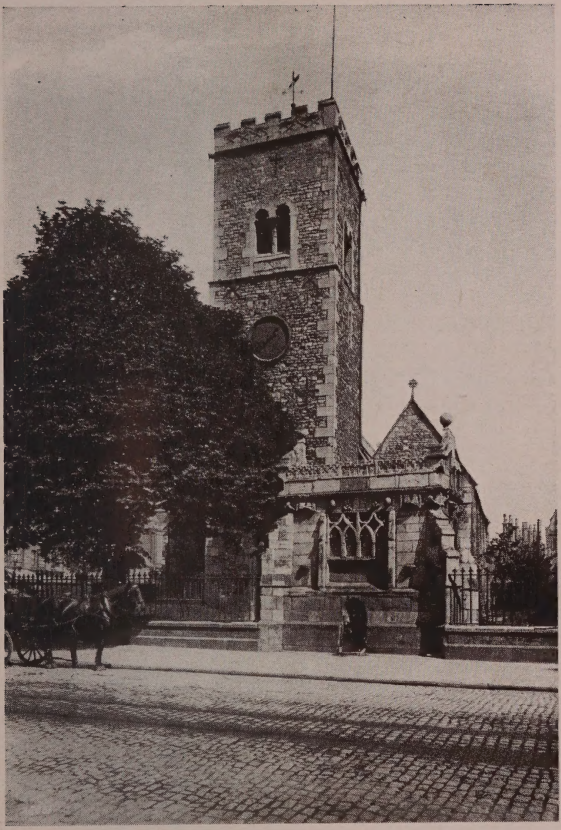
It is the best county for the study of Saxon architecture, notably at Barton-on-Humber, Broughton, Caistor, Hough-on-the-Hill, and Stow. The Saxon

unbuttressed towers number thirty. In the Domesday Book 322 churches are enumerated. Under Lincoln it is stated that there were two new churches built on the waste, and Professor Freeman chose to assume that they were the churches of St Mary-le-Wigford and St Peter-at-Gowts, thence he started the theory that the early Norman builders either followed the Saxon style or employed Saxon builders. But the fact is that Freeman was completely mistaken in his surmise, as has been shown by Dr Sympson (*Lincoln*, 333-34). This strange theory has found strong support recently in the person of Mr Hamilton Thompson, a most able ecclesiologist and antiquary (A.S.L., cxix., 40-70; also *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire.*) But after considerable study of Saxon architecture, up and down the country, often in company with the late Mr Micklethwaite, and having visited all those towers (many of them for a second time in 1914-15), we have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing the whole of them to be of Saxon origin.

Then, too, Saxon stone-work in the shape of monumental and other stones occur in at least 19 churches, and there are several other cases in which there are pre-Conquest remains in the body of the church. It is hoped that the following list of Saxon ecclesiastical remains in upwards of 60 churches is fairly complete.

In this list *t.* = tower; *l. and s.* = long and short work; and *x* = remains of a cross or other Saxon stones.

Alkborough, *t.*
Bag Enderby, *x.*
Barnoldby-la-Wold, *s. wall.*
Bassingham, *font* (?).
Barton-on-Humber, St Peter.
Bottesford, two sundials.
Bracebridge, *t.*



ST. MARY-LE-WIGFORD AND CONDUIT, LINCOLN

Branston, *l. and s.*
Broughton, *t.*
Burton Pedwardine, *x.*
Cabourne, *t.*
Caistor, *t.*
Castle Bytham, *x.*
Clee, *t.*
Coleby, *t, x.*
Colsterworth, *x.*
Corringham, *t.*
Cranwell, *l. and s., t.*
Creeton, *x.*
Crowle, *x.*
Cuxwold, *t.*
Digby, *l. and s.*
Dowsby, *x.*
Edenham, *x.*
Glentworth, *t.*
Great Hale, *t.*
Harmston, *t.*
Heapham, S. doorway, *t.*
Harpswell, *t.*
Holton-le-Clay, *t.*
Hough-on-the-Hill, *t. stair*
Laceby, S. doorway.
Lincoln, St Benedict, *t.*
,, St Mary-le-Wigford, *t.*
Lincoln, St Peter-at-Gowts, *t.*
Little Bytham, *l. and s.*
Manby, *x.*
Market Deeping, *x.*
Marton, *t.*
Miningsby, *x.*
Nettleton, *t.*
Ropsley, *l. and s.*
Rothwell, *t.*
Rowston, *x.*
Scartho, *t.*
Scotter, S. *doorway.*
Skillington, *l. and s., x.*
Springthorpe, *x.*
Stewton, *chancel arch, x.*
Stoke Rochford, *x.*
Stow.
Stainby, *x.*
Swallow, *t.*
Tallington, *l. and s.*
Thurlby, by Bourne, *t.*
Upton, *W. of chancel.*
Waith, *t.*
Willoughby, *t.*
Wilsford, *quoins of nave.*
Winterton, *t.*
Witham, North, *x.*
Worlaby, *t.*

In the following lists only the most striking examples of the county's wealth of glorious churches are named. The churches of Lindsey, with a few notable exceptions, were often small and somewhat mean, especially in the central Wold district. In Kesteven district there are a multitude of fine churches, chiefly of Ancaster

stone, and famed for their spires. In Holland it is almost impossible to overrate the size and beauty of the parish churches; in most cases Barnack stone was used, conveyed by water along the drains.

Of the *Norman* period, the finest piece of work is the W. font of the Minster (of two periods, *c.* 1070 and 1140. At Stow there are good examples of both early and late Norman. Clee has arcades of two periods of Norman. Whaplode has a fine Norman nave.

Of the *Transitional* period, between Norman and Early English, the three western bays of Whaplode are good examples. There is also striking Trans. work at Deeping St James, Grantham (2 bays of the nave), and Long Sutton.

Early English of the earlier part of the 13th century is splendidly illustrated in Lincolnshire, especially in St Hugh's quire of the Minster (1180-1200); the west front of Crowland Abbey; also at Bottesford, Grimsby, Weston, and that gem St Leonard's Chapel, Kirkstead. In this period towers first began to carry genuine spires, as at Frampton, Rauceby, and Sleaford, and more especially in the lead-covered timber spire of Long Sutton.

The early *Decorated, or Geometrical,* Style has wonderful examples, the crowning feature being the lovely angel quire of the Minster (1256-1280). The north aisle of Grantham, and Caythorpe and Spalding, are perhaps the next most striking of this period.

The later, or flowing, *Decorated* is chiefly characterized by the three grand churches of Boston, Grantham, and Heckington, the last of which is perhaps the typical queen. Ewerby (with a fine broach spire), Helpringham, Silk Willoughby, Welbourne, and Winthorpe ought also to be named as diversified examples.

The *Perpendicular,* an entirely English and essenti-

ally national style, is also splendidly illustrated in this county, specially in the Marshland, as at Grimoldby, Marsh Chapel, and Theddlethorpe All Saints, also at Sedgebrook. Spireless towers now become frequent, as Boston "Stump," 293 ft. high, and Louth, 300 ft. high.[1]

A great deal of restoration of Lincolnshire parish churches has been effected within the last 65 or 70 years; this work is, like Martial's epigrams, some good, some bad, but mostly moderate. If we are competent to form an opinion, we feel confident in saying that the work in this direction of the late Mr Hodgson Fowler was always good and conservative.

Of church fittings, *Altar slabs* should possibly claim the first place; we must refer to the Index for all the examples hitherto noted, over a score in number. Mediæval altar *Reredoses* may be noted at Canwick, Fiskerton, Theddlethorpe All Saints, Theddlethorpe St Helen, and Saltfleetby All Saints.

As to *Fonts*, perhaps the best are—

Norman — Cabourne, Cadney, Clee, Cuxwold, Holton-le-Clay, Osbournby, and Scartho.

Transitional—Lincoln Minster and Thornton Curtis (black marble from Belgium), Barnetby (lead), Fulbeck, and Silk Willoughby.

Early English—Belton by Grantham, Stow, Thorpe St Peter, Thurlby-by-Bourne, and Weston.

Decorated—Barrowby, Bradley, Ewerby, Grantham, Strubby, Maltby, and Swaton.

Perpendicular—Bag Enderby, Bourne, Dunsby, Frieston (and cover) Quadring, Stamford All Saints (Purbeck marble), Pinchbeck, and Surfleet.

[1] The reader is requested to make use of the Index, very many more examples of these different periods, and of all the chief inner fittings of the churches, are there set forth.

Seven of the Lincolnshire fonts bear inscriptions, namely, Bourne, Bradley, Dunsby, Quadring, South Ormsby, Threckingham, and Wold Newton.

The *Screens* of the county are not only numerous but of the highest interest. Tattershall collegiate church has a most remarkable stone screen. Of those of wood, the most noteworthy are to be seen at Alford, Cotes-by-Stow (panelled rood-loft), Ewerby, Folkingham, Swinderby, and Theddlethorpe All Saints. Kirkstead chapel retains two large fragments of the earliest English screen-work, dating from the beginning of the 13th century. Sleaford's canopied screen has been rightly termed "superb." [1]

There are two grand series of stalls, both of them, *c.* 1370, at Lincoln Minster (108), and at Boston (64); the former are canopied. Some good stalls may also be noted at Brown's Hospital Stamford, Pilham, Stewton, Swaton, Tattershall, and Winthorpe.

There are also several most interesting examples of well-carved *Bench-Ends*, chiefly with poppy-heads. Perhaps the best are at Halton Holgate, Coleby, Croft, Wellingore, Silk Willoughby, and Theddlethorpe All Saints.

As to *Pulpits*, there are but two or three pre-Reformation examples, as at Claypole, Cotes-by-Stow, and Tattershall. There are a few good specimens of Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Carolean times; Navenby, Skirbeck, and Wrangle are Elizabethan; dated examples occur at Croft (1615), Boston (1620), Burgh (1623), Skidbrook (1628), and Friskney (1659).

Hour Glass Stands occur at Belton, Bracebridge, Boultham (and glass), and Hammeringham.

As to *Lecterns* there are two of stone on the

[1] See Dr Sympson's admirable article on *Lincolnshire Screens*, A.S.L. vol. xx.

SLEAFORD CHURCH

screen or pulpitum of Tattershall. Old brass eagles at Croft, Edenham, Lincoln Minster (1667), and Long Sutton. At Keddington is a wooden eagle; there are also old wooden lecterns at Epworth and Swaton.[1]

There are glorious early remains of *Painted Glass* in the Minster. There are at least fifty churches in the county wherein portions of ancient glass remain. The best and most considerable relics are to be seen at Barnoldby-le-Beck, Carlton-Scroop, Edenham, Heydour, Messingham, Stamford (Brown's Hospital, also St John's and St George's), Tattershall, and Wrangle.[2]

Monuments are varied and considerable. For lists of stone *Effigies* see lists in Index. There are fine series of monuments to the St Paul family at Snarford, to the Willoughbys at Spilsby and Edenham, to the Monsons at South Carlton, and to the Heneages at Hainton. As to *Brasses*, they are numerous. A full list has been issued by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, in a supplement to *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, and we believe they are all named in the subsequent pages under their respective parishes. The two earliest are Bushingthorpe, *c.* 1270, and Croft, *c.* 1300. The other principal brass effigies are at Gunby, Irnham, Laughton, Pinchbeck, South Kelsey, and Spilsby, and a grand series at Tattershall.

Bells. North's *Church Bells of Lincolnshire* gives full accounts of 2034 bells. The earliest dated bells are three at South Somercotes, 1423.

The *Religious Houses* of the county numbered 124,

[1] See my *Pulpits and Lecterns* (1915), pp. 65, 123-4, 160, 172, 184, 191.

[2] See Dr Nelson's *Ancient Painted Glass in England* (1913), 136-147.

including monasteries, nunneries, friaries, preceptories, and hospitals. The Index can be consulted for the sites they occupied, under the names of the different orders. Of Crowland and Thornton abbeys, there are considerable remains. The parish church of Bourne was the nave of Bourne Abbey, and parts of the parish church of South Kyme were also conventual. At Stamford there are some Norman remains of St Leonard's Priory church. There are also some abbey remains at Spalding. At "Monks Abbey," Lincoln, is the ruined chapel of a small Benedictine friary. Lincoln also possesses parts of the house of the Grey Friars, now used as a museum. Of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Barlings, part of a tower pier is standing, whilst Tupholme, of the same order, has parts of the refectory and reading pulpit. The house of Temple Bruce Preceptory is standing, and there is also a fragment of Kirkstead Abbey. The sites of the abbeys of Bardney, Louth Park, and Revesby have been uncovered. There are no remains above ground of any of the ten Gilbertian houses, and the assertions, often made, that the parish churches of Sempringham and Alvingham are parts of the priory churches are not true.

X. Military and Domestic Architecture

The following are the chief military remains otherwise than camps or earthworks—Lincoln Castle, Norman; Somerton Castle, 1201, where King John of France and his son Philip were imprisoned in the 14th century; and Tattershall Castle, a splendid piece of brickwork of the 15th century. A three-storied tower is all that remains of the castle of Kyme

between Sleaford and the Witham. Of many other castles, strong and famous in their day, only mounds and ditches remain ; such are the castles of Sleaford, Folkingham, Bolingbroke, Carlton, and Bourne. Nor must Grimsthorpe Castle, with a small fortress of 13th-century work, be omitted.

Domestic architecture is represented by the two Jews' Houses, the reputed palace and stables of John of Gaunt, the Priest-Vicar's Court of 1280 and 1398, the Chancery of 1316 origin, and the ancient remains of St Mary's Guild House, all in Lincoln. The Angel Inn at Grantham was founded in the 14th century ; Wainfleet School is a good example of 1484 brickwork. Gainsborough Old Hall was built in the days of Edward IV. Ayscoughfee Hall, now the museum, at Spalding was built *c.* 1420. The Stone Bow, Lincoln, has some good 15th-century half-timbered work. The half-timbered manor-house of Knaith is early 16th century ; and so are the stone manor houses of Great Ponton and Irnham. Scrivelsby Court has an ancient gateway of late Perp. Thorpe Hall, 1584, is an interesting Elizabethan house. To the same reign belong the ruined manor house at Torksey, and those of Bassingthorpe, North Carlton, the Red Hall at Bourne, and the splendid 1600 house at Doddington.

Most of the cottages and smaller farmsteads now standing are of brick ; but in the villages on or near the cliff there are small stone houses with high gables and mullioned windows resembling those of the Cotswolds, of the 16th and early 17th centuries. Such houses can be seen at Caythorpe, Brant Broughton, Leadenham and Navenby.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN LINCOLNSHIRE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

For a certain number of small and less important parishes, see Appendix.

The position of any place can be readily ascertained from the map on the initial fly-leaves, which contains the names of the railway stations. Where there is no railway station at the place, the distance and general direction of the nearest station is given in brackets.

Abbreviations:—
A.S.L. = The Lincolnshire Reports of the Associated Architectural Societies.
L. N. and Q. = Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.
Norm. = Norman, from 1066 to 1160.
Trans. = Transitional, from 1160 to 1216.
E.E. = Early English, from 1216 to 1260.
Geom. = Geometrical Decorated, from 1250 to 1290.
Dec. = Curvilineal Decorated, from 1290 to 1348-49.
Perp. = Perpendicular, on to the end of the Gothic style.

Note.—All the styles more or less overlap each other; their exact dates are only approximate.

Aby (4 m. N.W. from Alford). Church (All Saints) pulled down many years ago. Greenland, a hamlet and chapelry, also had a church (St Mary), occasionally used in 18th cent. Here was a small priory of Cistercian nuns founded by Eudo de Grainsby and his son Rafe de Aby, *c.* 1150. At its dissolution in 1536 there were ten nuns although it was only worth £63 a year. The prioress, Anne Gudwyk, obtained a pension of £10, the other nine nuns were turned out with pittances of 20s. each. No remains.

Addlethorpe (3½ m. N.W. from Skegness stat.) is a

small village with a church (St Nicholas) on rising ground, which, though bereft of its chancel in 1706, is an exceptionally fine example, entirely of Perp. work. It consists of clerestoried nave of 5 bays with aisle, porch, and substantial W. tower. The beautiful porch has a parapet delicately carved with intertwining foliage. On the apex is a well-cut crucifix, and at the back of this cross is a small figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child. There are figures of angels on the angle buttresses. Within, to the right, is a large holy-water stoup, and above it a small image-niche. Against the E. wall is the following inscription :—

The Cryst that suffered
Grette pangs and hard
Hafe mercy on the sowle
of John Godard
That thys porche made
And many oder thynges dede
Them for Jesus Cryst
Qwyte hym hys mede.

The octagonal font has an embattled edge to the bowl, and a much enriched shaft.

The special glory of this church is its wealth of old woodwork, perhaps the best throughout the county. The old rood-screen now stretches across the blocked-up chancel arch like a large reredos. There are parclose screens at the E. end of each aisle, and a good deal of other screen-work at the W. end of the aisles. Under the tower arch is a screen bearing the following inscription in raised ornamental letters over the door-way :—*Orate p'anima Johanes Dudeck senior et uxor' ejus.* The church is seated throughout with the original benches, which have good poppy-head ends with curved elbow rests. There is a noble

old roof over the nave, with the pulley-block for the rood-light in the centre of the tie-beam nearest the E. end. On one of some new rafters close by is inscribed, "Struck by Fireball, June 27, 1850." There are some good bits of old glass in the tracery of the windows of the N. aisle. Against the N. wall is a black letter creed of Elizabethan date. The N. side of the church is notable for the grotesque figures surmounting the 6 buttresses, 3 of which bear scrolls. One of the scrolls has long ago lost all trace of lettering. A second one bears this couplet, the exact lettering being a little doubtful :—

God for ihs m'cy bryng them to blys
Yt have p'd to ys.

A third has the single line :—

Of God's saying coms no ill.

(A.S.L., i. 79-80 ; xxi. 155-6.)

ALFORD, on the edge of the Marshland and 6 m. from the sea, is a small neat market town with 3 main streets, and a fine open area as the market-place. The church (St Wilfrid) is mainly Dec. ; it was much restored in 1868-9 under Gilbert Scott, when the W. tower was heightened, and a second N. aisle built. The S. porch has an upper chamber. Note the fine Dec. sedilia ; the later Dec. rood-screen with traces of gilding and colour ; the Jacobean pulpit ; fragments of 14th-cent. glass ; and the magnificent alabaster tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Robert Christopher, 1666, and wife, 1667. Pop. 1911, 2394.

Algarkirk is so called after Earl Algar, who fell at Stow Green in 870 when resisting the Danes. The fine cruciform church (Sts Peter and Paul) stands in a park amid clumps of trees ; it was sumptuously

but too drastically restored by Carpenter in 1851. The central tower (with a low modern leaded spire), porches, N. transept, nave and transept arcades are E.E.; the chancel Geometrical; the S. aisle of nave, the chancel aisles, and the transept windows Dec.; and the clerestory Perp. The transepts, like those of Spalding, have double aisles. The bowl of the font is of Purbeck marble. Under the tower are the kneeling brass effigies of Nicholas Robertson, merchant of the staple of Calais, 1498, and of his two wives Isabella and Alice. There are some Norm. fragments in the vestry. (A.S.L. x. 191-8.)

Alkborough (2¾ m. W. from West Halton stat.) is a pleasant village on the E. side of the Falls of the Trent, where the Ouse and Trent unite to form the Humber. the church (St John Baptist) was given to Spalding priory by its founder, Thorold, in 1052. The lower part of the tower is plain rude Norm., and even possibly of Thorold's time. The font is Norm. The nave arcades are both E.E., the S. the latest. Beneath the wooden porch is an E.E. door-way. The chancel was rebuilt in 1887. There was here a small cell of Spalding with 3 monks, a secular chaplain, and a prior; it came to an end in 1220. But Spalding priory had a grange in this parish at the time of the dissolution. A maze, known as "Julian's Bower," is cut in the grass on the summit of a cliff to the W. of the church. It is 44 ft. across and is supposed to have been the work of the monks in the 12th cent. This maze has been imitated in the floor of the church porch.[1]

[1] This maze is now the only one in the county; there used to be others at Appleby and South Horncastle. The name given to several of these mazes of Julian's Bower appears to have been a mediæval conceit to

East Allington and *West Allington* form a parish on the borders of Leicestershire (1½ m. N.E. from Sedgebrook stat.); united in 1872. The church of the former is a plain building retaining some E.E. features; it has a double bell-gable at the W. end. The church of West Allington (Holy Trinity) stands in the grounds of the Hall; it has a Trans. or late Norm. arcade to the N. aisle, and there is a Jacobean pulpit. The cross on the village green is comparatively modern.

Althorpe parish includes the townships of Althorpe and Keadby, and the hamlet of Derrythorpe, all in the Isle of Axholme, on the W. bank of the Trent. There is a ferry from Althorpe to Burringham, and another from Keadby to Gunness stat. The church (St Oswald), built in 1483 by Sir John Neville, is a fine building of advanced Perp. On the tower are the Neville arms quartering those of Newmarsh and Mowbray. At the restoration of 1868 the sedilia were found to have been erected on a marble slab with a small effigy of William de Lound, who was instituted to the rectory in 1355.

Alvingham (4 m. N.E. from Louth stat.) is a small village pleasantly situated in the vale of the Lud. Here a double Gilbertine priory was founded about 1150, holding *inter alia* the two churches of Alvingham and North Cockerington, which stand within the same churchyard, and were both within the priory precincts.

Immediately on entering the churchyard the small parish church of North Cockerington (St Mary), stands on the left. It consists of small chancel and

associate them with the classical complicated evolutions of Iulus and his companions in the game of Troy (*Æneid* v. 543-603). On this puzzling subject, see an article by Bishop Trollope in vol. xv. of the *Arch. Journal*.

nave, with wide S. aisle and a low stuccoed tower at the W. end of the aisle. The chancel shows part of a Norm. string course on the N. side and also the head of a small Norm. light. There is a large three-light early 14th-cent. window in the middle of the N. wall of the nave, with plain intersecting mullions. The arcade of two arches supported by a circular pier to the S. aisle appears to be 13th cent. In this aisle are the mutilated remains of the alabaster effigy of a knight of the first half of the 14th cent.; the knight's head is missing, but the large lion at his feet is almost perfect. The plain octagonal font cannot be later than the date of the effigy. (A.S.L. xxiv. 106-7, 114-17.)

Alvingham parish church stands more in the centre of the churchyard; it has the interesting dedication to St Adelwald or Ethelwald, Bishop of Lindisfarne, 724. It consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower. Most of the old features of the church are of the 14th cent., which is certainly the date of the beautifully-moulded archway into the tower. The octagonal font is 14th cent., but stands on an inverted 15th-cent. capital as a shaft. There are some noteworthy fragments of gold and white stained glass in the N. window. There are three-sided balustraded altar-rails of late 17th cent. date. The whole church is ceiled, and the general appearance of both these churches and their seating is somewhat squalid (1910). The churchyard paths are thick with grass as though very little frequented. (A.S.L. xxiv. 106).

The Bishop Hugh de Wells, early in the 13th cent., provided that the two churches were to be served by one vicar, for whom the priory was to assign a suitable manse, provide him with a deacon, and pay

him 6 marks a year. The priory was dissolved on 24 September 1538, when the prior and 7 canons and the prioress and 11 nuns were provided with pensions.

Ancaster, between Grantham and Sleaford, was a Roman station (probably *Causennæ*) on the Ermine Street. The camp formed a parallelogram enclosing 9 acres; the fosse can still be clearly traced; it is irregularly divided by the main street. Thousands of Roman coins and numbers of other relics have been turned up from time to time; a Roman kiln was found in 1865 close to the E. side of the Ermine Street; and in 1885 a Roman wall 7 ft. wide was found opposite Ancaster Hall, together with a vase containing coins. Interesting relics found in the churchyard in 1831 are kept at the vicarage (A.S.L. vii. 53-60).

The famed Ancaster stone of this district, the Lincolnshire limestone, an Inferior Oolite which hardens on exposure, is still largely quarried in this parish 2 m. to the S. of the village, and in the adjacent parish of Wilsford. It was much used in some of the best churches of the later mediæval period in this county and Notts, and is now in much request for stone dressings in London.

The church (St Martin), of Ancaster stone, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with S. porch, and W. tower with spire. The N. arcade of the nave is massive Norm., the S. arcade E.E. There is a good Norm. font (late), and Norm. traces in the chancel. Parts of the rood-screen are worked up into the pews. In the porch are two stone effigies of priests, and some stone coffins in the churchyard.

Anwick (2 m. S.E. from Ruskington stat.). The church (St Edith), with good tower and broach spire,

is wholly Dec., save for the N. arcade and N. door-way, which are E.E. The chancel was restored to its original length in 1901. In opening out the rood-stair during a restoration of 1859, some Norm. shafts and a coloured Virgin and Child came to light. A portion of a churchyard cross on the E. side.

Appleby is a pleasant village in the N. of the county on the Ermine Street, in which there is the base of an old cross. The church (St Bartholomew) has been so much rebuilt and "improved" on a costly scale that it has lost all historical interest. About 1 m. E. of the station are some slight remains of Thornholme priory, a house of Austin canons, founded by King Stephen. At the time of the dissolution there were 9 canons besides the prior.

Asgarby, near Sleaford (2 m. W. from Heckington stat.). The church (St Andrew) has a good Dec. nave, E.E. priests' door-way and piscina in the chancel, and disproportionately large Perp. tower, with crocketed spire supported by crocketed buttresses. The aisles and clerestory are also Perp. (A.S.L. vii. 7, 8).

Ashby-cum-Fenby (3½ m. S.W. from Holton-le-Clay stat.), at the foot of the Wolds, has an interesting and diversified church (St Peter), with Norm. S. door-way, Trans. N. arcade, E.E. tower, aisle, and belfry, with Trans. and Dec. chancel, and good Perp. font. Under the tower are parts of the rood-screen, and a cross-legged knight's effigy, *c.* 1300. In the N. aisle is a fine monument to Sir William Wray, 1617, and his wife Frances (Drury). In the chancel is another large monument to Susanna Drury, sister to Lady Frances.

Ashby-de-la-Launde (2½ m. W. from Digby stat.). The church (St Hibald) was largely rebuilt and much

spoilt in 1854; but the tower is plain E.E., and there is a Dec. N. arcade. There is a Dec. font. A monument to Edward King, 1617, his 2 wives, 3 daughters and an infant, was mutilated in 1854; but the kneeling effigies are now arranged on each side of the chancel walls, and the inscription affixed to the chancel arch. Edward King built the adjacent Hall in 1595, some parts of which are incorporated with the present building.

Ashby Puerorum (5 m. N.E. from Horncastle stat.) derives its name from an estate in this parish, given at an early date to the support of the singing boys of Lincoln cathedral. The church (St Andrew), much restored, is chiefly E.E., but it has Perp. windows and tower. There are brass effigies to Richard Lytleburye, 1521, and wife Elizabeth, 1523. There is also a later brass with effigies of a man, wife, and 10 children, probably of the same family. (L.N. and Q., Apr. 1912.)

West Ashby (2¼ m. N. from Horncastle stat.). The church (All Saints) is Perp., but beneath the fine S. porch is a Norm. door-way; it was much restored in 1873.

Aslackby (3 m. N.W. from Rippingale stat.) is a scattered village on the road from Bourne to Sleaford. A castle, said to have been founded by one of the Wake family, used to stand here; there are now some slight remains of earthworks on the W. side of the church. Aslackby was the seat of an important preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded by Hubert de Rye in 1164. When the Templars were suppressed, the preceptory and estate, with £40 per annum, were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers. It was subsequently united to the house of Temple Bruer, and the two houses had a common master. The round tower of the preceptory church fell *c.* 1800, and a Dec. gate-house tower was

taken down as dangerous in 1891. There are a few remains forming part of a farmstead called the Temple. The parish church (St James) has a Perp. tower and nave, and an E.E. chancel. (A.S.L. vi. 15.)

Aswarby (1 m. from village), near Sleaford, has a church (St Denis) with a fine Perp. tower, and many features of that period, but the fine S. door-way and font are Trans. and the N. aisle Dec. The chancel was rebuilt in 1840 (A.S.L. xxvii. 101). Aswarby Hall retains a few old portions, but it has been much enlarged and altered since it was sold in 1723 by Lord Carre Hervey to Sir Francis Whichcote. It stands in a well-wooded park; about the centre is a circular mound, said to be Danish, but probably older, which is crowned with a venerable oak.

Aubourn (2¼ m. W. from Harmston stat.). A new church (St Peter) of some pretensions was erected in 1862-3. The E.E. chancel of the old church is used as a mortuary chapel. It retains the monuments of Sir Christopher Nevile, M.P. for Lincoln, 1689-90, *ob.* 1692, and of his 2 wives. (L.N. and Q. ii. 152-3).

Aunsby (3 m. W. from Aswarby stat.). The church (St Thomas the Martyr), much rebuilt in 1861, has a tower with E.E. base, but the upper part and spire early Dec., with a Perp. finial crown and inscription "Ave Maria." N. arcade is Norm. and so are the jambs of the chancel arch. Font is Trans. (A.S.L. vii. 36-8).

Axholme, Isle of. This flat and unattractive island, bounded by the Trent on the E., and by the old courses of the Don, Idle, and Torne on the W. and S., is about 19 m. in length and 9 m. at its greatest breadth. It embraces an area of about 50,000 acres, well cropped with corn and potatoes, and includes 9 separate parishes. Epworth is regarded as the principal place

in the island, though Crowle has a much larger population. The story of Vermuyden's draining and of the Royalist outbursts on the island have been briefly referred to in the Introduction.

Aylesby (4 m. S.W. of Great Coates stat.) is a small village to the W. of Grimsby. The church (St Lawrence) has E.E. arcades to the nave with circular bench-tables round the piers, a Dec. chancel, and a good Perp. tower. Below the W. windows of the N. aisle is the 14th-cent. effigy of a lady ; in the pavement is a slab to John Martin, rector, 1352. The font is E.E. (A.S.L. xxix. 81.)

Bag Enderby (6½ m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a very small but pleasant village between Alford and Horncastle. The church (St Margaret), consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower, is an interesting small example of early Perp. Brass inscriptions are extant to Albinus de Enderby, who rebuilt the church and tower (*istam ecclesiam cum campanile*), *ob.* 1407 ; to Thomas and Agnes Enderby, 1390 ; and to John Gedney, 1533. Against the wall of the chancel is a monument with kneeling effigies of Andrew and Dorothy Gedney and their 4 children, 1591. The font has some exceptional sculptures, including a Pieta and David playing the harp. Amongst some fragments of old glass are the arms of Crowland Abbey. (A.S.L. viii. 51-2.)

Bardney, a small town 9 m. E. of Lincoln, had its origin in the great abbey of St Oswald, one of the oldest and most famous of the Benedictine houses of England. It was founded in the second half of the 7th cent. but the exact date is unknown. The traditional founders were King Ethelred of Mercia and his Northumbrian Queen Osthryd. Bede, however, only states that this royal couple "greatly loved, reverenced,

and adorned" Bardney, so that in all probability it was in existence before their days. But the great fame of the abbey dates from the day when Osthryd arrived at its gates bearing the honoured relics of St Oswald. The Mercian monks, however, regarded him as an alien prince, and refused admittance to his relics, the wagon that bore them remaining outside during the night under a large tent. "But the appearance of a heavenly myracle," writes Bede, "showed with how much reverence they ought to be received by all the faithful; for during that whole night, a pillar of light, reaching from the wagon up to heaven, was seen by almost all the inhabitants of the province of Lindsey." The next morning the monks gave glad admission to the relics, and placed them in a costly shrine, where many signs and wonders were afterwards recorded. Queen Osthryd was slain in 647 in a Mercian rising, and her husband Ethelred shortly afterwards renounced the world, took vows as a monk of Bardney, became abbot, and dying there in 716, was numbered with the saints. In the terrible invasion of the pagan Danes, about 870, the abbey was pillaged and burnt, and the monks and lay-brethren, said to have numbered 300, put to the sword. The abbey lay in ruins until after the Norman conquest, when Gilbert of Ghent, the Conqueror's nephew, who had been put in possession of the abbey estates, resolved to restore them to the church. In 1086 the restored abbey was dedicated as of old to Sts Peter, Paul, and Oswald, and Bishop Lanfranc and Bishop Remigius of Lincoln were among the witnesses of the foundation charter. As a result of the Lincolnshire rising caused by the suppression of the monasteries, so terribly avenged by the merciless Henry, six of the Bardney monks were executed.

The abbey, valued at £429 per annum, was assigned to Sir Robert Tyrwhit. There were but small remains above ground save the moated site a mile to the N. of the town, but much of the ground-plan was most carefully worked out in 1909-12, resulting in many interesting discoveries. See an admirably illustrated and detailed paper in A.S.L. vol. xxxii. 21-34. Full particulars are set forth by the Rev. C. E. Laing, the late vicar of the parish, now issued as a handy shilling-guide. The whole of the ground-plan of the great conventual church has been laid bare to the floor level, which was fully 4 ft. below the surface. The Norm. bases of the 8 chancel piers are exposed, and the 4 later clustered piers of the nave and central tower. The church was 254 ft. long by 61 ft. broad, and throughout its whole extent various inscribed monuments were found *in situ*, the oldest being that to Johanna, wife of John Browne, merchant, 1334, and the handsomest and most interesting to Abbot Richard Horncastle, 1508. The latter has been removed to the parish church. The foundations of the cloister and surrounding buildings have been exposed on the S. side.

The parish church (St Laurence) is a large building chiefly of early Perp. date, but the chancel is quite late in that style and is of brick with stone mullions. The chancel was restored in 1873; the old altar slab, with 7 crosses, is in use. The rest of the church was extensively restored in 1878-80. (A.S.L. xxxii. 14-20; 351-414.)

Barholm (1½ m. N. from Talkington stat.) is a small village in the South Kesteven division. The little church (St Martin) consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower, and is of some interest. The S. door-way beneath an E.E. porch, is very good

Norm. with a diapered tympanum; the arcade of the aisle is also massive enriched Norm. The rest of the church is chiefly E.E., but on the S. face of the tower is a quaint inscription :—

> "Was ever such a thing
> Since the creation ?
> A newe steeple built
> In the time of vexation. L.N. 1648."

The whole church was much restored in 1857. (See *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal*, 1891 ; and A.S.L. xxxii. 340.)

Barkston-le-Willows. The church (St Nicholas), 1¼ m. from Barkston stat., is of distinct interest. There is an E.E. tower with Perp. crocketed spire, a Dec. S. aisle but E.E. arcade. The S. porch is Perp., and over the arch is a Latin invocatory inscription on behalf of Thomas Pacy, one of a family who held the manor *temp.* Henry VI. Built into the N. door-way, now closed, are sepulchral slabs, one of a civilian and one of a priest, the former has two angels censing. During the restoration of the chancel, in 1887, the sedilia and piscina on the S. side were exposed, and a founder's tomb and Easter sepulchre in the N. wall. At the same time two almeries were found in the E. wall, behind the high altar, with a square recess between them. The chancel arch has a squint on each side, the one on the N. is cut through the rood-loft stairway, the one on the S. has mullions like a three-light window. (A.S.L. ix. 22-6.)

Barlings (2 m. S. from Langworth stat.) is a pleasant village 6 m. N.E. of Lincoln. Here stood a notable monastery of Premonstratensian or White Canons, founded by Ralph de Haya in 1154. In 1412 there were 27 canons in the house. The outrageous tyrant Henry VIII., in his terrible suppression of the Lincoln-

shire rising against the dissolution of the monasteries, caused the abbot and six of the canons to be executed. It was valued at the dissolution at £319, 9s. 7d. Matthew Mackarel, Bishop of Chalcedon and suffragan of Lincoln, hanged at his own gate during that awful reign of terror, was beatified by the late Pope Leo XII. Of this once famed religious house only a massive pier of a tower arch and some bases remain, together with a few Dec. windows in an adjacent cottage; but a plate of Buck's, engraved in 1726, shows that a fine tower about 180 ft. high, was then standing. It is reproduced in L.N. and Q. ii. 97. The small parish church (St Edward), 1½ m. from the abbey site, was mainly rebuilt in 1876, but it retains 3 plain Norm. door-ways.

Barnetby-le Wold is a large village between Brigg and Ulceby, and an important junction stat. The church (St Mary) stands on an eminence, and consists merely of chancel, nave, and low W. tower. The fabric shows obvious Saxon work, especially in the S. wall, where there is a small window with a horse-shoe head, over which is a small animal (? a cat) in relief. The curious lead font is advanced Norm., it is adorned with three bands of arabesque scroll work cast in relief. There are some remains of a 15th-cent. screen. Brass inscriptions, 17th cent., to the Kelk family.

Barnoldby-le Beck (3 m. S.W. from Waltham stat.) is a small village in the Grimsby district. The church (St Helen) was badly treated in 1860, when interesting work was destroyed and the chancel rebuilt. The nave has Trans. arcades. The tower partly fell in 1901, but was carefully rebuilt, together with the porch, by the late Mr Hodgson Fowler. There is a late Norm. font with intersecting arcade

work; a plain older font (not Saxon) was found in 1892. In the E. window of S. aisle is a Crucifixion with Sts Mary and John in 14th-cent. glass. In the village, opposite the churchyard, is a granite obelisk to William Smith, huntsman to Lord Yarborough, on the spot where he met with a fatal accident in 1845.

Barrowby (2 m. W. from Grantham) is a pleasant village on the Grantham canal. The church (All Saints), standing on high ground, commanding fine views of the vale of Belvoir, has a fine spire and is chiefly of Dec. date, but there is an E.E. door-way and some lancets. The octagonal font, *c.* 1340, is a noteworthy Dec. example enriched with tracery; the singular feature is that the shaft is hollow and perforated and contains within it some grotesque carvings of demons, probably representing the ejection of sin by the grace of Holy Baptism. There are effigies in brass to Nicholas and Katherine Deene, the lady in butterfly headdress, and their nine sons, *c.* 1479; and to James Deene (effigy lost), 1498, and to Margaret his wife, 1500.

Barrow-on-Humber (1¾ m. S. from Barrow Haven stat.) is a small town, with a ferry across the Humber to Hull on Tuesdays and Fridays. Here is the site of a monastery founded by St Chad when Bishop of Lichfield, 669-672. King Wulfhere gave him land for this purpose. St Wilfrid ended his days here "in all holy consecration." The monastery was destroyed by the Danes towards the end of the 9th cent. and was never rebuilt. The church (Holy Trinity) has late Norm. or Trans. arcades to the nave, but the tower and most of the fabric are Perp.

About 1 m. to the N.W. of the village are earthworks called "the Castle," having an area of about

8 acres; its chief feature is a large circular mound surrounded by a fosse 48 ft. in width. They were first noted by Stukeley in 1724, and are probably of Saxon date (A.S.L. xix. 356-60).

Barton-on-Humber is a prosperous small market-town and port 6 m. S.W. by water from Hull. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it possessed a church and priest, two mills, a market and a ferry. It was of sufficient importance to contribute 8 ships and 121 men in 1359 towards the invasion of France; but the rise of Hull tended towards its subsequent decay. St Peter's, or the Old church, is well-known to archæologists on account of its fine Saxon tower, perhaps the most interesting in the kingdom. It underwent a most carefully planned restoration in 1898 at the hands of the late Mr Hodgson Fowler, when its true history was revealed. The tower of 3 stages is 70 ft. high, and 13 ft. square; it is of two periods, the uppermost stage is 11th cent., subsequent to the restoration of peace under Canute, the rest of the tower and its adjuncts are 10th cent. It exhibits long-and-short quoins and pilaster strips, the latter joined by triangular and round-headed arches after the fashion of Earls Barton, Northants. On the basement there are door-ways N. and S., an archway opening into the nave on the E., and another archway on the W. giving access to an adjunct of like date, about 15 ft. long and of irregular parallelogram shape, and lighted by small double-splayed windows. Investigations have shown that a small square-ended chancel, 17 ft. by 12 ft., was built out against the tower's E. wall. The result is that the 10th-cent. small Saxon church can be shown to have consisted of a substantial central tower, the base of which formed the main portion of the church, with a

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BARTON-ON-HUMBER

narthex on the W., and little chancel on the E.[1] The considerable church built E. of the tower, after the Saxon chancel had been removed, has a nave of 5 bays with wide aisles, chancel, and N. and S. porches of Dec. date, and a fine Perp. clerestory. The E. window of the chancel has some good old glass with figures of Sts James and George.

St Mary's New Church, standing within 150 yards of St Peter's, was formerly only a chapel-of-ease. Apart from the Saxon tower, it is a finer and older fabric than the mother church. The arcade of the N. aisle of the nave is Trans., but the tower, S. arcade, and porch are good E.E. The chancel and S. chapel are early Dec. In the chancel is a large brass to Simon Seman, vintner, alderman and sheriff of London, 1433, also a demi-effigy of a lady in brass, *c.* 1386.

Bassingham (5 m. from Swinderby and Thorpe stats.). The church (St Michael), which has Norm., E.E. and Dec. work remaining, has been much rebuilt, the tower in 1782. During a restoration of 1860 a rude oblong font (?) in two pieces, with interlaced cable mouldings, came to light; it is generally supposed to be Saxon, and Bishop Browne dates it about 900. It is illustrated in A.S.L. xxiv. 327.

Bassingthorpe-cum-Westby (3 m. S.E. from Great Ponton stat.) is a small parish with an ancient church (St Thomas the Martyr) on a conspicuous hill. The church, with a S. aisle, is somewhat rude Norm.; the tower is E.E. with a broach spire. The picturesque manor-house close by, surrounded by a dry moat,

[1] A good many faulty comments on this Saxon church have been made both in local publication and otherwise; but see Professor Baldwin Brown's *Early Arts in England*, ii. 30, 217, 290.

was built by Thomas Coney, a wealthy merchant, in 1568.

Baston (2½ m. ~~N.W.~~ from Thurlby stat.) is a large parish on the high road from Lincoln to Market Deeping. The church (St John Baptist) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. There is a curious bell cot at W. end of S. aisle. The nave, arcades and chancel arch are E.E., the porch Dec.

Baumber (4 m. N.W. from Horncastle stat.) is a small village and parish bounded on the E. by the river Bain. The church (St Swithun) was encased in brick in 1758, and restored in 1892. The lower part of the tower and two door-ways are Norm. The remains of E.E. arches and piers built into the chancel arch afford evidence of a much larger 13th cent. church. The present chancel is of brick. There is an incised stone slab in good preservation to the two wives of John Eland, 1473, against the W. wall. The parish is of some repute for its racing stables; Galopin, who won the Derby of 1875, was bred here.

Bayard's Leap (3 m. W. from Leadenham stat.) is a tiny parish which takes its name from a legend of a horse's marvellous leap in escaping from a witch; the place is marked by huge horse-shoes fixed in the ground. (See L.N. and Q., ii. 46.)

Beckingham (3¾ m. N. from Claypole stat.) is a pleasantly situated village on the E. bank of the Witham. The fine church (All Saints), well-restored in 1889-90, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. There are two Norm. door-ways. The porch and nave arcades are E.E., but the rest of the fabric is Perp. Under the tower is the 14th cent. effigy of a lady.

Belleau (1 m. W. from Aby stat.) takes its name

from the copious spring of the rivulet Eau which rises in the parish. The church (St John Baptist) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1862, but retains the Dec. arcades and piscina and almery, a cross-legged effigy of a knight, and late rood-loft stairs. Near the church is an octagonal turret and other remains of the old manor-house, formerly a residence of the Earls of Lindsey.

Belton is a large parish in the Isle of Axholme. The church (All Saints) is a handsome building of the Perp. style throughout. Under an archway into a chancel chapel is a 14th cent. tomb with a remarkable earlier effigy, supposed to be that of Sir Richard de Belwood. There is an hour-glass stand attached to a pillar.

Within the limits of the parish were two small religious cells. The little cell of Hirst was built on lands granted to the prior and convent of Austin canons at Nostell, Yorks, early in the 12th cent. by Nigel d'Albini. It was established for a single canon to look after the property and tithes. In 1374 it was still held by the priory, and was valued at £7, 11s. 8d. a year. The site is occupied by a large house called Hirst Priory, 2½ m. from the village.

Sandtoft, near the Yorks boundary, was granted by Roger de Mowbray, *c.* 1150, to the abbey of St Mary's, York, for the support of a single monk of their house. In 1241 Sandtoft appears as a separate cell, with temporalities valued at 15s. 10d. Soon afterwards the property appears to have been annexed to the larger cell of St Mary Magdalene at Lincoln.

Temple Belwood is the name of a large house in a park of 200 acres, 1½ m. N. of the village of Belton; it once belonged to the preceptory of the Knights Templars at Balsall, Warwickshire. In the grounds

some remains of old buildings are incorporated with a farmhouse.

Belton, near Grantham (2½ m. N.E. from Grantham stat.) is a small parish, with a pretty village in the vale of the Witham. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) has a late Norm. arcade of 2 bays on the N. of the wall, an E.E. tower with upper stage of 1637, but the chancel and other parts are poor debased Gothic of 1720-1. The modern N. transept is a mortuary chapel with monument to the 1st Earl Brownlow, 1853, by Marochetti, and to his two wives, with figure of Religion by Canova, etc. The chancel is crowded with monuments, mostly by eminent sculptors, to members of the Brownlow and Cust families, beginning with Richard Brownlow, prothonotary, and extending to 1858. The most notable is that of Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, *ob.* 1770, with a beautiful female figure holding the Journals of the House for 1768. The late Norm. font is a remarkable piece of sculpture, with figures under round-headed arches with the nail-head ornament. The sculptures are not easy to interpret.

Belton House, the fine seat of Earl Brownlow, was completed in 1689 by Sir Christopher Wren, but somewhat altered by Wyat in 1775. The plan is that of the letter H. There are carvings in the cedar-lined chapel by Grinling Gibbons. William III. in 1695 visited Sir John Brownlow, the builder of the house. Near the E. gate of the beautifully timbered park of 676 acres is a triumphal arch in brick built in 1750 and called Bellmount Tower, from the summit of which there are splendid views.

Benington (5 m. N.E. from Boston stat.) is a large parish extending to the shores of the Wash. The

fine church (All Saints) has an E.E. chancel with lancets, Dec. nave of 6 bays, a heavy unfinished Perp. tower, and good Perp. clerestory with 6 windows each side. The chancel has Dec. sedilia and piscina, but E.E. Easter sepulchre and almeries. The red sandstone font is a rich example of Perp. with finely-sculptured saints under canopies. At the N.E. angle of the nave is an octagonal turret with the rood-stair. The chancel-screen has been restored, but the base is chiefly original. (A.S.L. x. 211-12.)

Long Bennington (2½ m. from Cotham stat. in Notts) is a straggling populous village with a wide street. The church (All Saints) was considerably restored in 1902-3. The arcades of the nave, the porch, and the lower part of the tower are Trans., the aisles chiefly Dec., and the chancel and upper part of the tower Perp. There is a good restored chancel-screen.[1] Here is a good churchyard cross, and a mutilated market cross.

The Cistercian monks of Savigny held this church in the 12th cent. A house was built here to look after their property, the warden of which in later years was termed prior. In 1275 the monks' land in this parish was worth £16 a year and the appropriation of the church £40. It was the wealthiest alien cell in the county. In 1461 the priory of Long Bennington was granted, with other alien property, to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrace, Yorks.

Benniworth (1 m. S.W. of South Willingham stat.). The old cruciform church (St Julian) had the chancel and transepts rebuilt in 1875, when it also underwent much restoration. The tower, with conical roof, is inserted into the nave. A fine Norm. W. door-way remains, and other Norm. work on the S. side of the

[1] There are drawings to scale of this screen in the *Sketch Book of the Archit. Assoc.*, 1st ser. vol. ix.

nave. The font has been reconstructed out of Norm. fragments.

Bicker (2½ m. N.E. from Donington Road stat.) is a large parish at the head of an estuary of the Wash. The ancient and interesting church (St Swithun) underwent considerable restoration in 1876, and in 1893-4. The two nave bays of an early 12th cent. cruciform church remain, with massive piers and enriched Norm. arches. The clerestory above them has triplet arcades, the central one of each being pierced for a window; above this clerestory is a well-sculptured corbel table. The tower and chancel were rebuilt in the E.E. style in the first half of the 13th cent. The fine chancel of 3 bays has an arcade on each side opening into aisles; the E. window is an exceptionally lofty triplet of lancets, and the clerestory has alternate lancets and circular windows. Good E.E. sedilia. The Dec. aisles destroyed the transepts, whose arches are visible under the tower. In the S. aisle is a turret stairway, and there are some remains of the old screen. The font is E.E. The upper stage of the tower is Perp., and the nave was partly reconstructed in Elizabethan days. (A.S.L. x. 202-4.)

Bigby (2 m. S. from Barnetby-le-Wold stat.). The church (All Saints) is noteworthy for its monuments. It is chiefly E.E., but has a Dec. S. aisle. The N. aisle was rebuilt in 1779; the church was considerably restored in 1878. The font is unique, inasmuch as it is nine-sided. In the S. aisle is a fine incised effigy of a Skipwyth lady, 1374; in the chancel is an effigy of another lady of the same family, *c.* 1400; also the brass effigy of Elizabeth Tyrwhit, wife of William Skipwith, *c.* 1520. On the N. side is a mutilated Elizabethan table-tomb with the alabaster

effigies of Sir Robert and Bridget Tyrwhit, 1558. On the front and sides of the tomb are the kneeling figures of their 22 children. Three later brasses have been inserted in the sedilia, one of which is to Edward Naylor, rector, 1632, "a faithfull and painefull minister of God's word," with wife and 7 children.

Ketilby House, dated 1769, and now a farmstead, stands on the moated site of the former seat of the Tyrwhits.

Billingborough is a large and interesting, though dwindling village with stat. on the Bourne and Sleaford branch of the G.N.R. Near the stat. is the George and Dragon Inn, a substantial old stone house with mullioned windows, a relief from the usual poor brick houses of this district. The front entrance is between two sets of bay windows; the doorway has two spandrels each carved with a dragon in miniature. The church (St Andrew) is remarkable for the height of its slender spire, 150 ft., rising from a plain late Dec. tower at W. end of N. aisle. The spire is attached to the angle pinnacles by singularly slight flying buttresses. The feature of the exterior is the fine set of clerestory windows, 8 on each side, and each of three lights; they are so close together that there is much more glass than stone. The tower is well vaulted beneath the belfry. The windows of the S. aisle and the great W. window are good Perp. examples, but those of the N. aisle show geometrical tracery. The S. door retains some good 14th cent. ironwork on the old lock. (A.S.L. ii. 142; xxvii. 97-98.)

Billinghay (3¼ m. W. from Dogdyke stat.) is a large village midway between the lines from Lincoln to Boston and Lincoln to Sleaford. The large church (St Michael) has a slender spire with flying buttresses.

The S. arcade of the nave is Dec. with clustered piers, the N. arcade has octagonal piers. The N. aisle was rebuilt and considerable other alterations effected in 1856. The old Perp. screen retains some original colour.

The hamlet and township of *Dogdyke* to the E., on the Witham, has a piece of unreclaimed swamp close to the station, "as nearly a relic of the fens as may be found in Lincolnshire." There is a ferry at the station. About 2 m. N.W. of Billinghay is the township and parochial chapelry of *Walcot*. The church (St Oswald) was erected in 1852, near the site of the old chapel which was taken down in 1780. In this hamlet the Gilbertine priory (not abbey) of *Catley* was founded *c.* 1150 by Peter de Bellingham. In numbers this double house was the third in importance of the Gilbertine order, being limited by St Gilbert to 60 nuns and lay sisters, and to 30 canons and lay brothers. The founder endowed it with the whole island of Catley and arable land at Walcot, with the church of Billinghay and its chapel of Walcot, pasturage for 400 sheep and fishing rights. The site of the priory covered about 5 acres; a very few remains have occasionally been brought to light, such as bases of piers and monumental slabs. (A.S.L. xxvii. 107.)

A few years ago a spring of natural Seltzer water was discovered here at a depth of 80 ft., of which there is a considerable sale.

Binbrook (7 m. W. from Ludborough stat.) is a large village on a good trout stream in a lovely part of the Wolds. It used to be a market town, and had two churches, St Mary and St Gabriel; but both have now disappeared, and a modern church, with the joint dedication, was built here in 1869.

At *Orford* in this parish was a small priory of Premonstratensian nuns, founded *c.* 1170 by Ralph d' Albini. Very little is known of its history; its chief endowment was the appropriated church of Wragby. Somehow this house escaped the first Act of Suppression; it was not surrendered until 8 July, 1539, when there was a prioress and 7 nuns.

Bitchfield (3 m. N. from Corby stat.). The church (St Mary Magdalene) has E.E. tower with later spire; E.E. arcade to N. aisle; Trans. S. doorway, but Dec. porch; and Dec. font with shield of symbols of the Passion. In this small parish is an old earthwork known as Camp Field.

Blankney is a curious shaped parish, though never exceeding 1 m. in breadth, it is 11 m. in length. The church (St Oswald) was much rebuilt in 1820 and again on a better scale in 1881; almost the only old features are the aisle arcades. Blankney Hall, the seat of Mr H. Chaplin, M.P., is a large modern mansion in a park of about 200 acres.

Blyton is a large village to the N. of Gainsborough. The church (St Martin) was much restored in 1880. The lower part and archway of the tower are Norm.; the aisle arcades are partly E.E. and partly Dec. The chancel was much rebuilt in 1877, but retains an original E. window *c.* 1300, and certain other features. Over the chancel arch is affixed a portion of the old rood-beam. The font is a richly-carved example of Perp. with an embattled top. On the N. wall of the chancel is a pathetic inscription to two infant children of Sir John Wray, 1613 and 1615.

Bolingbroke (4 m. W. from Spilsby stat.), though formerly a market town, is but a small village; it is of considerable historic interest and gave its name to Henry IV. Of the once famous castle to the S. of

the church, only some mounds and a few basement courses now remain. It was built by William de Nomara, the first Norman Earl of Lincoln. It passed to Thomas Plantagenet, eldest son of Edmund 2nd son of Henry III., by marriage with the heiress Alice de Lacy, when the earldom of Lincoln became merged in that of Lancaster. The celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married his cousin Blanche, the heiress of this branch of the Plantagenets, and this castle became his favourite residence. Here the Duchess Blanche, on 4 April 1366, gave birth to a son, who afterwards became Henry IV. In the reign of Elizabeth considerable alterations and additions were made to the castle, whereby it became more desirable as a residence. But it remained a formidable fortress until it was attacked on 9 October, 1643, by the Parliamentary troops under the Earl of Manchester. After a brief resistance, it was surrendered on the defeat of the Royalists, who were coming to its rescue, at the battle of Winceby on 11 October. The castle, which then enclosed a square of about 1½ acres, with a drum tower at each angle, was dismantled, and ere long became a ruin with only the gate-house and its flanking towers remaining standing. A communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under date 15 May, 1815, states that "the last standing remains of Bolingbroke Castle crumbled over their base last week, and came to the ground"; but see an excellent paper on this castle by Rev. W. O. Massingberd, A.S.L., iv. 236-246.

The church (Sts Peter and Paul), said to have been rebuilt by John of Gaunt *c.* 1365, has fine Dec. windows of flowing tracery; it is, however, but the S. aisle of the original building turned into a nave, to which a N. aisle was added in 1891.

New Bolingbroke was made a separate ecclesiastical

parish in 1558; the church (St Peter) was erected in 1854.

Bonby (4 m. N.W. from Elsham stat.). The church (St Andrew) has an E.E. nave and chancel, and a brick tower *c.* 1700. In this parish there was a small alien cell or priory, dependent on the Benedictine priory of St Fromund, Normandy. It was endowed with the rectories of Bonby, Saxilby, and All Saints, Stamford; in 1403 it was granted to the Carthusians of Beauvale, Notts.

Boothby-Graffoe (1½ m. N. from Navenby stat.) is a small village on the Ermine Street which gives its name to the wapentake. The church (St Andrew) was rebuilt in 1842. The original church, according to the register of Wellingore, was "extirpated by a hurricane" in 1666. In this parish, about 1 m. W. of Navenby stat., are the considerable remains of *Somerton Castle*. Anthony Bek, the great Bishop of Durham, obtained a license in 1251 to crenellate his mansion-house at Saubretonne or Somerton, which he afterwards presented to the king. In this castle King John I. of France, taken prisoner at Poictiers in 1356, was confined from 4 August 1359 to 21 March 1360, under Baron d'Eyncourt, when he was transferred to the Tower. The castle originally consisted of a quadrangle of 330 ft. by 180, with circular tower at the angles, and enclosed by a double moat. Of these the S.E. tower, 45 ft. high, with a portion of the curtain wall, and the basement of the S.W. tower remain, together with a residential house of Elizabethan date.

Boothby-Pagnell (2½ m. E. from Gt. Ponton stat.), to the S. of Grantham, is often visited by architectural students on account of the 12th-cent. manor-house, one of the most ancient domestic buildings in England; it is figured in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*. There

is a vaulted undercroft, and upper chambers reached by an outer stairway. It stands in the grounds of the modern Hall. The church (St Andrew) has a Norm. tower with Perp. upper stage, two late Norm. arcades to the nave, and a good Dec. chancel. The font is late Norm. with interlacing arcade. The whole church was most sumptuously restored, and re-fitted by Mr Pearson in 1896. The restored chancel screen has a good rood.

Boston. Next to Lincoln, Boston attracts more visitors than any other town of the county, on account of the fame of its great churches, and because of its special attraction for Americans.

Boston[1] has its own particular history which can here be only briefly outlined. The name is a contraction of Botolph's town. As to the hermit abbot, St Botolph, the founder in England of the Benedictine rule, and of such fame that sixty of our oldest churches are dedicated to his honour, very little is known for certain. It seems to be well established that in 654 this monk asked of the king of the South Angles a plot of land whereon to build a monastery. The king would willingly have given him his royal demesne, but the saint chose a lonely site of uncultivated ground, in the midst of the branches of a river, and supposed to be the haunt of evil spirits. Here Botolph, according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, began to build a minster, and the dismal spot was called Ikanho. Though there is some doubt about it, the majority of scholars consider that Ikanho is identical with Boston. St Botolph's monastery was sacked by the Danes in 870. After the Conquest, Boston rapidly grew in importance

[1] Those who wish to know more of Boston should read Mr Thompson's for the most part excellent and copious history, published in 1858.

as a commercial port. In fact, for some time it was the second port in the kingdom, and in the latter part of the 13th cent. the very first. In the ten years ending 1289, Boston paid custom duties amounting to £31,988, being one-third more than those of London, and its successful history continued throughout the 14th cent. Early in the reign of Edward II., Boston became a staple port, in the place of Lincoln, for wool, leather, lead, and other trading commodities, and when Edward III. invaded Brittany, Boston's contribution to the armament was 17 ships and 260 men. But during the 15th cent. the decay of the port began to set in owing to the silting up of the river, until at length, in 1607, the Corporation actually petitioned that Boston might be considered a "decayed and ruined port." By the close of the 18th cent. navigation was almost entirely at an end. Various projects were set on foot during last century for scouring the channel of the Witham, and the bed of the river was considerably deepened in 1896, but the best work done towards reviving the fame of this once great trading port was the construction of a great dock, under an Act obtained in 1880, considerably below the old town, whereby several of the sharp curves that aided the silting are avoided. The new dock is 825 ft. long and 450 ft. across in the widest part; the water area is about 7 acres, and it is capable of receiving vessels of 3000 tons burthen. It is connected with the Great Northern Railway by a swing-bridge across the haven. The port of Boston, as reconstituted in 1896, is now doing a considerable and growing foreign trade, in addition to a great fishing trade by the trawlers of the Deep Sea Fishing Co. and by smaller craft; the population has increased by about 1000 during the last census decade; it numbered 16,673

in 1911. The fishing boats belonging to the port numbered 97 in 1911, employing 439 men and boys.

King John granted the town its first charter in 1204, when the men of St Botolph were empowered to elect a bailiff; the town was incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1546; and Queen Elizabeth in 1573 granted them a mayor, aldermen, councillors, and a recorder. The chief event in Boston's later history is the prominent part it took in the successful emigration scheme to America, which eventuated in the foundation of the great daughter-city of Boston in New England. When Governor John Winthrop and his company of emigrants sailed for New England in 1630, with the king's charter to found a government, they reached the promontory of Charlestown in Massachusetts Bay, and first called their settlement Trimountain from three lofty peaks. This name was, however, of very brief duration. They landed on 17 June, but the records of the company show that at a court held at Charlestown on 17 September—"It is ordered that Trimountain shall be called Boston." The name was undoubtedly chosen as a compliment to Mr Isaac Johnson of Boston, who with his wife, Lady Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, Atherton Haugh, an ex-mayor of Boston, and Thomas Leverett, an ex-alderman, were all prominent members of the company. It has commonly been said, and is still now and again repeated that the great daughter-city took its name from Rev. John Cotton, a former vicar of St Botolph, who in 1633, being convicted of persistent nonconformity, resigned his living and emigrated to the new colony, accompanied by other leading men of the town, such as Richard Bellingham, ex-Recorder, who afterwards became Governor of Massachusetts. But, as we have

just stated, the new " Boston " was in existence three years before Cotton's arrival.

The grand old church of St Botolph is of well-merited repute far and wide; it stands out boldly with its E. end projecting into the market-place, and its great W. tower, a landmark for almost countless miles, immediately overhanging the Witham. This great pile is, in cubic contents, the largest and the most impressive parish church in England. Its area, 293 ft. by 93 ft., is not quite so great as St Nicholas, Yarmouth, which is 225 ft. by 110 ft. and has transepts; but Boston is much higher, and by reason of its loftiness and the very absence of transepts, its size and majestic proportions appeal more to the imagination than its rival of Yarmouth. It has been rightly described, by Mr Jeans, as " the glorified type of the English parochial church," as it never was either monastic or collegiate It is an almost pure example of the more advanced period of Decorated, for it was built almost continuously through the reign of Edward III., except for the great Perp. tower, and a few other minor additions of that period. The nave is of 7 bays with aisle arcades supported on graceful clustered piers, and with a grand range of clerestory windows 14 on each side; the chancel is of 5 bays, and has lost a sacristy and a chapel on the S. side, which were pulled down in the 18th cent.; the S. porch is a fine Dec. example, with coeval well-carved door, and an upper Perp. room. W. of the porch is a Dec. chapel of 3 bays, opening into the nave, at one time known as the Founder's Chapel, used for some time as a free school, and now for the more devout purpose of an ordinary chapel. In the first half of the 19th cent. this consecrated building served as a receptacle for the town fire-engine, but in 1857 it was restored by sub-

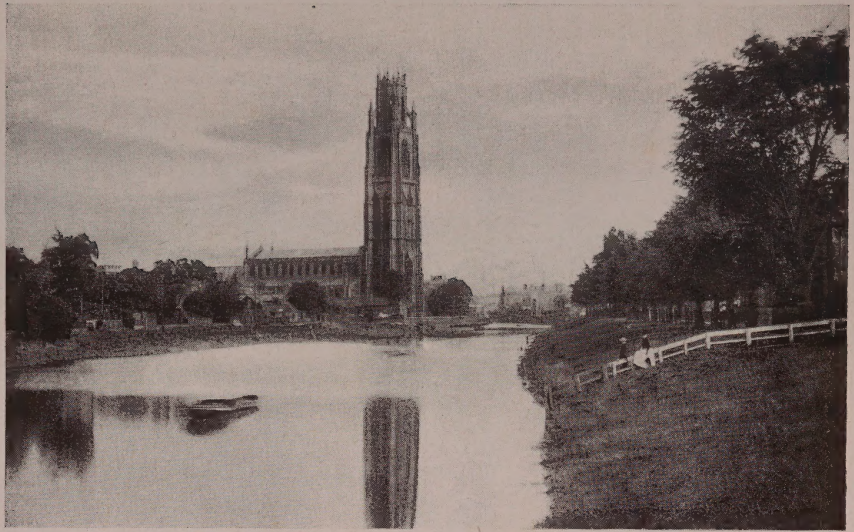
scriptions from the daughter-city of Boston, in memory of John Cotton, the leader of the 1633 emigrants. It is now usually known as the Cotton chapel; on a brass tablet is a long Latin inscription of American origin.

The oldest portion of the present church is the base of the magnificent W. tower, the first stone of which was laid on 30 June, 1309, but it was not completed until about 200 years later. It consists of three very lofty stages, the two lower relieved by large windows and panellings, and the belfry stage by a single window in each face. From within the pierced parapet and the fine angle pinnacles rises the striking octagonal lantern, supported by flying buttresses, and crowned with a richly pierced battlement and 8 pinnacles with gilded vanes. The total height of this wondrous tower —usually known from its blunted appearance as "Boston Stump"—is 288 ft., which is rather higher than Lincoln central tower or Grantham spire, but 12 ft. lower than Louth spire. It is easily visible 40 miles away on the Norfolk coast and over about a third of Lincolnshire. Within, the tower is open to the belfry stage to a height of 156 ft., where it is richly vaulted with a central boss of an enormous size.

The great feature of the chancel is the noble series of stalls, 64 in number; the misericords form the finest and most interesting series in England. The richly carved canopies are modern work.

As to the numerous monuments, there are in the S. aisle two table tombs, both of the 13th cent. and wrongly placed under 14th cent. recesses, with effigies of a knight and a lady. They are supposed to represent Sir John Tilney and his sister; they are said to have been removed to St Botolph's from the church of St John's, Skirbeck, which was demolished in 1626.

[1] See Mr Bond's *Misericords* (1910), *passim*.



BOSTON CHURCH

At the W. end of the N. aisle is the fine incised slab of Wisselus de Smalenburg, merchant of Münster, 1340; it came from the site of the Grey Friars church near the Grammar School.

There are a variety of memorial brasses and mutilated fragments. The following are the most noteworthy: —(1) Within the altar rails, on the N. aisle, is the effigy of Walter Pescod, merchant, 1398, with wife (now lost), beneath a double triple canopy, and super canopy, the whole flanked by a series of saints in niches.[1] (2) A priest in the habit of a canon, and with a cope, having figures of the Apostles, *c.* 1400. (3) A bracket brass of a civilian and two wives, early 15th cent. (4) A palimpsest brass, with part of a lady's effigy, *c.* 1460, on one side, and of a widow, *c.* 1390, on the reverse. (5) A brass inscribed to Robert Townley, alderman and comptroller of Boston, 1585, and Joan, his wife. And (6) a demi-effigy of remarkably late date, to Thomas Lawe, three times mayor of Boston, 1657.

As Boston was a town of the very first rank in the 13th and 14th centuries, it is not at all surprising to find that the four chief orders of Friars were all established within its limits—Dominican, Franciscans, Austins, and Carmelites. There is no calumny so utterly false, though still often repeated, as the alleged luxury and decay of the mendicant orders of England. Their close observance of the rule of poverty up to their very downfall is much to their credit. Richard Ingworth, suffragan bishop of Dover, himself a renegade friar, and a complacent tool of Cromwell's, received the surrender of these four Boston priories in February 1539. He wrote to his master:

[1] Engraved in Macklin's *Brasses of England* (1907), p. 70.

"I have received to the king's use 12 houses of friars: that is 1 in Huntingdon, 4 in Boston, 4 in Lincoln, 1 in Grantham, 1 in Newark, and now 1 in Grimsby. They all were in poverty, and little left, scarce to pay the debts and in some places not so much as £3. In these houses the king's grace shall have but the lea, about 12 score fodders in all, and 24 bells such as they be; and of every house a chalice, 6 to 10 ounces apiece. These chalices I bear with me, and other silver if I find it."

The materials of the destroyed houses were used to repair the sea walls. A few remnants of the Dominican house are incorporated in a picturesque but much restored timber-framed house, called Shodfriars Hall, at the S.E. corner of the large and irregularly shaped market-place.

The Guildhall in South St. is a fine 15th-cent. brick building; it was formerly the hall of St Mary's guild which was the earliest, the wealthiest, and most important of the 15 Boston Guilds. It was founded in 1260; on the feast of the Purification 1000 loaves and 1000 herrings were distributed to the poor. In the large W. window are some valuable remains of Perp. glass with figures of the Apostles. In South Street are a few interesting old houses, and there are also some old merchants' store-houses in Spain Lane, called after the great leading family of the De Spaynes.

The Grammar School is one of great antiquity, but Mr Leach has shown that it was certainly well established early in the 14th century, and that "there is good reason to think that it was an endowed school from at least 1260, and very likely existed long before that."[1] The old Elizabethan brick schoolroom of 1567 is still standing. The fine ironwork gate-way, late 17th cent.,

[1] *Vict. Co. Hist. of Linc.*, ii. 421-492.

came from the church, where it formed part of a W. screen.

Behind the school-fields is a brick tower of late 15th cent. date, known as Hussey Tower. It formed part of the Hall of the Hussey family ; Lord Hussey fell a victim to Henry VIII.'s terrible vengeance on the Lincolnshire rising against the monastic suppression.

The modern churches of St Aidan and St James were respectively erected in 1822 and 1864.

For *Skirbeck* see separate heading.

Bottesford (3½ m. S. from Frodingham stat.) is quite a small village, but the parish is exceptionally large and includes the townships of Bottesford, Holme, Yaddlethorpe, Ashby, and East Butterwick. The fine cruciform church (St Peter) is a grand example of E.E. It consists of chancel, transepts, clerestoried nave with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower. The deeply splayed lancets of the chancel, with dog-tooth mouldings, are exceptionally good. The transepts have triple lancets in the circular lights above. Both of the nave arcades are E.E. and so too is the clerestory with alternate circular and lancet light. Round the nave piers are stone bench-tables. The windows of the S. aisle are Dec., and of the N. aisle Perp. The tower has been a good deal spoilt by Perp. buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, but the archway into the nave is a fine example. In the chancel are good sedilia and piscina, and on the N. side a double almery with nail-head moulding ; also two almeries in E. wall. In the N. transept is a fine shaft piscina ; also two altar stones, both used for late monuments. The altar-table is dated 1633. A good chest, dated 1693, is a modern gift. The font is E.E with nail-head ornament. In the S. porch

are two Saxon sun-dials found during the restoration of 1870.

Boultham (1 m. S.W. from Lincoln). The small church (St Helen) has an E.E. chancel arch and S. arcade; it was much pulled about in 1800, but carefully restored in 1887. In the churchyard is a great block of granite weighing two tons, formerly part of the fortifications of Sebastopol. It was brought over here by Colonel Ellison to serve as a monument to the men of his regiment who fell in the Crimea.

BOURNE is an old and somewhat interesting market town with a pop. of 4343. It takes its name from a powerful spring which rises with such force that it drives three mills within half a mile of its source. The town chiefly consists of four streets diverging at right angles from the small market-place. Close to the railway station is a red-brick Elizabethan house with gabled porch and attractive general appearance. It is called Red Hall, and was for many years the residence of the Digby family. When Bourne became an important railway junction, this fine old house was about to be cleared away, but eventually it was happily saved, and is now chiefly used as the station-master's house. Not far from the station is the site of the once famous castle of Bourne, but nothing now remains except a small mound, faint traces of the moats, and two or three bowslit openings in an outbuilding. It was probably in its origin a Roman station, and afterwards adopted by the Saxon and Norman lords as a site for their castle. Here Edward III. was entertained by Thomas Lord Wake in 1330. Its destruction, according to local tradition, was accomplished by Oliver Cromwell; but this was a blunder, for the antiquary Leland, writing *temp.* Henry VIII., when visiting Bourne, stated that he could find nothing more than

"great ditches and the dungeon hill of an ancient castle."

Bourne claims to be the birthplace and chief residence of Hereward Wake, but his thrilling story, immortalized by Kingsley, is chiefly fable or ill-supported tradition. Among a mixture of men of celebrity, great or small, who are also claimed as natives of the town, may be mentioned the Lord Treasurer Burghley, Doctor Dodd (hanged for forgery in 1777), and Worth, the great Parisian costumier.

An abbey of Austin canons was founded here in 1138 by Baldwin Fitzgilbert. His daughter Emma married Hugh Wake, and the church became the chief burial place of the great Wake family. This abbey never attained to any great wealth or importance. The original number of the canons was 12; after the Black Death they dwindled to 7; at the surrender in 1536 there were 9, when the house was valued at £157, 14s. 6d. There are no remains of the conventual buildings, but the parish church consists of the nave of the old monastic church, with a rebuilt chancel. The arcades of the nave are massive late Norm. It was clearly intended in the 13th cent. to rebuild the nave after a fine E.E. design, but the work stopped short at a pair of unfinished W. towers, and a part of the N. arcade. The clerestory and W. doorway are Perp. but an E.E. triplet was by an error of judgment in a restoration of 1892, made to take the place of a large Perp. W. window. The font is inscribed in raised letters: —*IHC est nomn̄ qd. ē sup. omē nom.*

Braceborough is a pretty village on the verge of Rutland with a station at Bracebridge Spa, 1 m. N. of the village. The Spa is a most copious spring of medicinal water, yielding 1½ million gallons daily; it rises in the grounds of Spa House near the station.

The church (St Margaret) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1837. There is a good Trans. font.

Bracebridge, now a suburb of Lincoln, with which it has tram-line connexion, has an interesting church (All Saints), though much restored and enlarged in 1875. The tower is late Saxon, unbuttressed, and with mid-wall shafts to the bell-chamber windows. There are also long and short quoins at the E. angles of the nave.[1] The very narrow early chancel arch has a squint on each side; the chancel itself is E.E. Note, also, the cylindrical late Norm. font, the hour-glass stand with a modern glass, a black-letter Bible, and several 13th cent. sepulchral slabs built into the N. wall.

Braceby (7 m. E. from Grantham stat.) is a very small village and parish. The church (St Margaret) has E.E. chancel arch, and arcade to N. aisle. Arches of former S. aisle show in the walling. Early Perp. clerestory. Double belt table. The S. doorway, and one or two windows, together with the font, are Dec. On the pier near the pulpit is the hour-glass stand (A.S.L. xxxii. 7 and 8).

Bradley (3 m. S.W. from Grimsby stat.) is a small village with a small church (St George) of Norm. origin, but chiefly remarkable for a large Dec. font. bearing this curious legend in black letter :—

> " Pater noster ave maria and criede
> Leren ye child y^{t} es nede."[2]

Branston (1½ m. from Branston and Heighington stat.) is a large village with a very interesting church

[1] See illustration and account of this church in Professor Baldwin Brown's *Early Arts in England*, ii. 128, 177-8, 180.

[2] It is well engraved in Paley's *Fonts*.

(All Saints). The S.W. angle of the nave shows Saxon long-and-short work. The tower is undoubtedly late Saxon of the usual Lincolnshire type. The work at the base of the W. tower wall is thought by some to be early Norm. and is of a somewhat advanced Romanesque type. But Sir Gilbert Scott, who restored the church in 1876, considered it to be a little before the Conquest, and Professor Baldwin Brown accepts it as Saxon and gives a good plate.[1] The W. door-way is under a stilted arch, the tympanum of which has a diamond chequer; on each side of the door-way are two round-headed arcades; the upper stage of the tower has coupled windows with mid-wall shafts. The parapet and spire are Perp. additions; the clerestory is of the like period. The chancel and chancel-arch, and N. and S. door-ways are good E.E., though the lancets on the N. of the chancel are blocked by a clumsy big vestry. Both of the nave arcades are Dec., but the further N. aisle and its arcade are modern. There are fine sedilia, a good E.E. font, a variety of Perp. bench ends, and some foreign glass in a N. aisle window collected by Lord Leven. On the chancel floor is a slab of Purbeck marble with foliated cross *c.* 1280, and an inscription to "Sir Richard de Thistleton iadis person de ceste eglise." There are large monuments to Lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of 1st Duke of Lancaster, and to Sir Cecil Wray, 1736.

Brant Broughton (3 m. W. from Leadenham stat.) is a fair-sized village in the little river Brent. The church (St Helen) is a beautiful structure, and the interior is sumptuously fitted after the best modern taste. The tower and spire (170 ft. high) are delightful examples of late Dec. The lofty nave, arcades

[1] *Early Arts in England*, ii. 161, 177, 180.

and the chancel arch are good E.E. There is a fine Perp. clerestory, and two admirable porches of the same period, both vaulted. Bishop Warburton was rector from 1728 to 1772, and here he wrote his "Divine Legation of Moses."

Bratoft (2 m. N.E. from Firsby stat.) is a small village on the edge of the Wold. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles of 3 bays, S. porch, and W. tower. It was "completely restored," a term implying a fair amount of actual rebuilding, in 1890. On the S. side of the chancel is a low-side window with trefoiled head, having a width of 13½ in. and a height of 31 in. In the interior the Dec. piers of the arcades, of a light coloured freestone, contrast most effectively with the greenstone of the arches. The octagonal early 15th century font has symbols of the Passion alternating with arcading. There is a good chancel screen, as well as parclose screens at the E. ends of the aisles, all *c.* 1460. The tower is literally completely obscured from top to bottom in sheets of ivy (1910); a condition of things possibly thought picturesque by some foolish folk, but in reality a perfectly unjustifiable and dangerous disfigurement.

Against the N. wall of the interior of the tower hangs a singular old picture of the Armada, passing strange to meet with in a church; it is signed "Robert Stephenson." The Armada is depicted as a red dragon between four points of land, marked England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. Beneath are these lines:—

Spaine's proud Armado with great strength and power
Great Britain's state came gapeing to devour,
This Dragon's guts, like Pharaos scattered hoast,
Lay splitt and drowned upon the Irish coast.

For of eight score save too ships sent from Spaine
But twenty-five scarce sound return'd again.
Non nobis Domine.

(A.S.L. viii. 85-7 ; xxi. 161.)

Brigg (or Glanford Brigg), formerly a small fishing hamlet on the river Ancholme, is now a thriving market town with a pop. of 3343. The church (St John) only dates from 1842-3. A large British boat was unearthed at the gas works by the river in 1885, at a depth of 3¼ feet below the surface. It is hewn out of the bole of a single huge oak, is 48 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 5 in. broad, and 2 ft. 3 in. deep. Mr Jeans says—"It is quite capable of carrying 40 or 50 men across the Humber, but whether it ever crossed the sea is doubtful. It is impossible to fix any precise date for it, but it seems to be of a time anterior to the Roman period, when the whole of this valley was apparently a brackish lagoon." This boat has been most unfortunately removed to the Hull Museum ; it might at least have been sent to Lincoln.

Brigsley (2 m. W. from Holton-le-Clay stat.) is a small parish and village with a little church (St Helen) of chalk with a Norm. tower, E.E. nave and chancel, and some Geom. insertions. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross.

Brocklesby (2 m. from its own stat.) is a small village between Grimsby and Brigg. The church (All Saints), consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower with short spire inserted into the nave, shows good Dec. work throughout. The organ, from Brocklesby Hall, is dated 1773. In the chancel are monuments to the Pelhams, ancestors of the Earl of Yarborough. The oldest is to Sir William and Eleanor Pelham and their 6 children, 1587. Another is to Sir William and

Lady Pelham and their 17 children, 1629. (A.S.L. xiv. 161.)

Brocklesby Hall, the fine seat of the Earl of Yarborough, is a great house of red brick with stone facings of various dates. The picture-gallery was added in 1807. The E. wing was rebuilt, after a disastrous fire, in 1898. The great Park of Brocklesby is 1000 acres in extent, and about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad. It is fairly well timbered and bordered by various plantations. The fallow deer number about 350 head. On the E. side, on an ancient mound, is a mausoleum in the form of a Greek temple, built by Wyat in 1794, in memory of Sophia, 1st Countess of Yarborough. The chief entrance to the park is through a fine archway erected to the memory of the late Earl, *ob.* 1862, by his tenants and friends.

Newhouse, corrupted into Newham, formerly extra-parochial, is now in this parish. Here the first English abbey of Premonstratensian or White canons was established. It was founded in 1143 by Peter de Gouzle and Ralf de Bayeux, in honour of Sts Mary and Martial. This abbey was a daughter-house of the abbey of Lisques, near Calais, and was itself the parent of 11 others colonized from this house. The abbots of Newhouse were of great dignity in the Order, and played an important part in controlling its policy. The abbey was not well endowed, and it fell under the first Act of Suppression. The abbot received a pension, but the 10 canons were turned out with a mere allowance for secular clothes.

The priory of *Nun Cotham*—the place is now in Brocklesby parish—was founded for Cistercian nuns by Alan de Moncels in the reign of Stephen. The episcopal registers of Lincoln contain various highly interesting records of the visitations of this house at

different periods. The endowments were small, but were thought at the end of the 13th cent. to be sufficient to support 30 nuns. Afterwards the numbers fell off, and at the dissolution there were 12 sisters in addition to the prioress. The income was under £50, and the house could not possibly have been supported, with its lay sisters and servants, without further funds. In addition to keeping a school, it was the usual habit of these nuns to take in lady boarders.[1]

Brotherton, see Kirton.

Broughton (3¼ m. N. from Scawby stat.) is a large village on the Ermine Street. The church (St Mary) is of great interest; it consists of chancel with N. and S. chapels, cloistered nave of 3 bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The upper part of the tower is embattled and Perp., but the lower part is undoubted Saxon. Its S. face has a good deal of herring-bone masonry and a small rude door-way. On the W. side there is a semi-circular turret enclosing a carefully built newel stairway; it is certainly later than the tower to which it is attached. From the nature of the masonry it appears to have been added in early Norm. days, at a time when a church of that period was built to the E. of the tower. The E. archway opening into the church is most noteworthy. It is ornate on the tower side and severely plain on the church side. Professor Baldwin Brown argues with success that the tower itself was the nave of the small Saxon church, and that this was the chancel arch.[2] Some remains of this chancel were found a few years ago when excavating for a heating apparatus. In Norm. days a church of some magnitude was

[1] *Vict. Co. Hist. of Lincoln*, ii. 151-3.

[2] Good views of each side of this archway are given in *Early Arts in England*, ii. 212.

attached to the E. side of the Saxon tower; the foundations of Norm. piers can be seen in two places below the piers of the present arcades, and there is also a good deal of Norm. masonry in the chancel walling which used to extend 16 ft. beyond its present limits. In the chancel are traces of E.E. work. The arcades of the nave are Dec., but the aisles and clerestory are Perp. On the N. side of the chancel, beneath an arch, is a fine table-tomb with alabaster effigies of Sir Henry and Lady Redford *c.* 1370. On the floor of the sanctuary, to the N. of the altar, is a very good but uninscribed brass to a knight and his lady, apparently a little earlier than the effigies; it probably pertains to the same family. On the N. side of the chancel is a late chapel built in 1640 by the Anderson family, then holders of the manor. Here is a large and striking monument of its kind to Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice, who died in 1660, but the monument was erected by his son in 1671. There is a full length well-carved effigy, but in a most unseemly lounging attitude. In this chapel are several incised early sepulchral slabs; also a variety of good wood-work, such as a chest and cupboard with linen-fold panels, but this has been placed here in recent years. There is a good modern screen, and portions of an Elizabethan pulpit.

In the hamlet of *Gokewell*, 2 m. N.W. of the village, a Cistercian nunnery was founded by William de Alta Ripa in the reign of Henry II. The revenue of this small priory could never have supported many nuns; there were 8 in 1440, and 7 at the Dissolution, when the prioress got a pension of £4, whilst the other sisters were turned out with 20s. apiece to buy secular clothes. We learn from a visitation of 1302 that

there was a convent school, but no girls were admitted over 10, whilst the boys had the age limit of 8.

Bucknall (2½ m. N.E. from Stixwold stat.) has a church (St Margaret) of some interest, W. chancel restored in 1884. The heavy W. tower has a conical roof; the N. arcade of the nave is E.E., and the S. Dec. There is an E.E. doorway beneath a timber porch. The font is late Norm. Pulpit, 1646. (A.S.L., xxxii. 16, 17.)

Bullington, see Goltho.

Burgh, or Burgh-le-Marsh, (2 m. from its stat.) is a small and dwindling market town; its population in 1871 was 1236, but in 1911 it was 937. It is situated on the site of an old Roman camp, on the only hill in Marshland, and well-planted with trees. Burgh-in-the-Marsh had formerly two churches, but the church of St Mary was destroyed in the 16th cent. The fine spacious parish church of Sts Peter and Paul is an exceptionally well-built fabric, almost entirely of the last quarter of the 15th cent. The fine lofty tower has a large coupled pair of bell-chamber windows on each face, and the parapet has external ornamental finials of a later date (*c.* 1600) surmounted by iron crosses. The clerestory has 10 three-light pointed windows on each side, arranged in pairs over the 5 arcades. The battlements of nave and aisles are in good order; the parapet of the nave gable is not pierced, but has a well-carved pattern. The lead heads to the downcast pipes of the clerestory and aisles show two dates, 1727 and 1762, when doubtless roof repairs were executed. The S. porch, now used as a vestry, is a picturesque construction of brick, bearing on a tablet the following date and initials:—"W.D.H.B., c. w., Anno 1702."

In the interior there is much interesting screenwork,

but great havoc was played with it in 1865, when the two parcloses were taken down at the E. end of the aisles, and the rood screen also dismantled. The rood screen was again reconstructed in 1891, and other parts of the screenwork stand under the tower archway, and also form a quasi-reredos in the chancel. Over the doorway of the tower screen are some cunningly devised birds, all carved in slightly different attitudes, and made to serve as crockets. There is a particularly well-carved pulpit, with handsome tester dated 1623. The font has a beautifully carved lofty cover of the same date with the pulpit; doors on hinges open when the font is required for use. The top of the cover bears a plain cross, which was substituted by Bishop Tozer (vicar of Burgh, 1857-63) for a gilded eagle of strange design, standing on an open book, and carrying in its beak two pendant devices, which are supposed to represent an ink-horn for registering a baptism, and a sandbox for drying the entry. This nondescript bird now stands on the top of the tower screen. There is a Jacobean altar-table in the vestry.

Burton-Coggles (1½ m. N. from Corby stat.) takes its name from a coggle, a round smooth stone, the Lincolnshire form of cobble. The church (St Thomas the Martyr) is interesting and was well restored in 1874. The tower with blunt broad spire is E.E.; over the tower arch is a window to time the ringing of the sanctus bell. The nave and chancel are chiefly Edward I., but the E. end has been rebuilt. In the chancel is a double piscina. The S. porch, also Edward I., bears the date 1624, the year of its repair. Within it are sheltered two early 14th cent. knightly effigies, one in ringmail, and the other in chain-mail; they were found during the restoration. On the S. wall of

the chancel are brasses of a knight 1590, and of a civilian and wife 1620, both of the Cholmeley family.

Burton-by-Lincoln (3 m. N.W. from Lincoln) is a small village with a church (St Vincent) mainly rebuilt in 1795, but there is a Norm. doorway in the tower. There is an incised slab in the chancel to Robert Sutton, 1543, and a monument with the kneeling effigies of Christopher Randes, with wife and 8 children.

Burton-Pedwardine (2 m. S. from Heckington stat.) is so-called from a Herefordshire family to whom the mansion passed by marriage *c.* 1330. The old church (St Andrew) was re-built by Sir Roger Pedwardine between 1320 and 1340 on a cruciform plan with central tower; but the tower fell in 1802 and ruined all the church except the N. transept or Lady Chapel. It was rebuilt on a mean scale, but it was again rebuilt after the Dec. style in 1870-1, still retaining the original transept. In its E. wall is a small square grille for the exhibition of relics. Under a recessed arch in the E. wall is the half effigy in lead of Dame Alice Pedwardine, wife of Roger, *c.* 1350. Against the W. wall is a stately tomb with recumbent effigy of Sir Thomas Horsman, 1610. There are also brass effigies of his nephew, Thomas Horsman, 1631, and Mary his wife. In the W. wall of the church remains of stones with Saxon interlaced work have been built in, as well as others of Norm. date.

In the parish, near the site of an old house called Mareham Hall, is the base with part of the shaft of a 15th cent. wayside cross.

Burton-on-Stather (5 m. N.W. from Frodingham stat.) is a large village, which with justice claims to be one of the most attractive places in the county. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a bold cliff on the E. branch of the Trent, across which there is a

ferry to Garthorpe. There is a splendid panoramic view across the Humber of a considerable stretch of Yorkshire. On a clear day the towers of York can be distinguished. The church (St Andrew) was very badly restored and altered in 1865, but a good deal improved in 1889. The old features are chiefly Perp. A tablet on the S. wall of the chancel states that :—

"The venerable remains of the five Sheffields mentioned in the Itinerary of Leland (1530) were rescued from the danger of oblivion, and removed from Owston [in the Isle of Axholme] to this place by the pious direction of the not degenerate heir of that ancient family John, Earl of Mulgrave, who, after the famous sea fight in Sole Bay, was at twenty-three years of age, by King Charles II. made captain of the "Royal Catherine," colonel of the Old Holland regiment, gentleman of the Bedchamber, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter, afterwards, by King James II., Lord Chamberlain of the Household, by King William, and Queen Mary, created Marquis of Normanby, and by the Queen, Duke of Buckingham, made Keeper of her Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the Household, and Lord President of Her Most Honourable Privy Council."

Out of these migrated monuments is an early 14th cent. effigy, and much mutilated, of a knight. On it rest an ancient sword brought from Boston, and a cannon ball from Sole Bay. There are a great many later monuments of the Sheffield family.

A mile to the S.E. is Normanby House, the Sheffield seat, standing in a fine park of 320 acres, stocked with a herd of about 120 fallow deer.

The term stather or staith is of Danish origin, and implies a landing-stage. At this small place, on the river side, the steamers between Gainsborough and Hull, now (1914) alas discontinued, used to call daily.

Burwell (3 m. W. from Anthorpe stat.) is quite a small village, but was a mediæval market town. The

old butter cross in the centre of the village was at one time converted into a dovecote, but now serves as a parish room. The church (St Michael), piteously overrun with ivy, has a Norm. chancel arch ; a double piscina ; and a font, the gift of Thomas FitzWilliam, dated 1460. It was restored in 1882. The manor of Burwell was held in old days by a number of distinguished people, including Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, John Duke of Bedford, Ralph Lord Treasurer Cromwell, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Burwell Park, the large house built in 1760, is the seat by purchase of Mr W. Hornsby (A.S.L., xxiv. 42-94).

Here was a small alien priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Angot de Burwell in 1110, as a cell of the abbey of La Sauve Majeure, near Bordeaux. The founder in his charter stated that after receiving hospitality from that holy and religious abbey, he determined to grant those monks, because of their great love and charity, the churches of Burwell with its chapel of Authorpe, Carlton, Muckton and Walmgate, together with a bovate of land in Burwell. This property was eventually transferred to the collegiate church of Tattershall.

Buslingthorpe (1½ m. N. from Wickenby stat.) is a very small village to the S.W. of Market Rasen. The church (St Michael) was rebuilt in brick in 1835, but retains the old W. tower and chancel arch, both of which are E.E. Two old monuments are also most interesting. The one is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in mail armour, which was found upside down under the pulpit ; it is of late 13th cent. date, and possibly represents Sir John de Buslingthorpe. The other is a brass which came to light in 1707 ; it is well known as one of the earliest in England. Unfortun-

ately the inscription is without a date, but experts assure us that it cannot be later than 1290.[1] This small brass is affixed to the head of a coffin-shaped slab; the demi-figure represents the knight in hauberk and coif of chain-mail, gloves of small overlapping plates, a surcoat, and plain aillettes upon the shoulders. The hands hold a small heart. The inscription round the margin of the slab reads: *Issy gyt Sire Rychard les fiz sire John de Boselyngthorp del alme de ky Deus eyt merci.*

Butterwick (4 m. N.E. from Boston stat.). The church, of brick with stone facings, was much restored in 1800; it contains E.E. arcades, a good E.E. font of 8 clustered shafts, a restored Perp. screen, and rood-loft stair on the N. In the churchyard is a fine old sycamore planted in 1653.

Little Bytham is a pleasantly-situated village to the N.W. of Stamford. The interesting church has the exceptional dedication to St Medard, who was Bishop of Noyou, *ob.* 531. It consists of chancel, nave, and aisle, S. porch and W. tower with spire. The S.E. angle of the nave retains some Sax. long-and-short work. The S. doorway of the chancel, which has a tympanum with two birds in circles, is Norm (illustrated A.S.L., xx., 12) and to the E. of it is a small Norm. light high up. The lower part of the tower is also Norm., but the upper part and spire are early 13th cent. The S. aisle and arcade, S. porch and chancel arch are somewhat later E.E. Round the chancel, broken only on the N. by a Dec. canopied recess, runs a stone bench-table. The stone base of the pulpit bears the words *Orate et Arate.* There is a singular ogre-headed triple recess on the N. side of the nave for some object of devotion. Remains

[1] Macklin's *Brasses of England*, 16, 17.

of local Roman pottery have been frequently found in this parish. The silician clay is now largely used for the making of a hard kind of brick, known as "Adamantine Clinkers."

Cabourn (4½ m. N.E. from N. Kelsey stat.). The church (St Nicholas) has a Sax. tower, the W. doorway has a solid tympanum.[1] Unfortunately the whole fabric was destructively "restored" by Sir A. W. Blomfield in 1882, when the tower was raised 12 ft., and the chancel and nave rebuilt "on the old lines." The font bowl is Norm. The Pelham Column, which stands on an eminence in a wood, is a rectangular building of stone, 128 ft. high, commanding extensive views. It commemorates, as stated on an inscription, the planting by Lord Yarborough on his property of 12,552,700 trees between 1787 and 1823. The column was begun by his son in 1840, and completed by his grandson in 1849.

Cadney-cum-Howsham (Howsham stat. 2½ m. E. from Cadney). The church (All Saints) was considerably restored in 1913. It is chiefly of Norm. date, with raised late Norm. arcade to the S. aisle; but the tower and chancel are E.E. There is a richly carved chantry parclose and a restored chancel screen. The font is Norm.

At *Newstead* in this parish on the river Ancholme, 2 m. from Brigg, a priory (Holy Trinity) was founded for Gilbertine canons by Henry II. in 1171. He endowed it with the island of Ancholme, on which the priory stood, and other lands in Cadney and Hardwick. The endowments were small and St Gilbert

[1] By a most unhappy and probably illegal arrangement, the garden fence of the rectory runs right up to the W. tower on each side, enclosing what must have been consecrated ground.

limited the number to 13 canons and lay brothers. The house was surrendered on 2 October 1538 by the prior and 5 canons. A farmhouse stands on the site of the priory. There is a large vaulted room with circular arches of late Norm. date; also a Perp. window.

Caenby (8 m. W. from Market Rasen) is a small parish with a small uninteresting church. The moated manor-house, now a farm-house, was a seat of the Tournay family from the days of Edward I. to George II.; Henry VIII. slept here in his Lincolnshire progress of 1541.

Caistor (3 m. N.E. from Moortown stat.) is a small market-town on a western spur of the Wolds. It was a Roman station or camp of some importance, succeeding to an earlier hill-fort of the Britons, who called it, according to Camden, *Caer Egarry*. The camp, which is only 300 yds. long by 100 yds. wide, was surrounded by a massive wall which is still visible in several places, especially in the S. side of the churchyard wall. In 823 an important battle was fought at Caistor between Egbert of Wessex and Withlaf of Mercia, in which the latter suffered defeat. Some trenches and mounds outside the town are supposed to mark the site of the contest. Part of a stone tablet was dug up here in 1770, bearing these words: "*Cruci spolium quod Eegberht rex in honorem.*" This seems to indicate the offering of the spoils by the victor for some religious object.

The church (Sts Peter and Paul) stands, like those of Ancaster and Horncastle, within the area of the Roman camp. The tower is remarkably varied in date. Parts of the lowest stage, including the arch into the nave, are Sax.; the rest of the basement and doorway are Norm; the middle stage is E.E.;

the uppermost stages Dec.; and the battlements Perp. The nave arcades, with nail-head capitals, and the chancel arch are E.E. The S. doorway with dog-tooth mouldings is E.E., and the old door has some good ironwork. The N. doorway is Dec., with ball-flower mouldings. On the chancel floor is the brass of John Oustely, 1461. Under a recessed arch in the N. aisle is the cross-legged mailed effigy of Sir William de Hundon, *c.* 1290. In the N. chancel aisle is another effigy in plate armour, supposed to be Sir John de Hundon, *c.* 1380, and also one of a lady in a wimple, probably of the same family. In the S. chancel chapel is the kneeling effigy in marble of Sir Edward Maddison in armour; he died in 1353 in his 100th year; also to Catherine, 1591, wife of Edward Maddison, grandson of the preceding. (A.S.L., vi. 150-7.)

A curious custom, often noticed in antiquarian works, used to be observed in this church on Palm Sunday, but it has been discontinued since 1847. A man from Ravensthorpe, in Broughton parish, used to enter the porch with a peculiar whip called a gad-whip, to the upper part of the stock of which was appended a green silk purse containing 30 silver pennies and 3 pieces of wych elm. He cracked the whip 3 times before the reading of the first lesson; while the clergyman read the second lesson, he knelt down, and then after waving the whip 3 times over the minister's head, held it over him till the lesson was finished. At its conclusion, the whip was placed in the seat of the lord of the manor of Hundon. It is useless here to attempt any explanation of this strange ceremony, on the strength of which certain lands were held at Raventhorpe. There have been many wild conjectures and some sensible ones; in Allen's

History of Lincolnshire (1834), it is stated that a new whip was used each year.[1]

Cammeringham (6 m. E. from Stow Park stat.). The church (St Michael) is but a remnant of a much larger building. The round arches of a former aisle are imbedded in the wall. The noteworthy feature is a pre-Conquest knotwork stone which forms the sill of the W. doorway. In the churchyard several early graves skilfully hollowed out of the rock, like those at Heysham, Lancashire, have been discovered from time to time.

There was here a small alien priory or cell pertaining to the Premonstratensian Abbey of Blanchelande in Normandy. It was founded by Richard de Haya *c.* 1160. In 1396 the Abbot of Blanchelande sold all his rights in this house to the Cistercian Abbot of Hulton in Staffordshire.

Canwick (1½ m. S.E. from Lincoln). The church (All Saints) is notable for having no foundation. It was built in Norm. days on a Roman tesselated pavement which extends beyond them. There is a fine Norm. chancel arch of 3 orders, and a N. aisle arcade of the same period. The font is E.E., and in the N. chancel chapel is an E.E. arcaded reredos *in situ*. There are also some good large Dec. windows.

Careby (¼ m. from Little Bytham stat.). The church (St Stephen) has late Norm. tower with E.E. spire, a Norm. door and window in the chancel, and a late Perp. arcade to the S. aisle. There are two good old monuments, the one an effigy of a knight in chain armour *c.* 1310, the other has two demi-effigies of a

[1] The best short account, with an illustration of the whip, appears in Chambers' *Book of Days*, i. 387-8. See also *Arch. Journal*, vi. 239, and *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862, p. 152.

knight and a lady, *c.* 1335. (A.S.L., xx. 12.) There is an altar frontal made from a 15th-cent. cope of red velvet.

Carlby (1½ m. from Essendine stat.) is a small village on the borders of Rutland. The church (St Stephen) has an E.E. tower with lofty broach spire. The arcades of the aisles are also E.E. but the windows are late Dec.

Great Carlton (2½ m. S.E. from Grimsby stat.). The church (St John Baptist) was rebuilt except the tower in 1560. The Perp. tower, restored in 1894, bears this inscription :

> " For Robert Schadworth saul ye pray
> Who for yis fote makying did pay."

Carlton-le-Moorlands (5 m. W. from Navenby stat.). The church (St Mary), well restored in 1891, is noteworthy for its Elizabethan nave with original sittings. The former aisles have been built up. The chancel is late Dec., the font E.E., and the tower and restored rood-screen Perp. There are 17th cent. brass inscriptions to the Disney family.

North Carlton (4 m. from Saxilby stat.). At the old manor-house, and seat of Lord Monson's, Henry VIII. stayed in 1541, when he knighted Sir John Monson. The church was rebuilt in 1773, except the Perp. tower.

Carlton-Scroop (1 m. N.E. from Honington stat.). The church (St Nicholas) consists of chancel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower. The lower stage of the tower is late Norm., but the upper is Dec. Part of the tower fell in 1633, doing much damage to the nave. Part of the chancel and porch are E.E., together with the nave arcades. The aisles were rebuilt in Dec. period. In the chancel is a double piscina.

There is some good glass in the E. window; the donor and wife kneel face to face, the former, in chain armour and crimson surcoat, holds in both hands a shield charged with gules 5 fusils or. The wife, in a blue dress, bears argent two bars azure in chief 3 mullets gules; her head has been replaced by that of a priest from another church. At a recent restoration an old figure of Our Lord in benediction was placed here from yet another church. Note, too, a large late Dec. font, remains of a Perp. screen and steps to rood-loft, and a canopied Jacobean pulpit. (A.S.L., ix. 26-7.)

South Carlton ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Lincoln) was the old seat of the Monsons until their removal. The church (St John Baptist), after various 18th and 19th cent. mutilations, was almost rebuilt in 1859. It retains, however, E.E. and Dec. arcades which had been walled up. The Monson chapel on the N. of the chancel has recumbent alabaster effigies to Sir John Monson, 1593, and his wife Jane, 1625.

Castle Bytham is a large village picturesquely situated on a bold eminence on the verge of Rutland. It derives its name from the once powerful castle built here soon after the conquest; it stood on the spur of a hill facing the village, but only great earthworks now remain. It was given by the Conqueror to his half brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Albemarle. The castle was burnt in the Wars of the Roses; in Leland's day there "yet remained great walls of buildings." The cruciform church (St James), well restored in 1900, has an early Norm. nave in the Trans. N. aisle, an early Dec. chancel, an E.E. transept, a S. transept rebuilt in 1857, and a W. tower which is an amalgam of Norm., E.E., and Perp. work. On the N. side of the chancel there is a fine

sepulchral recess and Easter Sepulchre. An old ladder under the tower is inscribed "This ware the May Poul, 1660." In the porch rest 3 stones of Sax. work. The largest fragment, which is 3 ft. long, is inscribed O NARNO CRAP. They are probably portions of 3 gravestones (L. N. and Q., xii. 133).

Castle Carlton (2½ m. N. from Authorpe stat.) lies to the S.E. of Louth; it is now a tiny village, but was formerly a market town and the head of the barony. Between Castle Carlton and North Reston to the W. are 3 great moat-surrounded mounds on artificial hills, supposed to be parts of the castle of Sir Hugh Burdolph, a great baron in the days of Henry I. The church (Holy Cross), a small Perp. building, was demolished in 1902.

Caythorpe, a large village 10 m. N. of Grantham, has a fine church of Ancaster stone (St Vincent) on an unusual plan. The wide double nave is divided by the lofty piers and wide arches of a Geom. or early Dec. arcade, springing from between two handsome windows at the W. end, and from above the apex of the crossing. The central tower rising from 4 lofty arches, for there are shallow transepts, carries a beautiful crocketed spire with flying buttresses at the base, which now rises to a height of 156 ft. The spire is late Dec., was struck by lightning on 30 Dec. 1859, but rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott on a somewhat shorter scale in the following year. Scott added a N. aisle to the nave, to the detriment of the plan. The windows throughout are large and much varied in their tracery. The font is Dec. Over the tower arch are the remains of paintings of the Doom, and of St Michael weighing souls. There are monuments to the Hussey family of 1698 and 1725. The old churchyard cross was restored in 1906 (A.S.L., ix. 29).

Chapel St Leonards, formerly known as Mumby Chapel (3 m. S.E. from Mumby Road stat.) is a small watering-place with good sands to the N. of Skegness. The church (St Leonards) was built in 1794 out of an old one then in ruins.

Claxby, a small village between Market Rasen and Caistor, has a late Dec. church (St Mary) much restored in 1871. There is a tomb with effigies to John Withersick, 1595, and his two wives; also 3 late brasses.

Claypole, on the borders of Notts, has a very fine cruciform church (St Peter), most carefully restored in 1892; it is chiefly rich Dec. work, but the S. transept is E.E., and there are Perp. battlements and E. window of chancel. The two lower stages of the engaged W. tower are E.E., but the fine crocketed octagonal spire is early Perp., *temp.* Rich. II. The piscina and sedilia of chancel are Dec. with finely crocketed canopies, and there are good E.E. sedilia and a double piscina in the S. transept. There is a very good example of Perp. carving in the pulpit closely adjoining the rood-screen, against the N. jamb of the chancel arch, with which it is probably coeval, *c.* 1430. At a later period, after about a century had elapsed, a hexagonal canopy was made for the pulpit, together with a book-desk, from parts of the pulled-down rood-loft, and the desk, strange to say, is supported by the stem of a late processional cross.[1] On the N. side of the chancel is a late Dec. sacristy, which retains its altar slab *in situ*. The font has Dec. tracery on each face. There are remains of the old churchyard cross. A very interesting old bridge to the S.W. of the church was wantonly destroyed in 1905.

Clee, with township of Cleethorpes and hamlet of

[1] See the illustration in Dr Cox's *Pulpits and Lecterns* (1915).

Thrunscoe, forms an extensive civil parish, with a terminus stat. of the G. C. Railway Co. It has of late years become a favourite and crowded watering-place, especially dear to day-trippers from the Midlands, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. Irrespective of visitors it has now a pop. of 21,417. It is situated on the S. side of the Humber, facing the North Sea. There is a good pier 1200 ft. long, erected in 1872; also a substantial sea-wall, ¾ m. in length. Cleethorpes is about 3 m. S.E. of Grimsby, with which is it practically continuous. The church (St Peter) was built in 1867.

Oysters are numerous near Cleethorpes, where they grow to a large size; they are of much repute in parts of the Midlands.

The old parish church of Clee, 1 m. to the W. of Cleethorpes, is one of the most interesting in the county. This cruciform structure consists of chancel, transepts, nave with aisles, and W. tower. The tower is a striking example of late Sax. workmanship, with rubble walling and large angle quoins. A bold string-course divides it into two stages, and it has coupled belfry windows with massive mid-wall shafts. There is a simple dignity about the substantial W. portal with three plain semi-circular orders over the arch-way; the W. face of the tower has a keyhole loop-window, 2 ft. 8 in. high.[1] There is a fine but simple tower archway into the nave, 16 ft. 8 in. high, with a width of 6 ft. 9 in. The N. arcade of the nave has square piers with twisted shafts at the angles; it is of early Norm. date. The S. arcade and the W. bay of the nave are late Norm., with characteristic chevron, billet and cable mouldings, and in the shaft of the central

[1] These two features are well illustrated in Baldwin Brown's *Early Arts in England*, ii. 164-5.

pier of this latter arcade has been inserted a most interesting tablet recording, in abbreviated Latin, the dedication of the church to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, on 5 March 1192. It runs as follows :—H' ECCL'IA : DEDICATA : EST IN : HONORE : SCE TRINITATIS ET : SCE : MARIE : V : III N MARTII A DNO HUGONI : LINCOLNESI EPO : ANNO : AB ĪCARNATIONE : DNI : N° : C° : XC° : I° : ET : TĒPORE : RICARDI : REGIS (A.S.L. xxix. 32-41). This is half a century later than the arcade to which the inscription is affixed. The tablet is misplaced : Bishop Hugh dedicated the chancel and the transepts at the dawn of the E.E. style. The N. transept has been rebuilt, whilst the S. transept, low central tower, and chancel are modern work. In the chancel is an old double E.E. piscina. The Norm. font is a massive double cylinder.

Clixby (3 m. N.E. from North Kelsey stat.) is a parochial chapelry of Caistor. The church (All Saints) is merely the chancel of the original church, and was left in ruins until 1889. In the flooring is a 14th cent. slab to a priest, Robert Blanchard, an incised cross and chalice, and an imperfect Lombardic inscription. The churchyard cross has been restored.

North Cockerington (2 m. N.W. from Grimoldby stat.). The small church (St Mary) stands in the same churchyard as that of Alvingham, under which head it has been already described.

South Cockerington (1 m. S. from Grimoldby stat.). The small church (St Leonard) is hidden away in a grove of tall trees ; it consists of chancel, nave, W. tower, and N. porch ; it used to also have a S. porch. The tower, of three stages, mainly of green-stone but repaired in brick, appears to be of early 14th-cent. date. The nave has windows as late as

Henry VII. The chancel has two 14th-cent. windows on the S. side. The octagonal font has shields in quatrefoils on the bowl faces. A small holy-water stoup may be noticed immediately to the left on entering the N. doorway. Beneath the tower are considerable remains of an excellent 15th-cent. rood-screen, a large portion of which, by a stupid job, was transferred to Manby. This beautiful screen was pulled down in 1873, when an egregious "restoration" of this church was carried out. At that time a new imitation 13th-cent. roof, of bad construction, was put on the top of 15th-cent. walls. We were glad to hear, when visiting this church in 1910, that there is good prospect of the Manby portion of the screen being recovered and the whole being replaced. At the E. end stands the fine alabaster table tomb of "the third noble Sir Adrian Scrope, Knight," 1623. The knight is a strikingly life-like clever piece of sculpture; he is represented leaning on his left arm, with the kneeling figures of his nine children in bas-relief below. There are four old seats at the W. end with poppy-headed elbowed ends. Seven incised consecration crosses, having a diameter of 10½ in., remain on the inner walls, and one on the outer wall to the W. of the N. porch (A.S.L., xxiv. 96, 97).

Cold Hanworth (2 m. W. from Wickenby stat.) has a modern cruciform church (All Saints), rebuilt 1861-2. The old font stands at the W. end, but is disused.

Coleby (2 m. S.E. from Harmston stat.) is picturesquely situated on the edge of the cliff range between Navenby and Harmston. The church (All Saints), carefully restored in parts in 1901, is of much interest. The unbuttressed W. tower is partly of undoubted Sax. date and lighted by a small keyhole window like one at Stow; the rest of the lower part of the

tower is possibly quite early Norm., but more probably late Sax. The upper part of the tower and the crocketed spire are good early Perp.

The massive N. arcade of the nave and the excellent S. door-way are Trans. Norm., together with the chancel arch. So, too, is the good font with an intersecting arcade. The aisles of the E.E. chancel have been destroyed, and the walls filled with window, but the arcades still show. The Dec. S. porch used to have an upper chamber. There are some old seats with good poppy-head bench-ends; they were brought here from the church of Hackthorn (A.S.L., xxiii. 71).

Coleby Hall is a fine house of many gables, built in a commanding situation on the site of an older manor-house, called North Hall, by Sir William Lister in 1628. Two classic temples were erected in the grounds towards the end of the 18th cent. to the memory of the great Earl of Chatham. A pre-Conquest stone, with knot and scroll work, was found built into the foundations of a wall at the back of the stables at the back of Coleby Hall in 1879; it measures 3 ft. 4 in. high, and 1 ft 3 in. wide on the carved front. It is illustrated in L. N. and Q., v. 113. The Ermine Street runs through the parish.

Colsterworth (4 m. W. from Corby stat.) is a large village of some celebrity as the birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton; his baptism is entered in the registers under 1 January 1642-3. The church (St John Baptist) is of varied styles. The N. aisle arcade has two quite early Norm. (or more probably Sax.) arches set in herring-bone masonry, and a W. bay of later Norm. The S. arcade is E.E. with clustered piers, whilst above is a Perp. clerestory. The tower is early Dec., built 1305, but it has a Perp. parapet. The

chancel was rebuilt in 1876, and the Newton chapel on the site of one of the 14th cent. In this chapel, in an alabaster case, is a sun-dial cut by Newton with a pocket-knife when he was nine years old. The font has a modern bowl, but a Trans. Norm. base. When the chancel was rebuilt, two Sax. stones were found, both with knotwork, at the bottom of the herring-bone work by the entrance to the rood-loft (L. N. and Q. xii. 135). One of them is clearly part of a cross.

At *Woolsthorpe*, a hamlet of this parish, stands the farmhouse, then the manor-house, where Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642.

Coningsby (1½ m. from Tattershall stat.) is a scattered parish and large village. The church (St Michael) is of distinct interest. The large nave is E.E., with a Dec. eastern bay and chancel arch; the aisle windows are Dec. on the N. and Perp. on the S. "The clerestory windows, originally a line of E.E. lancets, have been cruelly mutilated into triangles, and the E. end has been most improperly altered into an apse" ("Murray's Guide"). There are some remains of the old rood-screen, and a staircase turret for entrance to the rood-loft; also two old bench-ends. The handsome W. tower is Perp.; the base forms a porch and is open at the sides to the churchyard, probably an arrangement to suit the processional path, as in half a dozen other cases. The S. porch is noteworthy for having an exceptionally large stoup, with both outer and inner openings. Note, too, the delicate ironwork on the small door of the stairway to the upper chamber (A.S.L., xxxii. 6, 7).

There is a saline spring which is called "The Spa."

Conisholme (5½ m. N.W. of Saltfleetby stat.) has a small church (St Peter) of chalk, consisting of chancel,

nave, N. porch, and a turret for one bell. It was much restored in 1853. Later restorations have disclosed the fact that both chancel and nave had former N. aisles of early 13th-cent. date. In the nave pavement is a brass with effigies of John Langholme, his wife Anne, and their 14 children, 1575.

Corby is a small and ancient town, with a good market cross still standing, though much restored. It lies between Bourne and Colsterworth. The large church (St John) is chiefly late Perp., but with Dec. windows to the N. aisle. The squared jambs of the chancel arch are late Norm. In the N. aisle is some 14th-cent. stained glass, including two shields and a figure of St John. There is a fine Roman Catholic church (Our Lady of Mount Carmel), erected in 1855-6. Near the parish church is an entrenchment, which is usually termed the castle. Corby cattle fair, held on the Monday before October 11th, was the largest in the county, especially for sheep.

Corringham (2½ m. from Blyton stat.) is a large scattered parish, 4 m. N.E. from Gainsborough. The church (St Laurence), sumptuously restored by Bodley and Garner in 1884, is said to have been rebuilt by Leofric in the days of Edward the Confessor. The unbuttressed W. tower has coupled belfry windows and other indications of pre-Conquest work. Professor Baldwin Brown pronounces it to be late Sax., in which opinion the present writer entirely concurs, after careful examination. Certain able writers differ, and consider this tower and other similar Lincolnshire towers to be post-Conquest (see Introduction, p. 32), but even these writers have to admit that the Normans must have employed Anglo-Saxon masons, which seems to

be a rather far-fetched notion. That there was a Sax. stone church standing here seems to be fairly obvious, as there are Sax. worked stones in the foundation of one of the piers of the N. arcade. The two W. bays of the N. arcade are plain Norm.; the S. arcade is E.E. with foliated capitals. The chancel is chiefly E.E.; on its N. side under a recess is the tomb of William de la Gare, archdeacon of Lincoln and prebendary of Corringham; he died here at the prebendal house in 1290. There is a brass to another Corringham prebendary, Henry Clifford, who died in 1628. The font is a clever modern copy of the E.E. font of Thorpe St Peter. The beautiful screen, carrying the Rood and subsidiary figures, is mainly 1884 work, but it incorporates several portions of the old screen (A.S.L., xxv. 129).

Cotes-by-Stow (4 m. E. from Stow Park stat.) is a small parish both in area and population. The little church (St Edith) was excellently restored by Mr Pearson in 1883-4. Its chief attraction is a beautiful Perp. rood-screen, with the loft or gallery still attainable by the old stone stairs. Note also some Norm. windows opened out at the restoration; the original altar slab with 6 crosses; a Perp. pulpit; 7 old benches; a plain Norm. tub font; and an alabaster bust monument to Brian Cook, 1653. There are also mural brasses in the chancel to the Butler family, the oldest to William Butler, wife, and infant, 1590.

Great Cotes is a small village with a stat. on the Hull and Grimsby line. The church (St Nicholas) consists of Dec. chancel (restored 1863); nave with E.E. arcades and clustered piers, but round arches; and embattled Perp. W. tower, with 8 crocketed pinnacles. There are two brasses of the Barnardiston

family, who obtained the manor in the 14th cent. by marriage with the Willoughby family; the one is to Isabella, wife of Roger Barnardiston, *c.* 1420; the other is a notable and curious brass of 1503 to Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knt. of "Mikkylcotes," Elizabeth, his wife, and their 8 sons and 7 daughters. The children kneel behind their kneeling parents. The last two lines of the mutilated inscription runs:—

"And of yr charite say a prnoster, ave & cred,
And ye schall have a C. days of prdon to yor need."

The moat of their destroyed manor-house may be noted to the S.W. of the church.

Little Cotes (1 m. S. from Great Cotes stat.) is also a small village on the other side of the Freshney stream. The little church (St Michael), consisting of chancel, nave, and bell-turret, is chiefly Perp.; it was restored in 1903. Here is an ancient mound bearing the significant assembly name of Toot Hill. Various natural springs in this parish, termed "blow-wells," supply excellent water to the Grimsby Water Works.

North Cotes (1½ m. N.E. from North Thoresby stat.) is a pleasant seaside parish. The church (St Nicholas) was rebuilt in 1865, but retains some E.E. lancets and the bowl of the old font.

Covenham St Bartholomew (3½ m. S.E. from Ludborough stat.) is a small village to the N. of Louth. The church, which is chiefly Dec., was formerly cruciform, but has lost its N. transept; there is a low central bell-tower. There is a fine octagonal font, each base sculptured, and supported by 4 angels. In the chancel is some late Dec. glass. On the floor is a good brass, with the plain effigy of Sir John Skypwyth, 1415.

The manor of Covenham, which formed the chief

endowment of Covenham Priory, was given by the Conqueror to the abbey of St Carileph, Le Mans, at the request of the Bishop of Durham, who had been a monk of that house. A small Benedictine priory was speedily built here with grange buildings and a chapel, but it was probably never occupied by more than one or two monks, who looked after the estate. The advowson remained with the Bishop of Durham, and the priory held the advowson of the church of Covenham St Bartholomew. In 1303 this cell was so unprofitable to the abbey of St Carileph, that license was sought from the King to sell it to the abbey of Kirkstead.

Covenham St Mary, the adjoining very small parish, with a church entirely Dec., was considerably restored in 1901. Note in the chancel the flamboyant E. window, a blocked-up low-side window, and a N. sepulchral recess. The beautiful font has 4 shields, one bearing the emblems of the Passion (A.S.L. xxiv. 112).

Cowbit, a small village to the E. of Deeping Fen, has a station on the Spalding and March line. The church (St Mary) is supposed to have been built on a small scale, *c.* 1400, by Prior de Moulton of Spalding. The chancel and a massive W. Perp. tower were added by Bishop Russell of Lincoln in 1487. It was restored in 1882. In a garden at Brother House is an ancient stone named after St Guthlac, which was a boundary stone of the lands of Crowland Abbey.

Cowbit Wash, an overflow of the Welland, is a favourite resort of skaters.

Cranwell (4 m. N.W. from Sleaford stat.) is a little village on the high road to Lincoln. The small church (St Andrew) is of distinct interest. The long and short work of the N.E. angle of the nave points to

fairly early Sax work. During the restoration of 1904 four large blocks of stone were discovered which had formed parts of knotwork crosses (L. N. and Q. xii. 135-6). The church, which is mainly E.E., consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. bell-gable. The N. aisle arcade is massive Norm.; the chancel was extended in Perp. period; the plain octagonal font is E.E. There are remains of a village cross near the church where 3 roads meet.

Creeton (2 m. N. from Little Bytham stat.) is pleasantly situated on the river Glen. The church (St Peter), standing on an eminence, is chiefly of late Dec. date. It consists of chancel, nave, 3 transepts, and W. tower with broached octagonal spire. During restoration in 1851 the piers and arches of a former N. aisle were discovered. To the E. wall of the transept is chained a 1611 "Judas"[1] Bible. There are two fine examples of Sax. grave crosses standing in the churchyard, one near the entrance to the church, 3 ft. 4 in. high; the other 4 ft. 2 in. high at the head of a modern grave (L. N. and Q., xii. 136).

In this churchyard there are also some 20 stone coffins, which are generally supposed to mark the interment of Cistercian monks of the abbey of Vallis Dei in the neighbouring parish of Edenham.

Counthorpe, formerly a hamlet of Castle Bytham, was annexed to the parish of Creeton in 1860. Up to the days of Edward VI. it possessed a parochial chapel.

Croft (1½ m. N.W. from Havenhouse stat.) is a well-wooded village 4 m. from Skegness. In 1910 the present writer found the churchyard in a sadly neglected condition, and the church itself repulsively

[1] Thus called because of the strange misprint of Judas for Jesus in St Matt. xxvi. 30.

dirty.[1] Apart from dirt, the spacious church of All Saints is one of the finest fabrics throughout the Marshland district, with its lofty nave, clerestory, aisles, large chancel, and well-built W. tower. The fine arcades with octagonal pillars and the pointed two-light clerestory windows are of the close of the 14th cent., whilst the aisle windows and the chancel are 15th cent. The large octagonal font has shields in tracery on the faces of the bowl, and the panelled shaft rises from a wide octagonal step. A tablet on the S. side of the tower tells of its restoration in 1656, and it was again restored in 1857. It is of four stages, and is of greenstone, save the top stage. The chancel, *c.* 1450, has a large five-light E. window, and two three-lights on each side. The sill of the window on the S. nearest the altar has been lowered to serve for sedilia ; beyond is a trefoil-headed piscina niche.

Against the N. wall of the chancel are two costly marble monuments, almost exactly similar, both erected *c.* 1630. One of them gives the kneeling effigies of Sir Valentine Browne and Elizabeth (Monson) his wife, with their 15 children in relief below ; he was "Treasurer and Vittleter of Barwicke, and dyed (about 1600) Treasurer of Ireland." The tomb was erected by his second son, John, who is commemorated in like fashion with his first wife, Cicely (Kirkman), who died in 1614, aged twenty-one, living but twenty days after her marriage. Against the S. pier of the chancel arch is a monument to William Bonde, 1559, erected by his son Nicholas, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. In the S. chantry is a valuable early brass, with half effigy of a knight in banded mail. The marginal inscription, formerly filled up with brass Lombardic capitals, has almost perished ; the date

[1] See *Church Times*, 12th August, 1910.

is *c.* 1300. In the S. aisle is the following brass inscription :—

Here lyeth the bodie of Agnes Worship, a woman machles both for wisdom and godlynes. She was the wife of William Worship, Doctor of Divinitie and minister of Croft, and departed this life the 6th daie of Maye, Ano. 1615.

Near the N. door is a slightly coped gravestone of early 13th-cent. date.

The most valuable and interesting piece of church furniture at Croft is a fine brass eagle, the circular base supported by three small lions. It is in excellent condition, save the missing claws, said to have been of silver, and stolen during recent years ; the height is 5 ft. 6 in., and the extreme spread of the wings 2 ft. This eagle was recovered from the moat of the old Hall, the seat of the Browne family.

The rood-screen, though bereft, like all in the district, of its coved top and rood-loft, is a fine example with some traces of the original gilding and colour. Over the door-way are birds taking the place of crockets, as at Burgh. On the spandrels of the lower panels are a series of small figures, among which are a lion's head, a lion, a griffin, a stag gorged, a hind, a fox with a bird, a squirrel, a hare, a bearded man, and a monkey. The rood-loft stairway from the N. aisle is blocked up, but the lower doorway is perfect, and enriched within its moulding by two ostrich feathers at the apex, and by sprigs of foliage. There are also two good parclose or chantry screens at the E. ends of the aisles. There are a good series of 15th-cent. poppy-headed and elbowed bench-ends, with traceried panels and embattled work at the end seats ; a very finely-carved pulpit with tester, bearing the date 1615, and erected by Dr Worship (vicar from 1599 to 1625) to

the memory of his wife; a good Jacobean altar-table, under the tower; and a panelled S. door-way, with central wicket, inscribed 1633. (A.S.L., xxi. 1642.)

CROWLAND is a small secluded town, 4 m. W. from Postland stat. on the March and Spalding G.N. line, and 5 m. N. from both Eye and Thorney stats. on the Peterborough and Wisbech Mid. line. A conveyance can be ordered from the "George," Crowland, to meet trains at any of these stations. It is but slightly raised above the level of the fen, but in old days it formed an island in the midst of a great swampy marsh abounding in fish and water fowl. But the drainage of the Bedford Level works have now rendered most of the land fit for corn crops.

The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Crowland was founded *c.* 714 by King Ethelbald in honour of St Guthlac. Guthlac (673-713), a youth of royal Mercia lineage, came hither in a boat from Repton abbey seeking a refuge from the world in the midst of the fens, whereon his boat should be first stranded. His anchorage was at a place ¾ m. E. of the church, which is still called Anchor Church Field; here stood a ruined building, but it was pulled down in 1720. This was probably the chapel erected by abbot Turketul in 948. The monastic house of Ethelbald's foundation was destroyed in the Danish invasion of 870. To the church of the restored house of the next century, Canute is said to have made a gift of twelve polar-bear skins to keep the priests' feet warm at the altar. The first stone church was begun here *c.* 1060 by abbot Ulfcytel; it was destroyed by fire in 1091. The abbey was long famed for its courteous and considerable hospitality. The clear value of this wealthy foundation, including the cell of Frieston, was, in 1535,

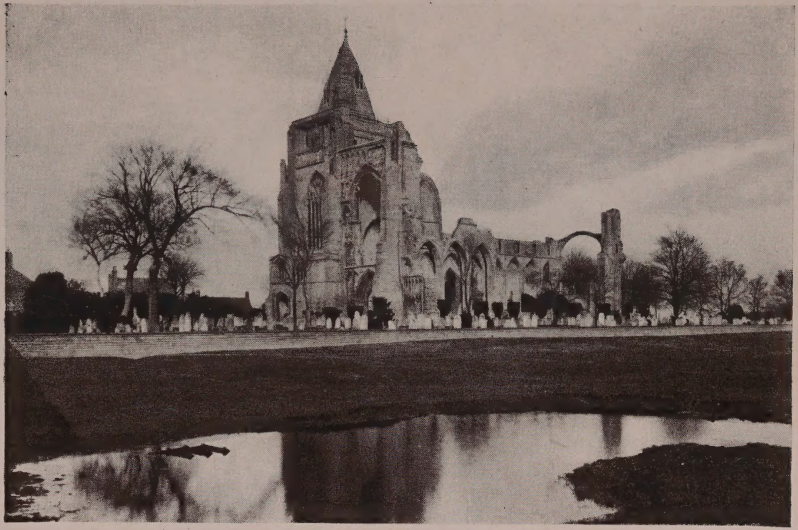
£1093, 15s. 10½d. The surrender was signed on 4 December 1539, by the abbot and 28 monks.[1]

The extensive monastic buildings and cloisters were on the S. side of the great church, but they have almost entirely disappeared. The present remains chiefly consist of (*a*) the splendid W. front, with a fine series of old statues, begun by abbot Edward in 1171 and continued by his two successors, the upper part reconstructed, after being thrown down *c.* 1350, in early Perp. style; (*b*) the N. aisle of the nave, 1405, always used as the parish church; (*c*) the W. tower built by abbot Upton 1427, with stunted 16th-cent. spire; (*d*) part of the ruined nave of 1405, with towers at E. end of Norm. arcade and triforium; (*e*) a grand Norm. arch over the W. crossing, with a stone screen underneath it; and (*f*) a certain portion of the W. front of the S. aisle with some interesting arcading; this part of the church was begun by abbot Geoffrey in 1113.

In 1860 Sir Gilbert Scott carefully shored up the noble W. front. In 1888-91 much further skilful repair and sustenance was carried out by Mr Pearson. Between 1898 and 1904 considerable sums, raised by the exertions of the late worthy rector, the Rev. T. H. Le Bœuf, were wisely expended, and in 1897 a new chancel was built.

Crowland is deservedly celebrated for its unique triangular bridge at the meeting of the 4 main streets, crossing the streams of the Welland which used to meet here, but are now covered. The narrowness and steepness of the 3 roadways show that it was only

[1] By far the best and most carefully worked out history of this most interesting abbey is by Miss Rose Graham in the *Vict. Co. Hist. of Lincolnshire* (1906), vol. ii. 505-513.



CROWLAND ABBEY

intended for foot-passengers, and served probably as the base of a great cross, and used as a station for the pilgrims to the shrine of St Guthlac. A singular bridge on this site is mentioned as early as 943, in a charter of Eadred. The present structure dates from the close of the 14th cent., and was probably built by John of Gaunt; he was here in 1389 and took much interest in the vexed question of the abbey boundaries. The crowned figure on the S. side used to be taken for King Ethelbald, but it is much more likely intended to be Our Lord in Glory.

CROWLE is a small market town (pop. 2853) in the Isle of Axholme on the Yorks. border, with a station on the light railway between Haxey and Goole. There is a weekly market on Fridays and annual fairs in May and November. There was a church (St Oswald) here at the time of the Domesday Survey. The Norman rebuilder used the shaft of a Sax. memorial cross as the lintel of the tower arch. On the front side is an almost undecipherable Runic inscription of 7th cent. date, together with two rude male figures and a man on horseback; on the side within the tower is knotwork and a serpent. The tower is Norm., but with E.E. and Perp. additions. The chancel was rebuilt during a drastic "restoration" in 1884. (A.S.L., xxviii. 13.) There is a modern R.C. monastery of Premonstratensian Canons with church attached.

Croxby (8 m. W. from North Thoresby stat.) is a very small village on the Wolds. The little church (All Saints), chancel, nave, and W. turret, are advanced Norm. There is a walled-up E.E. arcade. The arcaded font is Norm. Here there is a large pond, the only piece of water in the district.

Croxton (3 m. S.W. from Brocklesby stat.) is a small

parish to the N. of Brigg. The church (St John), consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, and W. tower, was poorly restored in 1878. It is mainly of E.E. date. On an eminence in this parish is a large encampment, known as Yarborough Camp. Here Roman coins have been found.

Culverthorpe Hall. See Kelby.

Cumberworth (1¼ m. from Mumby Road stat.) is a scattered village to the S.E. of Alford. The church (St Helen) consists of chancel, nave, and wooden turret and spire. It has been a good deal restored and is of little interest.

Cuxwold (4 m. from Caistor) is a small village picturesquely situated in the Wolds. The small church (St Nicholas), consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower, was considerably restored and rebuilt in 1860. The tower, judging from the archway, is late Sax. but when visited in 1906 the exterior was found to be shamefully obliterated by ivy. (A.S.L., xxix. 115.)

Deeping St James. The church is nearly 2 m. W. of the stat. and Market Deeping about 4 m.; the 2 villages form one long straggling street by the side of the Welland. The fine church of St James was the conventual church of a priory which was a cell of Thorney abbey. It was founded and presented to the abbey by Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert in 1139. Its endowments consisted of the tithes of the two Deeping churches, St James and St Guthlac, and a small amount of land. The prior was appointed by the abbot. The cell was dissolved in December 1539; a pension of £8 was bestowed on the last prior. The church now consists of chancel, nave of 7 bays, S. aisle, and good E.E. S. porch. The transepts have been demolished and the archways built up. The S. arcade is Norm.

with an E.E. triforium and clerestory combined. The aisle has 6 fine Dec. windows with varied tracery. The windows of the N. wall are Perp., but there is a zig-zag Norm. string-course. The chancel is an admixture of Norm. and E.E. The large font with intersecting arcades is late Norm. The lofty tower and spire date from 1717. There is a 13th-cent. effigy of a priest; also a mutilated 14th-cent. effigy of a knight, said to be Richard de Rulos, lord of Deeping. To the N. of the church is an old house built on the site of the small Benedictine priory. To the S.E. is a fine tithe-barn. Near the church are the remains of a Perp. village cross, disastrously turned into a fountain in 1819.

Market Deeping (3 m. E. from Tallington stat., and 3½ m. W. from Deeping St James stat.) is on the Welland, which separates this county from Northants. The church (St Guthlac), poorly restored and somewhat enlarged in 1878, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, E. porch, and massive W. tower. The nave arcades, semi-circular on the N. and pointed on the S., are Trans.; the porch is E.E., but the doorway and original door with good ironwork are Trans. The rest of the church is chiefly Perp. In the E. wall of the chancel are two richly-carved canopied niches, also good sedilia and piscina, a low-side window with iron bars, and two 11th-cent. coped tombs. There are 3 portions of a Sax. cross outside the E. end of the chancel (L. N. and Q. xii., 143). The rectory is of much interest, including some 14th-cent. work; it is supposed to have been a cell of Crowland. The market, which used to be held on a Wednesday, has been long abandoned (A.S.L., xx. 17).

Deeping St Nicholas, or Deeping Fen (Littleworth stat.) is a large populous parish originally formed in

1846. Church (St Nicholas) built in 1845. The reclaimed fenland is now in a high state of cultivation. The village is on the high-road from Market Deeping to Spalding.

West Deeping (1 m. E. from Tallington stat.) is a well-built village on the Welland. The church (St Andrew) has a lofty Dec. tower and crocketed Perp. spire. The much restored and beautified fabric (1876) is an admixture of Dec. and Perp. There is a noteworthy low stone chancel screen, with an elaborately coloured wooden rood-loft. In the chancel are good sedilia and piscina, and the remains of two low-side windows. The S.E. window of the S. aisle has a canopied piscina projecting from the sill.

Dembleby (3½ m. W. from Aswarby stat.), with a diminutive population, has a new small church (St Lucy) of the year 1868, but retaining the old late Norm. chancel arch, and a stoup of like date now utilized as a font.

Denton (4 m. S.W. from Grantham) is a large village on the borders of Leicestershire. The church (St Andrew), severely restored in 1888, is chiefly Perp. The chancel has screen (restored), sedilia, and piscina, and collected fragments of old glass. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a table-tomb with the recumbent effigy of John Blyth, *ob.* 1602, his wife Margaret and 6 children. In the N. aisle is a noteworthy monument to Richard Welby, 1713. The large manor-house, the seat of the Welby family, rebuilt in 1879-83, stands in a park of 370 acres. There is a spring in the park known as St Christopher's Well, possessing medicinal qualities and strongly impregnated with iron. There are almshouses for 6 poor folk founded by William Welby in 1653. In 1727 a fine Roman tesselated pavement, 30 ft. square, was found at Denton, and also

part of one of a smaller design. They were both illustrated by Mr William Fowler. Below the park, fed by a rivulet, is a reservoir of 28 acres connected with the Grantham Canal. In a garden near the church stands the base and shaft, 3 ft. 4 in. high, of the village cross. This garden was formerly part of the village green. Small holes have been drilled into the shaft on opposite sides, probably to support a lamp as elsewhere. (L. N. and Q., xii. 139.)

Digby, between Sleaford and Lincoln, is a small and somewhat pretty village. The church (St Thomas the Martyr) is an interesting building consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. The S.E. angle of the nave has Sax. long-and-short work. The S. doorway is Trans. with both chevron and nail-head mouldings. The N. arcade and aisle, the chancel, and the base of the tower are E.E. The S. arcade and aisle and 2nd stage of tower are Dec. The clerestory, crocketed spire, chancel screen, font, and some seating are Perp. The pulpit is Jacobean. In the village is the ancient cross, with 8 ft. of the shaft, but much restored.

Doddington (Doddington and Harby stat. 2 m. N.W.) is a small village on an elevated site on the verge of Notts. The church (St Peter) was rebuilt in 1771, but it retains an E.E. font. Doddington Hall, a former seat of the ancient Delaval family, is a stately Elizabethan building, approached through a gabled gate-house with rooms over it. The house is E-shaped, and surmounted by 3 octagonal brick turrets with leaden cupolas.

Dogdyke. See Billinghay.

Donington is an ancient market town N.W. of Spalding. The church (St Mary and the Holy Rood) is a fine fabric consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of

5 bays with aisles, with a noble tower and spire 240 ft. high attached to the 2nd bay on the S. side. Almost the whole building is a combination of early Dec. and late Perp. The lower stage of the tower forms a noble porch, with handsome door-way. The nave and S. aisle are true Dec., but the N. aisle is later. The clerestory, with 7 windows on each side, is distinct Perp., and so is the large rood turret on the N. The chancel, however, is mainly E.E., but with large inserted Perp. windows; it has sedilia and piscina on the S. side, and a curious arched recess with 3 steps or shelves on the N. side, probably intended to serve as a buttress. The octagonal font is Dec. The old part of the school, founded here by Thomas Cowley in 1701 to teach 20 poor children to read English and write, is somewhat picturesque. The market-day is Thursday, and there are 3 annual horse and cattle fairs, held on 26 May, 4 September and 17 October.

Donington-upon-Bain, between Lincoln and Horncastle, has a small church (St Andrew) chiefly E.E. with an early Norm. font.

Dorrington (1½ m. N. from Ruskington stat.) lies to the N. of Sleaford. The church (Sts James and John) stands on an eminence ½ m. from the village; it is chiefly Dec., and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and low W. tower, which used to have a spire. On each side of the E. window is an ogee canopied niche for images. The exterior of the E. wall is noteworthy, for above the window is a sculpture of the Doom. In the village is the base of a mediæval cross with 7 ft. of the shaft.

Dowsby (1 m. N. of Rippingale stat.) is a small village to the N. of Bourne. The church (St Andrew) was much restored and almost rebuilt and enlarged in 1864. Some Norm. fragments are built into the

E. wall of the S. aisle. There is a recumbent effigy of Etheldreda Rigdon, and 6 brasses in the vestry to the Burrell family beginning in 1682. Built into the outer N. wall of the S. aisle are 4 portions of a Sax. cross with cable moulding (L. N. and Q., xii. 139).

Driby (3 m. S.W. of Alford stat.) is a small village with a small church (St Michael), rebuilt in 1850; there are brass effigies to James Prescot, 1583, and Alice his wife, 1581.

Dry Doddington (1½ m. S. from Claypole stat.) is a small village on the Witham, near the Notts border. The church (St James), restored in 1876, has an early Dec. tower with short broach spire having large dormer lights on the cardinal faces. The S. door-way is Trans.

Dunholme (3½ m. N.W. from Langworth stat.) lies to the N. of Lincoln. The church (St Chad), restored 1856 and in 1892, has E.E. tower and nave arcades, and a good font of the Norfolk type. There is a kneeling effigy to Robert Grantham, 1616.

Dunsby (1 m. S. from Rippingale stat.). The interesting church (All Saints), too vigorously restored in 1857, has an E.E. S. arcade, chancel arches, and S. door-way. The N. chantry and porch are Dec. The three-staged tower, with gabled and crocketed buttresses, is good Dec.; the 2nd stage has a canopied niche with a figure of Our Lord, apparently of older date. The Perp. octagonal font has an exceptional imperfect inscription, together with monograms of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin:—*In principio . . . Maria . . . baptista,* which lends itself to a variety of explanations. In the village, where 3 roads meet, is the base of a mediæval cross.

Dunston (stat. called Nocton and Dunston) is on the line between Lincoln and Sleaford. The

church (St Peter) was rebuilt in 1874 save for its tower, and a Trans. door-way was retained

Four m. W. of the village is Dunston Pillar at the extremity of Dunston Heath, 92 ft. high; it was erected by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751, and carried a light as a guide to travellers over this desolate expanse, a favourite haunt of highwaymen. In the *Journal of the Agric. Soc.* for 1843, it is described as the "only land light-house ever raised." But in 1810, the jubilee of George III., the lantern was removed in favour of a statue of the king. There is a stairway to the summit, whence there is a most extensive prospect.

Eagle (1¾ m. W. of Thorpe stat.) is a small village with a church (All Saints) rebuilt in 18th cent. and again in 1904, but it retains a small remnant of 13th-cent. work in a single lancet, and part of a late Norm. font. Here was an important preceptory of the Templars founded by Stephen. It passed to the Hospitallers in 1312. The original endowment included the manor of Eagle, with the churches of Eagle, Swinderby and Scarle.

Eastoft is a parish formed in 1855 out of Adlingfleet, W. R. Yorks., and Crowle in Lincolnshire; the church (St Bartholomew) was erected in the same year by J. C. Pearson.

EDENHAM (3 m. N.W. from Bourne stat.) is celebrated for both its castle and church, and in this parish, too, was the old Cistercian abbey of Vaudey (*Vallis Dei*), founded in 1147 by William, Earl of Albemarle. It was at one time of good standing in the Order and of considerable wealth, but after the Black Death it was often in pecuniary difficulties. In 1534 the clear annual value was only £124, and it was dissolved under the first Act of Suppression in 1536.

The last abbot received a pension of £20, whilst his 10 monks received a pittance of 20s. apiece. Three of the monks of Vaudey who took refuge at Kirkstead abbey rather than return to the world, were executed when that abbey was attainted. In the park, near the S. end of the lake, are some slight remains of the abbey, chiefly consisting of a few masses of masonry and the base of a clustered pier.

Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ancaster, is the finest county seat of Lincolnshire. It was originally erected early in the 13th cent.; the oldest part is the S.E. tower, known as King John's Tower, with walls 7 ft. thick. The great fabric is of large quadrangular form. The E. W. and S. fronts are of Tudor style, and were hastily raised by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, when he was about to entertain Henry VIII. in 1541; the Duke was able to spend lavishly, for he had obtained a lion's share of the sacrilegious spoil of the monasteries. The N. front, after an imposing Italian style, is the work of Vanbrugh in 1722. The chief feature of the interior is the great central hall 110 ft. high, and rising to the full height of the roof. In the W. wing is the chapel, with a picture by Velasquez. The E. wing, including the state dining-room, was erected in 1810 to display the splendid Gobelin tapestries which were brought here by Mary, widow of Louis XII. of France, on her marriage with the Duke of Suffolk. The pictures throughout the castle are of great value, and include several historic Vandycks, as well as portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, whilst in the Prince's bedroom are no fewer than 7 Holbeins, including Henry VIII., Francis I., and the painter himself. Among an infinite variety of interesting and curious objects are several coronation chairs, robes, and articles of silver-

gilt plate, the perquisites of successive Lord Great Chamberlains of England.

Grimsthorpe Park is of ancient origin; Saxton, in 1576, marks here two parks called respectively "The Red-dere park" and "The Fallow-dere park." The great park, which lies chiefly to the S.W. of the castle, has an area of 1992 acres and is 16 miles in circumference. The actual deer park, of about 1200 acres, encloses a herd of some 400 fallow deer, as well as about 50 red deer of the ancient stock. Much of the centre of this nearly flat park is bare of trees, but elsewhere there is an abundance of good oaks and hornbeams, as well as many venerable mistletoe-bearing hawthorns. There is also a noble avenue of chestnuts leading to Little Bytham.

The church of Edenham (St Michael), which is about 1 m. from the castle, seems to be from the exterior entirely Perp., with pinnacled tower 84 ft. high, clerestoried nave, chancel, and large S. porch. But there is a good E.E. door-way, and the nave arcades, with clustered, filleted piers, are of the same period. The large fine font, with 8 shafts of Purbeck marble, is also E.E. Some Norm. work may also be noted above the S. arcade. On the external W. face of the tower was a small brass of an archbishop, fully vested and with pallium and crozier, *temp.* Henry VI. The figure is only 18 in. high (A.S.L., xix. 99): it is now preserved in the church. In all probability Mr Jeans is right in suggesting that it represents St Thomas the Martyr, the patron saint of the donor of the tower. Within the tower are some portions of a Sax. sepulchral cross, 46 in. high; also a table-tomb with effigies of a knight and lady, *temp.* Edward II. (A.S.L., xx. 10).

In the churchyard is the shaft of a mediæval cross

on three steps; total height 7 ft. 3 in. (L. N. and Q., xii. 140).

Edlington (2 m. N.W. from Horncastle stat.) is a small parish with a church (St Helen) rebuilt in 1868, but retaining Norm. tower arch, an E.E. font, and blocked N. arcade.

North Elkington (4 m. N.W. from Louth stat.). The church (St Helen) was rebuilt in 1852. The pulpit is a copy of the refectory pulpit of Tupholme abbey.

South Elkington (2¼ m. N.W. from Louth stat.). The church (All Saints) had the nave rebuilt in 1843, and the chancel in 1873, when a N. aisle was added.

Elsham, to the N.E. of Brigg, has a church (All Saints), considerably restored in 1874, which is chiefly E.E., with curious door-way to the small W. tower, the base of which serves as the porch. There was a small priory of Austin canons at Elsham. At the dissolution, in 1536, the prior received a pension of £10, whilst the 6 canons were turned out with 20s. apiece.

Enderby. See Bag Enderby, Mavis Enderby, and Wood Enderby.

EPWORTH is a market town of the Isle of Axholme, with a population of 1836. The church (St Andrew) stands on a slight eminence; it has a good Perp. tower; the clerestoried nave has E.E. arcades; the chancel is Dec. Parts of the old rood-screen are used up in the reading-desk (A.S.L. xxviii. 15). At the old rectory John Wesley was born, 17 June 1703. His father, Samuel Wesley, was rector of Epworth for thirty-nine years; he is buried under a table-tomb in the churchyard, on the S. side of the chancel; this tomb was used as a pulpit by his son when he subsequently visited Epworth. The old rectory was burnt down in 1709 by the turbulent islanders to spite Samuel Wesley for his Hanoverian principles.

Evedon (2½ m. N.E. from Sleaford stat.) is a small parish. The church (St Mary) was much restored in 1898, when the E.E. arcade of the N. aisle was opened out. The Perp. font has worn heraldic bearings of the family of Hardeby. There are kneeling brass effigies to Daniel Hardeby, 1611, his wife Anne, and 13 children, on a single plate affixed to the front of the W. gallery.

Ewerby (3 m. from Heckington stat.) was a former market town, usually known as "Iwardby," now a large village; it retains the base of the market cross. The church (St Andrew), standing on a hill, is a grand example of advanced Dec., and is almost all of one date, *c.* 1325. The fine W. tower with broach spire attains to a height of 172 ft.; it is engaged with the aisles. The nave and chancel have no structural division, and the roof-line is continuous. There is a noble rood-screen closely resembling that of Sleaford. On the S. side of the chancel are good sedilia and piscina, whilst on the N. side is a canopied recess, and at the E. end behind the altar is an almery, probably used for relics. In the N. chancel chapel, enclosed by a good early parclose screen, is the arched tomb with recumbent effigy of the founder, Sir Alexander Aunsell, *ob.* 1360; it is remarkable for the chain mail and for traces of gesso work. The chapel retains an old altar slab, and a fine chest with tracery carving, *c.* 1300. There are some old bench-ends with small poppy-heads in the chancel, and the altar rails are 17th cent. Under the tower is a good hexagonal Dec. font, standing on the bowl of an upturned Norm. font; also the base of a former churchyard cross, bearing the arms of England, Lucy, and Umfraville. On the floor of the N. aisle is a noteworthy pre-Norm. gravestone, bearing in the centre a rude cross, but

having the rest of the slab covered with knotwork. This stone escapes the notice of the casual visitor, as it is very properly kept covered (L. N. and Q., xii. 146). The church was well restored throughout by the late Mr Hodgson Fowler, in 1895 (A.S.L., xxvii. 105-6).

In the village, to the W. of the church, is an old cross, perfect save its head; it stands on 6 circular steps, and has obviously been considerably restored.

Farlesthorpe (2 m. S.E. from Alford stat.) is a small parish, with an uninteresting church (St Andrew), restored 1881.

Fenton (2 m. N.E. from Claypole stat.) is a small village on the Notts border. The church (All Saints) had the chancel rebuilt in 1838, and was largely restored in 1875. It retains a N. Norm. arcade, a Dec. S. arcade, a W. Perp. tower with crocketed spire, and a Jacobean pulpit.

South Ferriby (3 m. W. from Barton stat.) is a pretty village on the S. bank of the Humber. The church (St Nicholas) is but the remnant of a larger fabric; owing to the slipping of the ground it has lost both aisles. A new chancel was built in 1889. Over the porch is a rudely carved early Norm. tympanum with St Nicholas giving the benediction.

Fillingham (7 m. W. from Lea stat.). The church (St Andrew) of this attractive village was chiefly rebuilt in 1777, which is the date of both chancel and tower; it was restored in 1866. The built-up aisle arcades and the old re-inserted windows are Dec. The tower retains a small round-headed Trans. W. door-way. Fillingham Castle, in a large park, is a castellated building, standing on a hill, erected by Sir Cecil Wray in 1760. Adjoining the village is a fine sheet of water of 40 acres, known as Fillingham Broad.

John Wyclif was rector of this parish from 1361 to 1368.

Firsby is a small parish with a junction stat. for Spilsby and Skegness. The church (St Andrew) was rebuilt in 1856. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, was rector here from 1730 to 1756.

Fishtoft (2 m. E.S.E. from Boston) is bounded on the S. by the Witham and the sea. The fine church (St Guthlac) has chancel, clerestoried nave of 5 bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower; restored 1853, when a vestry was added. The wide chancel is Norm., with later insertions. The rest of the fabric is good Perp., as also is the font. The rood-screen is early Perp., with stairs and turret. The screen under the tower arch was bought from neighbouring church of Freiston. Hold Hole sluice passes through the parish; it was first constructed in 1806. About 150 acres of marsh land were enclosed in 1871; the sea-bank is over a mile in length.

Fiskerton (stat. called Five Mile House, 1 m. across the ferry) is a parish in the vale of Witham. The large church (St Clement), too much restored in 1863. The arcade and door-way of the N. aisle are Norm., those of the S. aisle are E.E. The chancel has a Norm. arcade on the N., and a wide Dec. arch on the S. The square font, with nail-head moulding, is E.E. The W. tower, of oblong shape, is good Perp., but it encloses the circular basement of a former round tower. In the S. aisle is the brass effigy of a priest in a cope, *c.* 1485; it was discovered in a Lincoln dealer's shop in 1863 by Bishop Trollope, and restored to the church.

Fleet is a large parish 2 m. to the E. of Holbeach. The church (St Mary Magdalene) is remarkable in having a S.W. tower detached from the nave by some 15 ft., surmounted by a good spire attaining

to the height of 120 ft. The church underwent considerable restoration in 1843, when the chancel was rebuilt. The fabric is wholly Dec., except the E.E. arcades and a large Perp. W. window. The chancel retains the old canopied sedilia.

Flixborough (3½ m. N.W. from Frodingham stat.), on the cliff above the Trent, has a ferry to Amcotts, in the Isle of Axholme. The old church (All Saints) stood ½ m. to S. of village, but was rebuilt on a new site in 1739; but the latter gave way to a new church in 1881. It retains the old late Norm. font. The moat remains of the Old Hall, close to the site of the original church. This was a seat of the ancient Anderson family, one of whom, Sir Edmund Anderson, was Chief Justice under Queen Elizabeth; he died in 1605, and was buried at Eyworth, Beds, where there is a monument to his memory.

Folkingham (3 m. W. from Billingborough stat.) is a pleasant village, or rather a decayed little town, standing on high ground on the old road from Lincoln to London. It stands on the northern declivity of a picturesque but shallow valley, and chiefly consists of a very wide and somewhat imposing street, leading up to a large old coaching inn, the Greyhound, with the church to its left. The castle, of which only earthworks remain, was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Ghent, and passed about 1300 to the De Beaumonts, by whom it was rebuilt. When Leland saw it it was falling "on to ruine," and it was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces during the Civil wars. The large church of St Andrew has lofty early Dec. arcades, and the aisles have square-headed later Dec. windows. The chancel is mainly E.E., but there is in the N. wall a distinctly Norm. pier, where there used to be an opening into a chantry chapel. Over the S. porch is

a chamber with a fireplace. The Perp rood-screen is among the best in the county; the stairway to its former loft is on the N. In the heads of the windows of the N. aisle are some noteworthy remnants of old glass (A.S.L. xxvii. 99). On the S. side of the church, just outside the churchyard wall, are the decayed remains of the stocks and whipping-post.

Fosdyke (2 m. E. from Algarkirk stat.). The church (All Saints) was entirely rebuilt in brick in 1871-2; it retains a fine late Dec. font, with a good lofty Perp. cover in 3 stages.

Foston (3 m. S.W. from Hougham stat.) is a village on the road from Grantham to Newark. The church (St Peter) was partly rebuilt in 1858. There is an E.E. tower, Trans. and E.E. arcades to the nave aisles, and a Norm. chancel arch.

Frampton is a populous parish extending to the Wash, with a station at Hibbert's Bridge on the Grantham and Boston line. The striking church (St Mary) was formerly cruciform, but has lost its N. transept; it was carefully restored in 1891. The lower stages of the tower are Trans., but the upper stage and the remarkable broach spire (*cf.* those of Rauceby and Sleaford) are of the beginning of the E.E. period. The chancel is Dec., but has been shortened, and the E. wall cuts off all but one of the sedilia; on the N. side is a good ogee door-way to the vestry, and a sepulchral recess with slab from which a priest's brass has been removed. The aisle arcades of the nave are early Dec., and their circular piers stand on the foundations of the Norm. church. The font is late Norm. or Trans. In the S. transept is the old altar slab. A gabled buttress at the N.E. angle of this transept is a grotesque sculptured head, with the following remarkable inscription below it:—"Wot

ye whi I stad her for: I forswor my Sauior: ego Ricardus in angulo." Probably the building of this buttress and the sculptured acknowledgment of the sin was an act of ecclesiastical penance for heresy.[1] Frampton Hall, close to the church, is a handsome Queen Anne house in a small well-wooded park.

Friesthorpe (1 m. N.W. from Wickenby stat.). The church (St Peter) was rebuilt except the tower in 1841. Parish and population are both diminutive.

Frieston (3¼ m. E. from Boston). In this populous sea-girt parish Alan de Creon founded a priory (St James) for Benedictine monks in 1114; it became a cell of Crowland abbey in 1130. The parish church, with its clerestoried nave of 7 bays, aisles, N. porch, and W. tower, is part of the old conventual church. It was originally cruciform, with a central tower. Six bays of the nave are E.E., and the 3 W. ones are Trans. The fine clerestory windows, 8 on each side, are (like the tower) Perp., but the Norm. corbel-table was removed and placed above them. Note the W. piers, which used to support the central Trans. tower, outside the present E. window. Over the W. window is a canopied niche with a figure of St James. Between the 3rd and 4th piers of the nave on the N. side is the rood-loft turret, showing the site of the parochial altar. By an extraordinary and lamentable decision, the old rood-screen was sold to Fishtoft church, but the screens of the chapels at the E. end of the aisles remain. The notable feature of the interior is the beautiful Perp. font cover, which towers nearly to the roof, and is crowned with a figure of the Virgin. The font has two kneeling steps, for the priest and server. In the N. aisle is a renewed brass to Simon Clarke, 1607. The priory buildings stood on the S.

[1] See *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*, xiv. 16.

side ; there are no remains, but a Norm. door-way in the S. aisle opened into the cloisters.

Friskney (4 m. E. from Eastville stat.) has a scattered village about the centre of an extensive sea-coast parish, where the Marsh district proper begins. The church of All Saints is, in various ways, a notable and fine building. The chancel was badly restored in 1849, and the rest of the church somewhat severely and expensively restored by Mr Butterfield in 1879. At the latter date a highly interesting and valuable series of wall-paintings were discovered and carefully uncovered between the arches of the arcades. The whole of these 8 subjects have so hopelessly faded, that only a few bare outlines can be detected, with the exception of the Last Supper on the S. side. The pictures were fully described and partially illustrated by the late vicar, Rev. H. J. Cheales, in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., and framed copies of plates are at the W. end of the S. aisle.

Friskney, like other of the large Marsh churches, has fine arcades and clerestory lights (tracery new), which are somewhat uncertain in date, but are either Richard II. or early in 15th cent. The large chancel is unmistakably 15th cent., its particular characteristic on the outside being the deeply-cut canopied niches in the buttresses of the S. side and the E. end. On the N. side there has been a sacristy, of which a few traces remain. Within the chancel are 3 sedilia on the same level, of a somewhat remarkable late 15th-cent. style. In the tracery at the back of the panels by the E. window are two quaint small figures, each holding a taper. At the bottom of the N. aisle is a squint to the high altar, and close to it a low-side window pierced in the E. aisle wall, affording additional proof (if any is needed) of the Mass bell theory as to

the use of these openings. The door-way of the N. aisle is Trans. Norm., and must have been set back here at a later date. At the W. end of the S. aisle are various architectural fragments found during the restoration, including some of both Norm. and E.E. dates.

The tower is particularly noteworthy ; its basement is reached by a descent of six steps from the nave. The lowest stage is definite E.E. with three large lancets, the western one having been altered at a later date. The second stage is lighted with 3 large geometric windows of early Edward I. date, most unusual to find in tower construction. The two upper stages are 15th cent.

The woodwork is almost as good as that of Croft. There is a fine rood-screen and also two parcloses shutting off the ends of both aisles. In the S. chantry is a piscina of 13th-cent. date, with a stone shelf, and in the E. screen of this chantry should be noticed 3 of those small openings in the panellings which served as squints for worshippers in the aisle kneeling close to them, and certainly not intended, as some have recently suggested, for confessions. They are all at a height of 3 ft. ; two of them are 1½ in. wide, and the third is 4 in. wide. The well-carved 17th-cent. pulpit, with a tester, bears the date 1659 and initials W. P., W. C. At the E. end of the N. aisle are a Jacobean altar-stone and two Jacobean chests. The high-pitched nave roof is remarkably good ; the spandrels have all had open tracery, but the 2 pairs nearest the E. end have been filled up to provide space for angels censing, and for the two figures (partly effaced) of the Annunciation. There are traces of a panelled canopy over the rood. At the W. end the last tie-beam bears the pulley-blocks for the font cover.

The 15th-cent. font has a large octagonal bowl, 2 ft. deep and 18 in. inside ; it is 32 in. in diameter.

In the N. aisle is the old altar slab with its consecration crosses, and an incised slab to John de Lyndewode, rector 1374 ; also at the W. end the mutilated effigy of a 14th-cent. knight. Behind a modern screen at the W. end of this aisle, a panelled Georgian graveside sentry-box, to shelter the parson in bad weather, may be noted. It is the only example the writer has seen in a church ; it not infrequently figures in old graveyard prints. One other most noteworthy feature of this interesting church must not be forgotten—namely, the large encased rood-stairway to the N. of the chancel arch, built out into the church, on the summit of which rested one end of the rood-loft. There is a like instance at Whaplode (A.S.L. xxi. 164-6).

Frodingham. The station is in the centre of the newly-developed iron-smelting industry (see Introduction, p. 28), near the new town of Scunthorpe. The present village lies 1 m. to the W. of the station, and is pleasantly situated on a bold declivity overlooking the valley of the Trent. The church (St Laurence) was almost rebuilt in 1841, save the low E.E. tower. The S. porch retains some good dog-tooth moulding, and the font is also E.E. The Carolean altar-table, dated 1635, has happily been retained and set in a larger frame.

Fulbeck (1¼ m. N. from Caythorpe stat.), half-way between Leadenham and Caythorpe, running down the steep and beautifully wooded abutment of the Cliff, is usually regarded as the prettiest village in the county. The church (St Nicholas), considerably restored in 1888, is of some architectural interest as it contains a variety of styles from Norm. to Perp.

The gem of the interior is an exceptionally good Trans.-Norm. font with intersecting arcades, showing cable, nail-head and dog-tooth mouldings. The tower is surmounted by eight crocketed pinnacles. The interior is crowded with Fane monuments. The adjacent Fulbeck Hall has been continuously occupied by the Fane family since 1632. The lofty village cross has been well restored.

Fulney, see Spalding.

GAINSBOROUGH (pop. 20,587) is a large and growing market town on the banks of the Trent, 15 m. N. of Lincoln. Its growth of late years is chiefly owing to the extension of Marshall's Ironworks, which now employ upwards of 5000 hands, and their agricultural implements are of European repute. There is a considerable carrying trade both up and down the river, and it is also one of the principal seats of the seed-crushing mills of imported linseed used in cakes for stock feeding. Gainsborough is not an attractive place, but those who write of it as "a mean and dirty town" are by no means justified. It is a place of no mean antiquity, and of distinct historical interest. It was here that King Alfred, in 868 married Ealswitha, daughter of Ethelred, chief of the Gainas, whence the town gets its name. The Danes established a strong camp at Castle Hills to the N.E. of the town; King Sweyn died here in 1014. The celebrated Aymer de Valence obtained a market charter in 1383. During the great Civil War, the possession of this place was hotly contested on several occasions.

There are, however, few traces of antiquity about the present town, but there is one notable exception, namely, the Old Hall or Manor House in Lord Street. Part of it is used as a public library and for other good purposes; it was carefully restored in 1884. Its

predecessor was destroyed in 1470 during a Lancastrian rising. The then lord of the manor, Sir Thomas de Burgh, was a leading Yorkist. His son, created Lord Burgh by Henry VII., rebuilt the great Manor House about 10 years later, to which date the great hall with all the timber work belongs. Most of the E. wing, the beautiful stone oriel on the N., and the brick tower on the N.E. are *c.* 1500. The W. wing is mid-Elizabethan. The great hall of timber and plaster, with a fine open roof, is very lofty; it is about 60 ft. long; the lantern is modern. The kitchen, with two huge fire-places, retains the brackets for the jacks, and there is a large buttery-hatch. The second Lord Burgh entertained Henry VIII. here during his progress of 1541.

The parish church (All Saints) has a good late Perp. tower about 100 ft. high. The whole of the body of the church was rebuilt after a classical style in 1745. It is surrounded by a large churchyard. The chancel, with its aisles, of the old church extended much further than the present apse. The outline remains marked out; it measures 36 ft., and is about 90 ft. in width. In this space are the remains of an old table-tomb ejected from the church during the rebuilding. It appears to have pertained to Sir Thomas de Burgh, *ob.* 1487; it is described by the old antiquary Leland.

Gainsborough is often visited by Americans on account of John Robinson, of "The Pilgrim Fathers," being a native and a minister of this place. An inscription in front of a large Congregational Chapel, erected in 1890 to his memory, describes him as "Pastor and Exile." The latter term is quite unhistorical; he was entirely self-expatriated both when he left England for Leyden, and subsequently

for North America, where he joined a party of successful adventurers. He died in 1624.

Gate Burton (1¾ m. S. from Lea stat.) is a very small village on the navigable Trent. It is prettily situated. The small church (St Helens) was rebuilt in 1866.

Gautby (6 m. from Bardney or Horncastle). The small church (All Saints) is a small building of brick in the Georgian style. On the N. side of the chancel is a reclining effigy of Sir Thomas Vyner, *ob.* 1672, and on the opposite side his son, 1672. Deep interest is attached to the slab to F. G. Vyner, murdered by Greek brigands in 1870. The Hall, which was an ancient seat of the Vyners, was destroyed in 1874.

Gayton-le-Marsh (2½ m. N.E. from Authorpe stat.) is a small village and parish, between Gaythorpe and Claythorpe stations. The church (St George) was rebuilt in 1847, and has little of interest except the W. tower and spire, and a Norm. font.

Gayton-le-Wold (3 m. N. from Donington-upon-Bain stat.) is a parish and very small village to the W. of Louth. The church (St Peter) is a brick edifice of recent restoration.

Gedney, an extensive parish in the Holland district, reaching to the Wash, possesses a remarkably fine church (St Mary Magdalene) of much interest; it underwent considerable restoration in 1890, when it fortunately fell into the capable hands of Mr Caröe. The W. tower is a distinctive feature, 36 ft. high to the top of the parapet, and crowned by the stump of a spire which was unfortunately never finished. The lower stages were good E.E. with large lancets enriched with dogtooth mouldings, and beautiful arcading. The upper stage is good Perp.; the nave has a good range of clerestory windows of the same

period. The nave arcades of the bays are Dec. The chancel is mainly Dec., with good flamboyant E. window, and sedilia; also the exceptional feature of an apparently Perp. low-side window. The S. aisle was mostly rebuilt in 1890, when a good brass of a lady of the Roos family, *c.* 1390, came to light under the pews. The N. aisle windows contain various remains of Perp. glass, and a small portion of 14th-cent. glass. In the S. aisle is the mutilated and cross-legged 13th-cent. effigy of a knight; also a coloured Jacobean alabaster monument with kneeling effigies of Adlard Welby, *ob.* 1570, and Cassandra his wife, *ob.* 1590, and other monuments of their 5 children. The large S. porch is of special interest; it has an upper chamber, with turret entrance. Over the S. door is the appropriate inscription—*Pax xti sit huic domui et omnibus habitantibus in ea, hic requies nostra.* The bronze lock-plate of the door is thus curiously lettered—*Be ware before avyseth Johannes Pete.* A small ivory plaque of the Crucifixion is let into this door (A.S.L., xxvii. 259-60).

Gedney Hill (1½ m. N. from French Drove stat.) is a straggling fen village, on the Cambs border. The church (Holy Trinity) was drastically "restored," in fact, entirely rebuilt so far as the outer walls were concerned in 1874-5; fortunately, however, the exceptional feature of this church was preserved, namely, the octagonal piers of oak of both of the nave arcades.

Glentham (3 m. W. from Market Rasen stat.) is a parish on the river Ancholme. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) is mainly Perp., but has been much rebuilt. There are a variety of interesting monuments of the family of Tourney of Cavenby, in the chancel and at the E. end of the N. aisle, including a brass effigy to

Elizabeth Tourney 1432, and a mural brass to Anne Tourney, widow, 1641. In a niche over the door-way of the Perp. S. porch is a well executed Pieta of the Virgin with the dead Christ, and below it are the arms of Tourney (a chevron between 3 bulls). On the S. door is a good closing-ring, popularly but quite erroneously termed a "Sanctuary ring." As to a mutilated 14th-cent. female effigy at the W. end vulgarly known as "Molly Grime," which up to 1832 used to be washed every Good Friday by 7 old maids, see *Gent. Mag.* 1865, pt. ii. 205-7; also *Linc. N. and Q.*, i. 57, 125.

Glentworth (7 m. E. from Lea stat.) is a picturesque village of the West Lindsey division, closely associated with the Wray family from Elizabethan days downward. The church (St Michael) has a late Sax. W. tower of rubble with stone quoins; the belfry windows have midwall shafts. (See Baldwin Brown, 175-6, 130). The chancel was rebuilt in 16th cent., and the nave in poor classic style in 1717; but the fabric still retains the Sax. tower, arch, and E.E. priests' door-way and joints of chancel arch. Against the N. wall of the chancel is the grand marble monument to Sir Christopher Wray, *ob.* 1592. The judge is represented recumbent under an arched recess in robes, hat, ruff, and collar of SS. In front of him lies his wife Anne (Girlington) in hood, gown, ruff, and jewelled stomacher. His 4 daughters are shown kneeling at the base. In a small recess above this great monument is his son William kneeling in armour; he was made a baronet in 1612. Against the opposite wall is the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wray and widow of Hon. Nicholas Saunderson, *ob.* 1714; she was the last of the Wrays of Glentworth. The small altar table and rails are Elizabethan. Sir Christopher was born at Bedale, Yorks, in 1523;

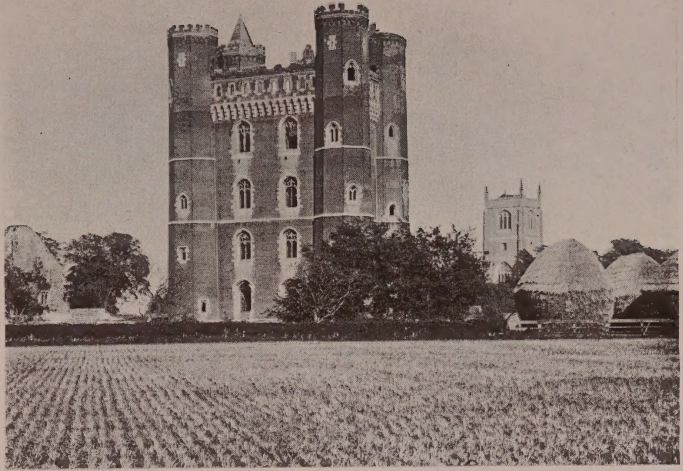
settled at Glentworth in 1566; was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1571; and Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1574. Close to the village are considerable remains of the great mansion built by Sir Christopher, and occupied by four generations of his descendants (A.S.L., lviii. 240).

Gokewell nunnery, see Broughton.

Goltho (1½ m. S.W. from Wragby stat.). The church (St George) of this small parish is an old brick building now only used as a mortuary chapel.

At *Bullington*, a township of this parish, a Gilbertine priory (St Mary) was founded on a large scale as a double house, *c.* 1150, by Simon, son of William de Vyner. The members were limited by the statutes of St Gilbert to 100 nuns and lay sisters, and to 50 canons and lay brothers. Its endowments steadily increased, especially in appropriated churches, such as Prestwold in 1348, and Ingham in 1310. But this priory, like other Gilbertine houses, never recovered from the Black Death. In 1535 the net annual income amounted to £158, 7s. 11d. The house was surrendered on 26 September 1538, by the prior and 9 canons. The prioress and 14 nuns were included in the pension. The moat and some of the foundations of Bullington priory can still be seen.

Great Gonerby (2½ m. N.W. from Grantham stat.) is well known as affording the steepest hill on the Great North Road; it is mentioned as such in the 29th chapter of Walter Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. The church (St Sebastian), conspicuous with its tall Perp. tower and spire, is of exceptionally mingled styles. The nave is of 4 bays; the S. arcade is E.E., and the N. arcade is Perp. with one bay Trans. The nave and aisles are richly embattled and have crocketed pinnacles. There are chantry chapels at the ends of



TATTERSHALL CASTLE

the aisles, entered on the N. by a Trans. archway and on the S. by a Dec. arch. The chancel has 3 plain sedilia. The font has an octagonal Dec. bowl, and the base of a once beautiful screen remains. The church was considerably restored in 1874-5.

Gosberton is a considerable village on the Spalding and Lincoln line. The fine cruciform church (Sts Peter and Paul), of considerable size, is good early Perp.; it underwent considerable restoration in 1896-7, when the chancel was extended eastward: the central tower has a groined roof and carries a crocketed spire. In the S. transept is a sepulchral recess with the effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain armour; in the spandrels of the arch are two censing angels. There is the mutilated effigy of a lady on the N. side of the chancel.

Goxhill is a considerable village on the Humber, nearly opposite to Hull. The church (All Saints) stands on an eminence with a fine Perp. tower, 72 ft. high, and having 8 pinnacles. The chancel is E.E.; it has a double piscina, a triangular-headed almery, and a vesica-shaped window in the E. gable. The nave is Dec., but the aisles and clerestory Perp. Considerably restored in 1878-9. Against the N. wall of the chancel is the cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail, supposed to be Walton de Vere, *c.* 1300. (For further late monumental details, see *Gent. Mag.* 1797, pt. ii. 213.)

Littleworth (1 m. to the S.E.) is an old two-storied 14th-cent. building, now used as a dairy, which is usually by an error styled Goxhill priory or nunnery (as in Kelly's *Directory*), by confusion with Gokewell priory in Broughton parish. It was probably the hermitage chapelry of St Andrew. The *Linc. Epis. Reg.* of 1369 contains this entry: "Thomas de

Tykhill, hermit, clerk, presented by Philip Despenser to the chapel of St Andrew, in the parish of Goxhill, on the death of Thomas, the last hermit."

Grainsby (3 m. N.W. from North Thoresby stat.) is a small village in E. Lindsey division. The small church (St Nicholas) has an early Norm. tower and a Norm. S. door-way. There is a late Perp. screen. The inner walls of the church show signs of fire which are locally attributed to a Danish raid; but it is more than doubtful if any part of the walling is pre-Norm. There is a well wooded park of 300 acres attached to Grainsby Hall.

Grainthorpe (6 m. E. from Ludborough stat.) is a scattered village and parish of the E. Lindsey division. The church (St Clement), with wide aisles, is chiefly good Dec., but there is fine early Perp. tower of 4 stages, double buttressed up to the top, with 8 crocketed pinnacles. The W. respond of the S. arcade is E.E. The chancel, which was a good deal restored in 1876 was formerly longer. On the floor is a beautiful brass cross somewhat mutilated, *c.* 1380-1400. The head is a quatre-foiled circle enclosing a cross, whilst the base of the shaft rests on a rock rising from the sea wherein fishes are swimming; the inscription is gone, but it is supposed to commemorate Stephen de See, rector, 1384 (A.S.L., xiii. 20).

GRANTHAM (pop. 20,070) is a large growing market town, and a parliamentary and municipal borough, with large agricultural implement and other engineering works, and the centre of an important railway system. It is a town of considerable antiquity, but does not show much trace of it as it has chiefly been rebuilt or enlarged in the brightest of red brick. The manor belonged to Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor,

and it remained for the most part in the hands of the Queen of England up to the Restoration. The old castle of Grantham stood near the Witham to the N.E. of the church, but it has long since disappeared. The first charter of incorporation is of the year 1467, since which date it has always been represented in Parliament.

The special glory of the town is the magnificent parish church, dedicated to St Wulfran, Archbishop of Sena, *c.* 680. Only a few foundations remain of the pre-Conquest church. The ground plan of the present great church, chiefly of the best periods of E.E and Dec., is very simple, being a parallelogram, 196 ft by 79 ft., the outline being only broken by the deep N. and S. porches, and by the late Hall chapel on the N. of the chancel. Three pillars of the late 12th-cent. nave and one respond remain on each side. This nave was extended westward *c.* 1280, and about the same time a new and much wider N. aisle was built and the tower begun. The S. aisle followed somewhat later, the S. aisle of the chancel was finished at the end of the 14th cent., and in the 15th cent., the E. bay of the nave was widened and raised. A N. chapel was added to the chancel about the end of the 15th cent., and there is a large chantry chapel of somewhat later date. The N. aisle is a singularly fine example of the late 13th cent. The tower in four stages and the crocketed spire are very fine early 14th-cent. work, rising to a height of 281 ft., and forming the second best steeple in all England, Salisbury (404 ft.) coming first. Beneath the E. end of the S. aisle is a double vaulted charnel house with its original stone altar.

One of the special features of this beautiful church is the striking and varied character of the window

tracery, both geometric and curvilinear.[1] Great sums were spent on the restoration of this church between 1866 and 1870; it is probably the best of Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations.

The enriched font is late Perp.; the raised steps and the tabernacled cover are modern. The original oak screen is modern, but traces remain in the piers of the stairways to the original stone screen. The endowment of an altar on the rood loft for daily early mass is recorded in the Patent Rolls of 1349. There are but few monuments for so large a church. One of the best is a table-tomb within a cusped arch of the S. aisle to Richard de Salteby, 1362: to the E. of it is another table-tomb to one of the Harrington family.

The church contains two libraries. The oldest of these, founded in the 16th cent. by Francis Trigg, is housed in the priests' room over the S. porch; 7 of the books are chained. Out of this room a charming little Perp. window looks into the church. The other library, at the W. end of the S. aisle, was the gift of Dr Newcome, Dean of Rochester, in the 17th cent.

Spitalgate, near the station, was so called from its having been the site of a Leper Hospital in mediæval days. The district was formed into a parish in 1842. The church (St John) is a good piece of work for those days, by Salvin, imitative of E.E.

The Angel Inn, in the High Street, is the oldest hostelry in the kingdom. It was not, as is often still stated, a preceptory of the Knights Templars, but was their property. Its earliest historical association

[1] See some excellent illustrations of these windows in Dr Cox's *The English Parish Church*, Batsford (1914); in the same book there is also a good W. view of the steeple.

(Patent Rolls) is that King John held a court here on 23 February 1213. Here on 19 October 1483, King Richard III. signed the death warrant of the Duke of Buckingham. The oldest part of the present house is the arched entrance, which shows that it is 14th cent. by the hood-mould terminals of Edward III. and Queen Philippa. Above this archway, resting on a fine foliated corbel, is a beautiful oriel, whilst on each side is a square bay with niches, and above all is a quatre-foiled parapet. This part, excepting the century older gateway, dates from *c.* 1450. There is a good timber-framed nave adjoining, whilst on the opposite side is the George Inn, formerly another beautiful hostelry, but sinfully demolished in 1780. In the Market Square is a conduit of water, originally brought to the town by the Grey Friars in 1314, but the preserved building dates from 1579. Here, too, stands a tasteless white marble obelisk, erected by the Earl of Dysart, as lord of the manor, with an untrue inscription stating that it is erected on the site of the old Eleanor Cross. But the Eleanor Cross used to stand on St Peter's Hill, opposite the modern Guildhall, near to the bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Theed, erected in 1858.

It remains to notice the Grantham Grammar School, a late Perp. building, to the N. of the church. The school and master's house, forming three sides of a quadrangle, were built by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in 1528; he was a native of Ropsley, to the S.E. of Grantham, and the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Through that college he bestowed a small additional endowment to the Grammar School. It is, however, a complete mistake to style him, as is generally done, the founder of this school. As has been pointed out by Mr Leach, it had existed at least

two centuries before the bishop's days. It was one of the group of schools to whom masters were appointed by the chapter of Lincoln in 1322, when Walter Pigot was made master. Henry Curteys, alderman of Grantham, *ob.* 1479, and his son Richard, may be called the refounders when a master and usher were appointed in connexion with a double chantry. It has had several distinguished *alumni*, the most celebrated being Isaac Newton, born at Woolsthorpe near here (see Colsterworth) in 1642. At this school he received his primary education. During the present century Grantham Grammar School has gained greatly in repute; it is now the largest and most prosperous school in the county. Within the master's house, hangs a contemporary portrait of Bishop Fox.

Grayingham (2 m. E. from Northorpe stat.) is a small village, with a church (St Radegund) rebuilt in 1797, with the exception of a massive E.E. tower, with a good W. door-way. The font and cover are said to have come from North Wheatley church, Notts; but this is a mistake. North Wheatley has a tub-shaped Norm. font; they probably came from the adjacent Notts church of West Burton, pulled down in 1886.

Greatford (2½ m. N. from Tallington stat.) is a pretty, well-built village of the South Kesteven division. The river Glen passes through the parish at Fletland Mill. The church (St Thomas the Martyr) is almost entirely good E.E. The tower, with broach spire, forms, as it were, a small S. transept. The N. transept is good Dec. By the side of the arch opening into it is a square aperture with a sculptured disk below. This is one of the two stone offertory basins in Lincolnshire, the other is in the chancel at East Kirkby. Only three other examples are known to be extant, namely

at Bridlington and Specton, E.R., Yorks., and at Edward II.'s tomb, Gloucester. Under the tower is a very large slab incised with a foliated cross. The chancel contains an E.E. almery and piscina, and a recess ornamented with ball-flower moulding to serve as sedilia.

Greetwell (1 m. N. from Washingborough stat.) is a very small parish on the Witham. The tiny church (All Saints) is of early Norm. construction, but the bell turret is E.E., and the porch and windows Perp.

GREAT GRIMSBY (pop. 76,659) has a history of great vicissitude. The origin of the town is certainly Danish, and various quaint legends are told of Grim on whom this port was bestowed. It is a borough by prescription. King Richard I. held a parliament here, and the peripatetic John paid two visits and gave it its first charter. The port began silting up at an early period, but it was still flourishing in the days of Edward III. when Grimsby contributed 11 ships and 177 men to his expedition into Brittany. But from that time onwards for many a long year the port decayed. Colonel Gowan Holles, the cavalier M.P. and antiquary of the borough, wrote—"Now she hath but one poor coal ship, and scarce mariners in the town to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity and write over the gate *Fuit Ilcum.*" In 1790 the population was but 982; but then the tide turned, the population leapt to 1524 in 1801, to 2747 in 1811, and thence by substantial gains each decade of last century until it reached 33,283 in 1891, and now has more than doubled itself within twenty years. The reasons for this rebound are not far to seek. A scheme for turning the little river Freshney into the harbour was carried out at the close of the 18th century, and a new haven opened in 1860. In 1848 the advent of the railway,

now termed the Great Central, introduced quite a new era of commercial prosperity. The Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of Royal Dock in 1849, and Queen Victoria opened it in 1854. Since that date the docks have been almost continuously extended, and now the vast new dock at Immingham 6 m. higher up the river, with a total water area of 55½ acres, has been added to the number.

Grimsby is certainly the largest fishing-port of Great Britain and probably of the world. In 1911 census returns she had a fleet of 564 steam fishing-vessels, with a tonnage of 41,648; this is more than a third of the entire number of such vessels in the United Kingdom. The fish-market is approximately two miles in length. In 1911, 3,491,000 cwts of wet fish, valued at over 2½ million £'s were landed at Grimsby, in addition to £6000 worth of crab, oysters, and other shell-fish. The wet fish, chiefly cod, halibut, and ling, come by large steamers from the Faroe, Shetland, and Iceland fishing grounds.

Grimsby has also engineering and ship-building, and a very considerable sea trade altogether apart from fish. The chief exports from this port are coal, and the chief imports butter, timber, and corn.

Grimsby used to possess two fine churches in the old days, St Mary and St James. The former had a lofty tower, a valuable landmark to mariners, but it fell into ruins and was taken down in 1620. The dignified cruciform church of St James was given to Wellow abbey by Henry I. in 1110, but it is quite a mistake to imagine that it was the conventual church. It is mainly of the E.E. period, and consists of chancel with S. aisle, clerestoried nave of 6 bays with aisles, transepts, S. porch, and central tower. The central tower was rebuilt in 1365 by John Ingson, as stated

FISH PONTOON, GRIMSBY

in an inscription on the N.E. pier. The aisles were rebuilt in a poor fashion in the 18th century. There was considerable restoration and reconstruction of different parts in the 2nd half of last century. The font is an E.E. trefoiled octagon with 8 shafts. In the N. transept is the raised tomb with effigy of a knight in armour representing Sir Thomas Haslerton. It was brought here from the adjacent small priory (St Leonard) of Austin nuns, at its suppression in 1539; but the populace insist upon regarding it as the tomb of Grim, the legendary founder of the town. (A.S.L. xxix. 71-2.)

Wellow (or Grimsby) abbey, a poorly endowed house of Austin canons was founded by Henry I. and dedicated to Sts Augustine and Olaf. In 1534 the abbot and 10 canons signed their acceptance of royal supremacy. It had only a clear annual revenue of £95 and was suppressed in 1536. Nothing remains of the abbey but a few carved stones. It stood near the parish church just outside the town. In addition to the Austin Priory (St Leonard) of nuns, there were also houses of Gray and Austin Friars, as well as a leper hospital dedicated to Sts Mary Magdalene and Legard, but there are no extant remains of any of them.

The Grammar School of Great Grimsby is first mentioned in 1329, when the dean and chapter of Lincoln appointed masters to a considerable group of schools within the county, owing to the chancellorship of Lincoln being vacant and in their hands. They appointed William of Coleston to the Grimsby School, to hold it for a year from Michaelmas 1329. The chantry rolls of Edward II. show that the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of this Free Grammar School were supplied out of "Raynard Chauntrie." This old

foundation has now resolved itself into a mixed school of boys and girls, adjoining the Town Hall, built in 1845.

Little Grimsby is a very small parish, 2¾ m. N. from Louth. The church (St Edith) is a small uninteresting building, dating from 1500, and standing within the Hall grounds.

Grimoldby is a pleasant village, with a station on the Louth and East Coast Line. The handsome church (St Edith) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower; it is chiefly of transition, date from Dec. to Perp., *c.* 1380. When the present writer visited this church, in July 1910, the interior was being cleaned and painted, and therefore all the easier to inspect, for the seats were removed.

The parapet of the E. gable of the nave, as well as those at the ends of the aisles, bear large crockets, the same as at Theddlethorpe All Saints. The gargoyles of the nave and aisles are noteworthy. The tower is of three stages, and of the attractive greenstone, save that the strings and window-frames are of free-stone. The stairway is in the S.E. interior angle. The octagonal font is old, though too much rescraped at the time of restoration. The chancel, which was much rebuilt in 1876, shows a closed up low-side window on the S. side. To the right of the door in the good old-roofed south porch is a large detached holy-water stoup.

The woodwork of the church is of much interest. An exceptional feature of the old rood-screen should be noted, namely, the beautifully-carved eight western buttresses, whch project about a foot. In the tie-beam of the nave roof in front of the screen are the pulley holes for raising and lowering the great light or lights of the rood, which probably took the form

of a rowel or circle. The survival of these pulleys is exceedingly rare, and it is not a little remarkable that two more can be detected in churches of this district—namely, at Addlethorpe and Winthorpe. The roofs of the nave and N. aisle are mainly original and exceptionally good in all their details. Large supporting figures of angels or saints (six remain in the nave, and five in the N. aisle), which had been white-washed, had been just cleaned and oiled; this treatment gave the figures a very dark appearance as contrasted with the almost silvery grey of the old beams and rafters of the roofs, but they would probably soon tone down. A credence table in the chancel is apparently constructed out of two sections of a late pre-Reformation pulpit. The present pulpit has tracery that formerly belonged to some of the old seating, of which there are also other remains. The N. door of the nave is original, and retains some good applied tracery in the upper part and at the base; there are three long strap-hinges on the inner side. The S. door is also old, but more damaged. Some interesting remains of patterns painted in red had just been exposed on some of the piers at the time of our visit. In one of the windows of the N. aisle are a variety of quarries of old gold and white glass of two effective patterns; including remains of an inscription—"Love God wyth al youre herte" To the N.E. of the church is a churchyard cross standing on a square base with bevelled edges; the octagonal shaft is perfect and 9 ft. high, but the head is missing (A.S.L., xiii. 112).

Gunby St Nicholas (6 m. S.W. of Corby stat.) is a small parish of the South Kesteven division. The church was rebuilt in 1869, with the exception of the Perp. tower. There is the base and shaft of a churchyard cross.

Gunby St Peter, near to Burgh station, has a church entirely rebuilt in 1870, after having been previously rebuilt early in the 19th cent. It retains, however, two brasses of considerable value. The one represents Thomas Massingberd in camail and pointed bascinet, *ob. c.* 1405, and Johanna (Bernak), his wife, both wear the collar of SS.; the same figures were re-used, we suppose on economical grounds, to represent, with a different inscription, their descendants, Sir Thomas Massingberd, *ob.* 1552, and Joan (Braytoft), his wife. Traces of the earlier inscriptions still remain. The other brass is an effigy of William Lodynton, puisne Justice of the Common Pleas, *ob.* 9 Jan. 1419-20; he wears his judicial robes.

Hacconby (1½ m. N. of Morton stat.) is an interesting village 4 m. N. of Bourne. The church (St Andrew) much restored in 1900, has an early Dec. tower, *temp.* Edward I., built alternately of ashlar and rubble, with a graceful spire. The 4 bells are all dated 1596. The nave arcades are Dec. There is a 15th-cent. chapel on the N. side of the chancel with a stone bench-table round the walls. On the S. of the chancel is a low-side window. Note also two slabs with crosses of the 13th cent., at E. end of S. side; a mediæval priest's slab in the chancel; an outer canopy for an effigy in the outer N.E. angle of the chapel or chantry; and on the N. wall of the same chantry a rhyming acrostic to John Audley, 1648; and two old oak chests, the oldest (14th cent.) bearing good traceried panelling. (See Roe's *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards*, p. 39.)

Stainfield in this parish, a hamlet 2 m. to the W., used to possess a chapel, abandoned in Elizabethan days. The Romans had some sort of a station here; many coins have been found. They were probably attracted by the chalybeate springs. Stainfield baths

were of some popularity until the middle of the 18th century.

Haceby (6½ m. W. from Billingborough stat.) is a small parish with a small church. The tower is massive E.E. in the lower stage, but Dec. in the upper. The chancel arch is plain Norm. (A.S.L. xxxi., 7). In this parish, by the site of the Roman *Holland Rood*, good tesselated pavements and other traces of Roman habitation were discovered in 1818; they were engraved by Mr W. Fowler.

Hackthorn (8 m. N.E. from Lincoln stat.) is a model village. The church (St Michael), consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower is chiefly early Dec. Some old carved benches are said to have been removed to Coleby. Restored 1890.

Hagnaby Abbey. See Hannah.

Hagworthingham (4½ m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a large village of the South Lindsey division. The church (Holy Trinity) was almost rebuilt in 1859 after the E.E. style; but the 4 bays of the nave arcades retain their Trans. piers and capitals. The font is E.E. (A.S.L., viii. 54).

Hainton (1½ m. N.W. from S. Willingham stat.) lies on the road from Wragby to Louth. The church (St Mary) is of much interest, especially for its monuments; it consists of chancel with N. chantry chapel, nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with lofty spire. It was almost entirely rebuilt externally in 1859; but the two lower stages of the tower are early Norm.,[1] and the nave arcades E.E. In the chantry chapel are the brass effigies of John Heneage, in civilian dress, *ob.* 1435, and his wife Alice, with horned head-dress; a small mural brass to John Heneage, *ob.* 1535,

[1] Prof. Baldwin Brown considers the tower Sax.

and Katherine his wife ; against the W. wall the tomb of John Heneage, *ob.* 1559, and his wife Ann (Cope), with their stone effigies under an arcaded canopy ; on a table-tomb, the reclining-sided alabaster effigy of Sir George Heneage, *ob.* 1594 ; on the S. side the kneeling effigies of William Heneage, *ob.* 1610, *æt.* 91, and his 1st wife Ann (Fishbourne), *ob.* 1585, with inscriptions to his two other wives and children ; also a mural monument to Sir George Heneage, *ob.* 1659, erected in 1692, and another to George Heneage, and Mary (Petre) and Elizabeth (Hemloke), his wives. All these are in the family chapel, but on the N. side of the chapel is the table-tomb of Sir Thomas Heneage, *ob.* 1553, with the kneeling brass effigies of himself, Katrine (Skipwith), his wife, and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Willoughby, Knt., and first Baron Willoughby of Parham. Hainton Hall is a large mansion, in a beautiful park of 145 acres, of various dates ; it has been the seat of the Heneages since the days of Henry III.

Great Hale (½ m. S. of Heckington stat.) forms, with the township of *Little Hale*, a large parish. The church of Great Hale (St John Baptist) is a spacious building, although it was bereft of its chancel in the time of the Civil War. The nave has lofty E.E. arcades, with circular piers of 5 bays. The two E. bays have been formed into a quasi-chancel. The S. aisle is late E.E., and the N. aisle good Dec. There is a fine S. porch. The font is good Dec., and the parapet and pinnacles of the towers are Perp. The tower itself is of plain plastered rubble stone right up to the 15th-cent. course, save for the quoin stones and for the coupled round-headed belfry windows with mid-wall shafts. There can be no reasonable doubt that this venerable tower is late Sax. ; it has not a

trace of Norm. about it.[1] The exceptional, and, we think, unique feature of this pre-Norman tower is that it possesses a turret stairway, within the thickness of the wall, in the N.E. angle, of narrow and rude construction; its average width is only 1 ft. 3½ in. The E. end of the N. aisle is screened off to serve as a vestry. The screen contains much of the old rood-screen, which was removed to the W. end of the church when the chancel was destroyed; it was placed in its present position in 1896, when the church was most ably restored by Mr Hodgson Fowler. There are various Cawdron monuments, including one to Robert Cawdron and 3 wives, 1605, and one to Robert Cawdron and 2 wives and 20 children, 1653.

Haltham-upon-Bain (4 m. S. from Horncastle stat.) is a small village 4 m. from the now popular watering-place of Woodhall Spa. The church (St Benedict) is of distinct interest; it consists of chancel, nave of 5 bays, N. aisle, S. porch, and wooden belfry. The S. dome is early Norm. with a sculptured tympanum; the nave is E.E., but with Dec. windows. A good deal of the seating is old, and some screenwork round a pew in the aisle is noteworthy. The hexagonal font is late Dec. The chancel is late flowing Dec.; with a remarkably fine E. window; sedilia; low-side window with iron staples for shutters; ogee-headed priests' doorway; and an angle piscina in the splay of a window. The nave was restored 1880, and the chancel 1890.

East Halton (1 m. E. of Thornton Abbey stat.) is a long irregular village. The church (St Peter) is at some distance from most of the houses; it is chiefly E.E. but was drastically restored in 1869 and is not of much interest.

[1] See Baldwin Brown, 161, 175, 180.

Halton Holgate is a fair-sized parish on the Spilsby and Wainfleet road. The Church of St Andrew is a fine example of a dignified country church of the Perpendicular style. It possesses a well-proportioned west tower, almost Somersetshire-like in some of its features, stately three-light clerestory windows, eight on each side, and an exceptionally well built south porch. The porch is of Ancaster stone, but the rest of the structure is of the charmingly tinted local green sandstone, strengthened by quoins of harder stone from the Rutland quarries of Clipsham, placed here during the restoration of 1845-6. There was another restoration in 1866, when much of the east end was rebuilt and considerable repairs were done to the tower. A third restoration was effected in 1894, when a vestry and organ-chamber were built. But none of the three has in any way detracted from the general effect of the fabric. On entering the spacious interior the poppy-head terminals of the bench-ends throughout the nave and aisles cannot fail to be at once noticed by the visitor. A fair number of them, especially the larger ones at the east end, are modern; these were cleverly executed by a local carpenter, and were chiefly copied from the fine old bench-ends still extant in the church of Winthorp to the north of Skegness. A distinct majority, however, of the Hatton bench-ends are clearly of fifteenth century date, and the poppy-heads are remarkably varied; among them may be noticed the arms of Bec and Ufford, pairs of angels, pairs of birds, double heads, and two contortionists. The most curious is perhaps one composed of a group of eight monkeys; this reminds us of the quaint conceits in monkey life which are carved on the precentor's stall at Lincoln Minster. There are some other

points of interest within the church which are older than the walls. The plain octagonal font with a base of four clustered Early Decorated *temp.* Edward I. At the west end is a well-preserved fourteenth-century cross-legged effigy of a knight with his feet resting on a lion, and having a lion rampant on the shiel suspended from his left shoulder; it was found buried beneath the pavement during restoration. It has been foolishly styled a crusader by a recent writer on Lincolnshire, and is presumed to represent Sir Henry Hilton, a local worthy. A yet older monument, of early thirteenth century date, is a Purbeck marble sepulchral slab, inscribed in Lombardian lettering—*Sire Walter Bec giste ici de ki alme Dieu ait merci.* The view from the churchyard westward is extensive and most fascinating, right across the Fens; Boston "Stump" can be discerned on a clear day, eighteen miles distant. This charming village is on the very edge of the Wolds.

West Halton, with a station on the light railway from Roxby, is a small village 2 m. S. from the Humber. The ancient church (St Etheldreda) was burnt down in 1682, and was rebuilt in 1695.

Hameringham (4 m. S.W. from Horncastle stat.) is a small village in the South Lindsey division. The church (All Saints) consists of chancel nave of 3 bays, S. aisle, large S. porch, and gable-cote for 2 bells. The nave fell down in 1893, when it was in the main rebuilt by Mr Hodgson Fowler. It still retains the E.E. arcade, a good Perp. font with the arms of Skipwith on the bowl, and a Jacobean pulpit with hour-glass stand and old glass. At *Scrafield*, now in this parish, there used to be a church, but now only a churchyard.

Hannah (4½ m. E. from Alford stat.) is a small

parish, 1½ m. from the coast. The church (St Andrew) is a small insignificant building of brick.

About 1 m. W. of the church is the hamlet of *Hagnaby*. Here was founded in 1175, by Agnes, widow of Herbert de Orreby, an abbey (St Thomas the Martyr) of Premonstratensian Canons; it was colonized from Welbeck. Bishop Redman, in his several visitations towards the close of the 15th cent., gave excellent accounts of this house both in spiritual and temporal affairs. During his time there were 12 canons. As the income was under £200, it was suppressed in 1526. One of the reasons given for the subsequent Lincolnshire rising was the irreverent way in which the King's officers tore down the pyx over the high altar. The site can be recognized by traces of the moat and foundations.

Hanworth, see Cold Hanworth and Potter Hanworth.

Harlaxton (3 m. S.W. from Grantham) is an exceptionally pretty village. The church (Sts Mary and Peter), restored 1898, consists of chancel, with chapel aisles, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with spire. The lower part of the tall tower is Dec., but the upper stage and spire are Perp. The north arcade of the nave is Trans. and the S. arcade E.E. In the N. chapel, under an elaborate recess, are two alabaster effigies supposed to be William Rickhill, Justice of the Common Pleas, and Elizabeth his wife, *c.* 1410. In the opposite chapel is a brass to William Strood and Agnes his wife, both of whom died in 1448. In the N. chapel is a black marble table-tomb to Sir David De Ligne, *ob.* 1686, and Elizabeth his wife, *ob.* 1682. There are various later monuments to this Flemish family, who purchased the manor early in the 17th cent. The Dec. font is remarkable for having a carving of Our Lord bearing

the chalice. The old manor house, a building of much beauty and interest, chiefly of Tudor and Jacobean styles but retaining older portions, was most grievously pulled down in 1837. A few ruins of it remain ½ m. S.W. of its successor, which is a costly and showy effort of Salvin, of Windsor fame. Near the church is a group of timber-framed 16th-cent. houses, said to have been imported from abroad. The mediæval village cross has been restored.

Harmston, a village on an eminence at the junction of the Brant and the Witham, has a modernized Dec. church (All Saints) of the year 1868, but it retains its late Sax. tower of the usual Lincolnshire type. Within the church is preserved the relic of a fine Sax. cross, 41 ins. high, sculptured with knot-work on all 4 sides; it bears on the front the Rood, and on the reverse another figure. (L. N. and Q., xii. 141). There are mural brass inscriptions in the organ chamber to (1) Margaret, widow of William Thorold, by whom she had 19 children (8 sons and 11 daughters), *ob.* 1616; (2) also to William Thorold their eldest son, *ob.* 1616.

Harpswell (5 m. S.E. from Northorpe stat.) lies to the E. of Gainsborough. The church (St Chad) has yet another tower of the late Sax. type, the S. arcade of the nave and also the chancel are E.E., the N. arcade is built up in the wall, and the S. aisle is Dec. In the chancel is a built-up low-side window. Under an arch on the N. is the stone effigy of a priest, William de Harrington, rector *c.* 1350, wearing cassock, gown, hood, and skull-cap. An old altar-stone has been utilized as a memorial to W. Harrington, rector, *ob.* 1697. The church was restored in 1891-2, when a large slab, 7 ft. by 23 ins., came to light in the chancel with an incised figure of a priest undated, but

having an inscription in Norman-French to John Gare, rector, *temp.* Edward I. The font, with shallow arcading, is Trans. There are some remains of Dec. glass in the W. window. On the Perp. parapet of the tower is an inscription stating that the clock was given as a memorial of the victory of Culloden, 1746.

Harrington (5½ m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a small village of the South Lindsey district. The church (St Mary) was unhappily rebuilt in 1854-5 in the Dec. style. The only remnants of its predecessor are the tower arch, the font, and a series of monuments. At the N. end of the nave, under a mural arch, is the stone effigy of a cross-legged knight, probably Sir John Harrington, *c.* 1300. There are several monuments to the Copledykes. The oldest is a brass in the chancel to Margaret Copledyke, 1480; her husband's effigy is lost. The latest is to Thomas Copledyke, 1658, described as "the last and best of his race." The heraldic Perp. font bears the arms of Copledyke and their alliances; it was the gift of John and Margaret Copledyke. The Hall is a fine brick house of the year 1681, which date is placed on the vane. It was the seat of the Copledykes from about 1510, but was purchased by Vincent Amcotts, who rebuilt it in 1678. There is some oak panelling of the older Hall.

Hatcliffe (5 m. S.W. from Waltham stat.) is a small village in the Wolds. The church (St Mary) had the chancel rebuilt, and was otherwise much over-restored in 1861-2. The S. door-way and font are Norm. There are no aisles, but the arcade of a former N. aisle is built up in the wall. There are also incised stones to John Hatcliffe, 1549, and to Lyon, 3rd son of William Hatcliffe, 1552. This

William Hatcliffe was mayor of Grimsby in 1525, and represented the borough in Parliament from that date until 1529. Several older portions of Hatcliffe slabs disappeared during the restoration. An interesting account of Hatcliffe in the *Gent. Mag.* of 1829 (Pt. II. 1609-10) mentions "gigantic tumuli" within that parish.

Haugh (3 m. W. from Alford stat.) is a diminutive parish with a small barn-like church (St Leonard), restored 1873, of some note for its Bolle monuments. In the chancel is a singularly fine monument of its kind to Sir John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, a notable Elizabethan captain *ob.* 1606; there are the kneeling effigies of himself, his wife Elizabeth (Waters), and their 8 children. Among other Bolle memorials is the monument to Charles Bolle, 1590, father of Sir John. There are also some 15th-cent. inscribed stones to the Haugh family. The adjacent manor-house of brick, now a farmhouse, the former seat of the Haughs and Bolles, is of late Tudor date (A.S.L., xxx. 327).

Haugham (3 m. S.W. of Legbourne stat.) is on the road from Louth to Spilsby. The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1840. Here was formerly an alien priory, founded by Hugh, Earl of Chester, as a cell of the Benedictine abbey of St Severus in the diocese of Coutances. It was a small foundation, and probably only consisted of a prior and one or two monks to look after the temporalities and sing masses for the founder. Priors were regularly admitted by the bishops of Lincoln up to 1329, when difficulties arose owing to the wars of France. Eventually, in 1398, its possessions were transferred to the Carthusian priory of St Anne, Coventry.

Haverholme Priory (¾ m. S.E. from Ruskington stat.), formerly extra-parochial, is the seat of the

Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham. The extensive and well-wooded park, partly in the parish of Ewerby, forms an island surrounded by two arms of the Sleaford river. It includes about 400 acres, and is well stocked with a herd of 250 fallow deer. The principal trees are oak, elm, horse-chestnut, ash, and hawthorn. There is a fine example of a willow tree (*Salix alba*), said to be the largest in England; it has a girth of 26 ft. at 5 ft. from the ground. The present house is modern Tudor, built in 1835. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, gave the site of this island in 1137 to the abbot of Fountains for a Cistercian abbey. Two years were spent in erecting the necessary buildings, and on Candlemas Day, 1139, a band of monks arrived to take possession. But they were displeased with the swampy site, and the bishop gave them the site on which stood the house of Louth Park. The bishop then offered Haverholme to Gilbert of Sempringham, who had been his confessor for 8 years. St Gilbert, whose mother-house at Sempringham was over-crowded, sent nuns, together with lay-sisters and lay-brothers to the island buildings built for the Cistercians. They had a sore struggle to live, but eventually obtained modest additions to the endowment. St Gilbert added canons to the house in 1148, and by his statutes limited the numbers to 100 nuns and lay-sisters, and to 50 canons and lay-brothers. In 1164 Archbishop Becket found temporary shelter here from the persecution of Henry II. In 1531 the clear annual value was only £70, 15s. 10½d. The house was surrendered in 1538 by the prior and 6 canons. Pensions were granted to the prior and 4 canons, and to the prioress and 7 nuns. The site and possessions were granted, like much other monastic spoil, to Edward, Lord Clinton.

All that remains of the priory is the base of a cloistered E.E. pier, and a few coffin slabs.

Hawerby-cum-Beesby (3 m. S.W. of North Thoresby stat.) is a small parish on the Wolds. The church (St Margaret) is a small building chiefly E.E., and of but little interest; it was repaired in 1846. Long brass inscription to Elizabeth Humphrey, 1639.

Haxey, now a small town of rapidly dwindling population (1035), used to be the capital of the Isle of Axholme; a considerable portion was destroyed by fire in 1741. The church (St Nicholas) is of some dignity, and externally appears to be all Perp. The W. tower is of 3 stages, and has a good embattled parapet with 8 pinnacles. The piers of the N. arcade of the nave and one on the S. are Norm., while the rest of the S. arcade, the chancel arch, and the chantry chapel of the chancel are E.E. There is a good roof, but the screen is modern. On a table-tomb in the chapel is the effigy of a priest under an ogee arch.

"In the Isle of Axholme, around Haxey in particular, and on the higher levels, the land is cut up into parallel strips called selions, about a rod wide and half-an-acre in extent. As these belong frequently to different owners (one man, for instance, owned 40 acres in 100 different plots in the village), they are diversified in crops." (Sympson.)

On Twelfth Day (Jan 6) the inhabitants still keep up an ancient game called "Throwing the Hood," the origin of which is a puzzle to folk-lorists. A piece of sacking closely tied up serves for the hood, and the game consists in 12 "Boggins" and a "Fool" trying to keep the hood in a certain field, whilst the rest of the players strive to seize it. The local public houses give rewards to the man who conveys it to them.

(L. N. & Q. v. 85; *Folk Lore*, Dec. 1896; *Bygone Lincolnshire*, i. 197).

Haydor (or *Heydour*), (3½ m. S.E. from Ancaster stat.) is a small village between Grantham and Sleaford. The spacious church (St Michael) is of considerable interest; it consists of chancel with N. chapel, clerestoried nave with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with spire. The chancel is E.E., with handsome sedilia and founder's tomb; the chapel has two squints and a good chest; the nave is Dec.; the S. porch has a groined roof; the octagonal font is Dec. and has traceried panels. The rood-loft stairs are at the E. end of the S. aisle; the steeple is Perp. The chief feature of the church is the exceptional display of good old glass in two windows of the N. aisle, probably of the reign of Richard II. *c.* 1380. It is said to have been the gift of Geoffrey la Saxe, prebendary of Haydor 1325-1380. In the one window are figures of St Edward the Confessor, St George, and St Edmund, with 3 shields below them, two of which bear the arms of Scrope. The other window has the figures of St Vincent, St Laurence, and St Stephen. A third window is modern by Wailes. There are also some remnants in the heads of the S. aisle windows.

Healing is a small village with a station 3 m. W. from Grimsby. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) was partly rebuilt in 1840, drastically restored in 1876; it is not of much interest. The entrance is through the base of the tower. On the S. side of the tower is a stone inscribed with the text Job xiv. 14, and the date April 30th, 1739.

Heapham (3 m. N.E. from Lea stat.) is a small parish to the S.E. of Gainsborough. The church (All Saints), restored in 1868, has a later Sax. tower

HECKINGTON CHURCH

with good tower-arch; Norm. tub font on a Perp. base; E.E. arcades to N. aisle, and several lancet windows.

HECKINGTON is a large village (1666) 5 m. S. of Sleaford, justly celebrated for its magnificent Dec. cruciform church, wholly built in that style. It consists of chancel, with two-storied vestry on the N.E.; nave, with lofty clerestory, two crocketed eastern turrets, aisles, transepts, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. It was considerably but wisely restored in 1857, and again in 1887. Of this pure example of the 14th cent. the N. transept and aisle appear to have been first begun, followed by the nave and chancel; the W. tower was an afterthought, as it was originally designed for a central tower; the S. porch is the latest work. The wealthy abbey of Bardney obtained licence to appropriate the church in 1345, and hence became responsible for the fabric of the chancel. The work of rebuilding a new chancel was at once begun by the vicar, Richard de Potesgrave, who was chaplain to Edward III.; his mutilated effigy is on the N. side beneath an arch. Close by is the strikingly sculptured Easter sepulchre, with the sleeping soldiers, the three women and the angel, the whole surmounted by the risen Christ between two angels; this is the finest sculpture of the kind with the exception of the still more elaborate similar composition at Hawton, Notts. In the N. wall, at the E. end, steps lead into a sacristy where there is a double piscina; below it is a groined undercroft which was used as a bone-hole, locally termed the "scaup" (skull-house). The E. window of 7 lights is one of the finest in the kingdom, almost rivalling those of Carlisle and Selby. The triple sedilia on the S. side are finely wrought with figures of the Lord and several

saints; the piscina is double. The N. transept had 2 chapels as shown by the piscinas, and some Perp. screen work remains. In the S. transept are 3 sedilia, and on the floor a 14th-cent. bust of a civilian deeply-sunk in a quatrefoil; also another one of a knight and lady of the 15th cent. Other memorials include brass inscriptions to John Cawdron, 1438, and to William Cawdron, "baylyf of Hekington," *ob.* 1544, and others to his two wives, Margery (Nares), *ob.* 1509, and Elizabeth, *ob.* 1566. The hexagonal font stands on high steps. The tower and spire are massive and dignified, though the effect is somewhat injured by the size of the pinnacles; the date of the steeple is probably 1360-70, after there was some recovery from the shock of the Black Death; the spire was partly rebuilt in 1888. A shield over the S. porch bears the so-called arms of Edward the Confessor, which were adopted by Richard II. in 1380, showing that it could not have been finished before that year. The length of the church is 150 ft., and the width across the transept 85 ft. (A.S.L. xxvii., 92-3.) The churchyard cross has been restored.

Heighington, a township of Washingborough, has a station called Branston and Heighington. It possesses a curious chapel, restored and enlarged in 1865. It consists of the remains of a late Norm. structure for some time left to decay. In 1619, Thomas Garratt, one of the fen-adventurers of the drainage scheme of Charles I.'s days, conveyed lands for the teaching of Grammar and Latin in the chapel of Heighington, and the reading of divine service. Teaching took place in this chapel until 1864-5, when a new school-house was built, the old part being reserved for Church of England worship. In 1882 the school was made elementary.

EASTER SEPULCHRE, HECKINGTON CHURCH

Helpringham, is a large village with a station on the Spalding and Lincoln line. The handsome church (St Andrew) has an exceptionally fine late Dec. tower engaged with the aisles, crowned by a lofty Perp. spire to which it is attached by flying buttresses. The W. front is imposing, with its gabled aisle roofs, good Dec. windows, and fine recessed door-way. The chancel is E.E., with an E. triplet and good trefoil-headed sedilia. The font is E.E. with nail-head ornaments. There is a good Perp. rood-screen, high 16th-cent. benches, a Carolean pulpit, and an iron-bound old chest. At the S.E. angle of the nave is a stair conducting to the former rood-loft and to the roof of the S. aisle. On the N. side of the chancel is a mural brass inscription to Antonie Newlove, patron of the vicarage, *ob.* 1597. Part of the nave roof fell in 1890; it was replaced and other restoration work done by Mr Hodgson Fowler in the following year. The S. steps and base of an old cross are on the village green. The once navigable Car Dyke, now almost dried up, is within a mile of the village.

Hemswell (5 m. S.E. from Northorpe stat.) is a small parish and village to the E. of Gainsborough. The church (All Saints) has chancel, nave, S. aisle, and N. porch of late Dec. date, but the W. tower is Perp. The font bears the arms of Monson.

Heydour, see Haydor.

Hibaldstow (¾ m. from Scawby stat.) is a large village on the navigable Ancholme. The church (St Hibald) had the chancel rebuilt in 1866, and the nave in 1876-7. The original tower fell during the latter operation; it has not been rebuilt, but the E.E. tower-arch has been built up in the W. wall of the new church. When the chancel was being rebuilt in 1864, an early stone coffin with the skeleton of a man of powerful

frame and a crozier came to light. Quite possibly these may have been the remains of St Hibald; he was an abbot, probably of Bardney, and is mentioned by Bede. To him are also dedicated the neighbouring churches of Scawby and Manton.

In this parish, on the old line of the Ermine Street, is the entrenched camp of *Gainsthorpe*, where Roman coins and traces of pavements have been found. It is said that this hamlet was uprooted by the men of the neighbouring villages, as it had become a mere nest of highwaymen preying upon travellers on this lonely road. (See *De la Pryme's Diary*, Surt. Soc. liv. 127.)

Hogsthorpe (3 m. S. of Mumby Road stat.) is a large village not far from the sea. The church (St Mary) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of 5 bays with aisles, S. porch, and massive W. tower. Much restored in 1853, and chancel rebuilt in 1870. Nave arcades are E.E. with circular priors.

HOLBEACH (pop. 5052) is a small town in an immense parish containing 71,000 acres of land and 11,000 acres of water. It is a market town of some antiquity. Thomas de Multone obtained a Thursday market charter in 1252. In 1331 Sir John de Picton, then lord of Holbeach, founded here a hospital (All Saints) for a warden and chaplain, and 13 poor people. He somewhat increased the endowment in 1359, and obtained a confirmation of his grants from the Pope in 1362. Stukeley, the famous antiquary, who was born here in 1687, says: "I remember the old stained oak, and arched door-ways, and windows with mullions, which were taken down when the house was rebuilt by my father; many of the carved stones were laid in the foundations of the houses which he built near the bridge." The Chequers Hotel now

stands on the site. The large and dignified church (All Saints) is an exceptionally fine example of flamboyant or late Dec. The height of the uncrocketed spire is 180 ft. The S. porch and both door-ways are of the same date as the tower. The large N. porch is of later date, and has an upper chamber; it is flanked by two exceptional turrets. The fine lofty nave is of 7 bays, and has a range of 14 clerestoried windows on each side. At the S.E. angle is a stair turret leading to the roodloft. The large aisle windows are of rich and varied design. It should be noted that the bases of the 3 western piers of the nave arcade belong to an earlier church. The chancel corresponds to the nave, but is somewhat lacking in dignity. The E. window has only 4 lights. The font is late Dec.; the octagonal bowl has panelled sides enclosing figures of angels. In the N. aisle is a table-tomb bearing the effigy of Sir Humphrey Littlebury; he was born in 1346 and died *c.* 1400. In the same aisle are two brasses, a knight *c.* 1420, and Joanna (Leyke), wife of Richard Welby, *ob.* 1488. Those who collect quaint epitaphs may like to know that in the churchyard is an inscription to Mary Middleton, who had "20 young teeth after 72 years old." There was much restoration between 1870 and 1882.

Holland Fen is a parish, about 9 m. W. from Boston, formed in 1865 from the fen portions of the parishes of Fosdyke, Kirton Sutterton, and Algarkirk. The parish church of Fosdyke Fen, close to the North Forty Feet drain, was erected by Act of Parliament in 1812. At Algarkirk a chapel of ease was erected in 1823.

New Holland is a village in the parish of Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Great Central;

there is a steam ferry across the Humber to Hull, 3½ m. Christ Church was erected in 1901.

Holton-le-Clay, between Louth and Grimsby, has a stat. 1½ m. S. from the village. The church (St Peter) was nearly rebuilt in brick in 1850, but the tower is one of the many Lincolnshire instances of late Sax.

Holywell (1 m. S.W. from Little Bytham stat.), a chapelry of Careby parish, on the verge of Rutland, is an attractive picturesque spot with a beautiful sheet of water. The church, which stands in the Hall grounds, was only built *c.* 1700, but incorporates material from the destroyed church of *Aunby*, 1 m. to the W. These old portions consist of 2 Norm. piers supporting the tower, a Dec. door-way, and a window glazed with Perp. glass.

Honington, with a stat. on the Grantham and Boston line, is a pleasantly situated village. On the heath above the village is a strongly entrenched ancient camp forming an irregular square surrounded with a triple rampart; it is probably of British origin, and subsequently occupied by the Romans. The church (St Wilfrid), restored 1873 and 1889, has a massive Norm. arcade, and an E.E. chancel and tower. The N. aisle is late Perp., and opens into a N. chancel chapel, *temp.* Henry VIII., with many Hussey monuments, and one to William Smith, with effigy, *ob.* 1551, his wife and 6 children. On the N. side of the chancel is an Easter Sepulchre, which takes the form of a canopied almery. In the pavement is a slab with part of the effigy of a priest remaining, but it was economically reused, in 1587, as the gravestone of John Hussey, "a professor of the Ghospell," and his wife.

Horbling (½ m. N. of Billingborough stat.) is a picturesque village. On the right hand side of the

road from Billingborough is a tumulus bearing a few forest trees, usually termed Danish, but more probably pre-historic. The church (St Andrew) is cruciform, with central tower of late Norm. date. The piers and arches E. and W. remain; they are much out of the perpendicular, but the whole tower has been carefully girt about with iron stays. In the 14th cent. the N. and S. archways were reconstructed and transepts added. Of the original late Norm. the walls of the chancel and part of the S. transept, and some interesting fragments of the arcade of the W. front of the nave remain. The N. arcade is good late Trans., the S. arcade is late Dec. The N. aisle and transept are later Dec., whilst the S. aisle and transept, the great W. window of the nave, the clerestory and the upper stage of the tower are Perp. The octagonal font is late Dec.; the panels bear the emblems of the Passion. Below the E. window of the chancel—a modern triplet—runs a bold zigzag Norm. string-course. In the N. transept is an interesting and exceptional monument of an early 13th-cent. kneeling knight and lady; the arms show that it pertains to the De la Maine family. Above it has been built in a small sculpture of the Resurrection for an Easter Sepulchre. By the N. door of the aisle is a piscina shaft of Dec. date, which is of course in a wrong position.

Bridge End is a hamlet of this parish, 1½ m. to the E. on the Car Dyke. Here was founded about 1199 the small Gilbertine priory of St Saviour's by Godwin the Rich of Lincoln, who as early as 1177 had joined the order and become a considerable benefactor. It was a house for canons only, and it was their duty to keep in repair the causeway through the farm called Holland Bridge (*de ponte Aslaci*), a Roman road leading from the Midlands to the Wash.

It had but a slender endowment and was probably never occupied by more than 2 or 3 canons.

Horkstow (4 m. S.W. from Barton stat.) is a pleasant village of the North Lindsey division, on the navigable River Ancholme. In 1796 considerable portions of a beautiful tesselated Roman pavement, in three sections, were discovered in the grounds of the hall. They are finely illustrated in Mr W. Fowler's magnificent series of plates. The centre one, the chief subject of which is a spirited representation of a chariot race, is still *in situ*, but usually covered up with turf.

The church (St Maurice), restored internally in 1868, and externally in 1895, has a Trans. N. arcade with circular piers and slightly pointed arches. The chancel rises 10 steps to the altar, owing to the Ferrers vault beneath.

HORNCASTLE (pop. 3900) is a small market town at the foot of the Wolds, on an angle of land between the rivers Waring and Bain. The latter river gave it its Roman name of Banovallum. The Romans erected here a strong fort enclosing an irregular parallelogram, 600 ft. long, by 300 ft. wide on the W. side and 350 on the E. side, by a wall about 60 ft. high. Portions of all 4 walls extant, in parts as much as 12 ft. high; they can easily be discerned behind the market place, and at the S.W. angle of the churchyard. Experts consider that the masonry points to the walls dating from A.D. 78 before the close of Vespasian's reign; the earliest Roman coins discovered belong to that emperor.

In 1229-30, Henry III. granted three charters to Horncastle, viz. one for free warren, another for trying felons and holding a court leet, and a third for an annual fair. This last charter is still maintained, the horse fair in the 2nd week of August is the largest

AT THE STANCH, HORNCASTLE

in the kingdom. The manor was sold in 1230 by Ralph de Rhodes to Walter Mauclare, 4th Bishop of Carlisle, for the use of that see when the diocese was overrun by the Scots. In the 14th cent. it was, like Melbourne, Derbyshire, one of the chief residences of these northern bishops. Bishop Aldrich died at the manor-house (now destroyed) in 1557.

The church (St Mary), poorly restored by Christian in 1860, is built of the local green sandstone and of large proportions. The lower stages of the tower and part of the E. wall of the chancel are E.E., but the nave and aisles are Dec., with Perp. clerestory and chancel added. In the N. wall of the chancel is a curious double-barred squint opening into a chantry chapel. The chancel is partly enclosed by remains of old screens. In the S. chapel is a monument to Sir Ingram Hopton, "who paid his debt to nature, and duty to his king and country in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel (Cromwell) in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, Oct. 6th, 1643." Near to the monument are a number of scythe-heads (now reduced to 13) nailed to the wall above the door-way of the S. chapel (L. N. and Q., vi. 1-3). They are said to have been used in this battle, but they much more likely pertained to the Lincolnshire rising of 1536. In the N. aisle is a mural brass to Sir Lionel Dymoke, 1519, Champion of England, with another brass in the pavement, representing him in a shroud.

Horncastle Grammar School is of considerable age; it was one of the large group to which the Lincoln chapter, during the vacancy of the chancellorship, assigned masters in 1329, when John Beverley was appointed to the charge of Horncastle. In 1354 John of Briggwick, clerk, was appointed as master of the *Scol Grammatica* of Horncastle,

at the pleasure of the chapter. In 1571 there was a refoundation by Edward Lord Clinton, so lavishly enriched by monastic spoils, to be entitled "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth." The school was to consist of a master and usher, and a body of 10 governors, 2 of whom were to be clerics, 3 gentlemen, and 5 yeomen. The school, rebuilt in 1778 after its present plain fashion, has now become the Church House, and a new school, on a fresh site, was erected in 1909, and is a mixed one for boys and girls.

Hough-on-the-Hill (2 m. N.E. from Hougham stat.) is a pleasant village in the South Kesteven division. The church (All Saints) is of much interest, and stands on an eminence. The tower is undoubtedly of fairly early Sax. date (Baldwin Brown, 175, 291), and there are other traces of pre-Conquest work. This tower closely resembles that of St Peter, Barton-on-Humber. It is rudely constructed, and has no windows save two in the 3rd stage. Attached to the W. wall is a semi-circular stairway turret with several small lights of diverse shape, square, triangular, and bell-shaped. There are also two very early small lights near W. end of nave, and one inserted in S. wall of porch; there is also a triangular headed door-way in the turret. The lofty arcades of the nave are E.E. with a Perp. clerestory and roof. On the N. side of the chancel an E.E. double arcade opens into a vestry, which served for a long time as a school; on the floor is a 14th-cent. slab with a well carved foliated cross.

An alien priory of Austin Canons was founded here, as a cell to the abbey of St Mary de Voto at Cherburgh by Henry I.; its only endowment was the manor church of Hough, and this was supposed to suffice to support a prior and a single canon or chaplain. An annual pension was sent to the Cherburgh abbey,

but when the wars with France began, this was transferred to the English exchequer. Eventually the possessions were bestowed on the Carthusians of Mountgrace in 1432. The revenue in 1388 was estimated at £38, 8s. 8d.

Hougham, on the Witham, has a station 1 m. E. of the village. The church (All Saints), excellently restored by Mr Temple Moore in 1896, is of varied interest. The tower is E.E., with a Perp. parapet. The nave of 3 bays has a Norm. S. arcade, and a Dec. N. arcade. The font is Trans. There is a curious door-lintel which seems to have been made out of a Norm. churchyard cross. The porch, chancel-arch, and N. chancel aisle are Perp., but the chancel itself is modern. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight in mail armour (removed here from the chancel), bearing the arms of Bussey; it is of early 14th-cent. date and probably represents Sir Hugh de Bussey. The family for a long time held the old moated manor-house of this parish, of which there are some remains.

Howell (1¾ m. N. from Heckington stat.) is a very small parish, with an almost diminutive church (St Oswald), but one abounding in interesting details. It consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle with E. chantry, S. porch, and double bell-cote on W. gable. The S. door-way is Norm., the arcade Trans., and the chancel and bell-gable Dec. In the chancel is the old altar slab with its 5 crosses, on the S. side a lowered sill to serve for sedilia, and on the N. side double projecting almeries. The Dec. octagonal font was given by Richard de Hebden, *ob.* 1373; the panels bear shields of Hebden, Rye, and Luttrell. In the chancel are several inscribed stones, the oldest of which is to Sir Nicholas de Hebden, *ob.* 1416, and to Katherine, his

wife, *ob.* 1427; also an incised slab, with effigy, to John Croxby, a 15th-cent. rector. In the little chantry chapel, beneath a low arch, is a 14th-cent. tomb with the busts of a lady and child within deeply sunk panels; here, too, is a monument by James I. to Sir Charles Dimok of Howell, M.P. for the city of London *ob.* 1602, and Margaret (Butler), his wife. In the nave is a slab to Richard Boteler, *ob.* 1457, and Matilda, his wife, *ob.* 1456. In the E. window of the N. aisle is an old coat of Threckingham. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross inscribed to the memory of John Spenser, rector, 1424-48 (L. N. and Q., xii. 142).

Humberston (1½ m. E. from Waltham stat.) is a small village on the seacoast, 2 m. from the Humber. The church (St Peter) was rebuilt in 1710 in brick, but it retains a good Perp. tower. In the church is a large monument to Matthew Humberston, 1709. He was the son of a foundling of this parish; after his education at Christ's Hospital, he grew to wealth, purchased the manor, left £1000 to rebuild the church, £300 to erect a monument, £500 for building a Free Grammar School and Almshouses, £600 for the endowment of the latter, and £40 a year to augment the vicar's income, provided he acted as schoolmaster, teaching Latin, English, writing, and arithmetic. The boys were to be taught freely until they were 16, and then only to remain on payment for further teaching in Latin and Greek to fit them for the University. The Drapers' Company of London were appointed trustees, but the heir contested the will, and it remained in chancery for 130 years. Eventually, under the Endowed Schools Act, in 1874, the income of over £10,000 a year was divided to provide for a public elementary school at Humberston, and a Grammar School at Clee, near Grimsby, styled Humberstone New Foundation.

The royal Benedictine abbey (Sts Mary and Peter) formerly existing in this parish, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by William Fitzralf. It was not a rich foundation, the highest number of monks probably never exceeded 12; in the 15th cent. there were but 10, and only 4 at the dissolution. (See *Vict. Co. Hist. Linc.*, ii. 133-4, for many interesting particulars.)

Huttoft (1½ m. N.E. from Mumby Road stat.) is a pleasant village on an eminence overlooking the salt marshes. The church (St Margaret) consists of chancel, nave with aisles, large S. porch, and lofty W. tower. The tower is good E.E., but most of the church is Dec. There is a specially fine and lofty Dec. font with figures on both basin and shaft; under the bowl is a graceful circle of angels. The base is supported by symbols of the 4 Evangelists.[1] There is also a singularly good chest, carved on all 4 sides, *c.* 1343[2] (A.S.L., xxx. 325).

Immingham is a small scattered village 1½ m. from the Humber. The church (St Andrew) has a fine Perp. tower and is chiefly of that period, but the N. arcade of the nave is late Trans., or almost E.E. Between the windows of the clerestory are 18th-cent. panel paintings in oil of the Twelve Apostles, but they are of no great merit (A.S.L. xxix. 74).

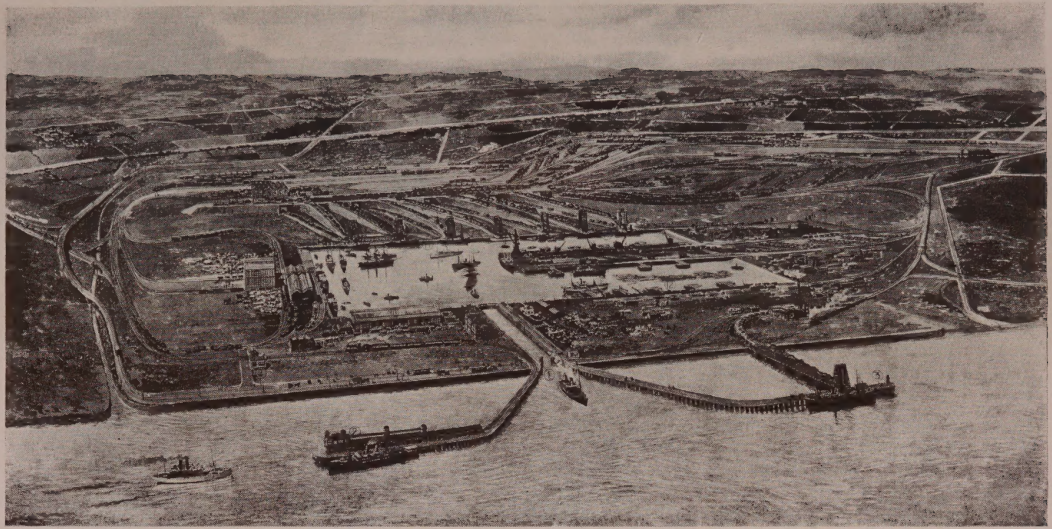
Immingham, lying about midway between Grimsby and Hull, was, until quite a recent date, as insignificant a village as any on the whole stretch of England's east coast. Its name was utterly unknown in any business centre, but now, owing to the energy and forethought of the Great Central Railway Company, in the development of its wondrous and unrivalled dock, Immingham has become a veritable household word with every mercantile firm throughout the

[1] See Cox's *English Church Furniture*, pp. 207-8.
[2] Illustrated in Parker's *Glossary*.

British Empire. Immingham used to be 3 m. from its nearest stat., but now it has its own station on a new line from New Holland (Hull by boat), and there is also constant communication with Grimsby (7 m.) by electric tram.

The first sod of Immingham Dock was cut in 1906, and on 22 July 1913, the dock was opened by the King and Queen. It is, beyond doubt, destined to become one of the busiest centres of industry in the United Kingdom. The area of the dock property is 1000 acres, its length 2½ m., its breadth 1 m., and the actual water-area of the present dock is 45 acres. This vast dock is the deepest in the Humber, and right alongside is its deep water main channel, so that the world's largest ships can steam full speed from open sea to dock entrance, and enter at any hour and at any state of the tide. The facilities for shipping coal are unrivalled; seven hoists of the most approved pattern have been constructed on the southern quay, and one on the western pier; each hoist is capable of shipping at the rate of 700 tons per hour. The most elaborate arrangements are made for dealing with wool, pig-iron, iron ore, wood pulp, timber, grain, and other general cargo. A day's itinerary round this remarkable port reveals continuous fresh marvels for securing direct transhipment between rail and ship by the most economical and expeditious methods.[1] There is also a magnificent graving dock, together with ship, engine, and boiler repairing accommodation. Ship Chandlers, and Ship Store and Provision Merchants are also established near the Lock Pit. There are frequent sailings

[1] On the occasion of our last visit in June 1915, when the Great War was in full swing, it was most interesting to note what a very large trade was still being carried on at Immingham, especially in coal and timber.



THE DOCKS, IMMINGHAM

to Malta, Egypt, India, China, Straits, Japan, Australia, West Indies, and South America.

Ingham (6 m. N.E. from Stow Park stat.) is a large village delightfully placed at the western declivity of the Cliff. The church (All Saints) is a small building of E.E. date, but much rebuilt in 1792, and restored in 1896. In the chancel is a 13th-cent. piscina.

Ingoldmells (3½ m. N. of Skegness) is a small village on the seacoast. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) resembles its neighbour at Addlethorpe in having lost its chancel in the early years of the 18th cent. There is a good 13th-cent. porch, with traces of a holy-water stoup. The arcades of the nave are 6 bays, supported by circular piers; the capitals of the three nearest the W. have conventional foliage, but the two others and the responds have plain circular moulding; they are of two slightly different periods in the 1st half of the 13th cent. The clerestory and aisle windows are *c.* 1400, but restorations have confused their story. There is a low, wide 13th-cent. archway into tower with conventional foliage at the capitals, and a large lancet light in the W. wall of the basement; the 2nd stage of the tower is 14th cent., and the 3rd stage 15th cent.

The once fine woodwork, including two good parclose or chantry screens at the end of the aisles, was disgracefully treated and broken up in 1865. Some of this screenwork is used in a kind of low reredos each side of the altar; other parts were worked up into a comely pulpit. Extreme bad taste has of recent years ejected this pulpit, which told of the past, to a dark corner under the tower, in favour of one of plain cold freestone of that repellent design vulgarly termed "wine-coolers". There is a good deal of fine old oak seatings. The octagonal font is much enriched

both in bowl and shaft; it is of the 2nd-half of the 14th cent. On the floor of the S. aisle is an exceptionally interesting and unique brass to a man who used a crutch. The effigy is of a civilian in a gown with long sleeves, and beside him a crutch. The inscription runs thus:—"Pray for ye sowle of Willm Palmer wyth ye stylt, whiche decisid on holy rode day in ye yer of our lord god MCCCCXX., on whose sowle ihu have mercy." There are a variety of slabs at the W. end, one or two 13th cent., and one with a simple Latin cross which is probably pre-Conquest, as well as others of later date; but several memorial slabs were chopped up when the church was refloored in 1746, and the fragments arranged in lines converging on the font. In the churchyard is the base and about 3 ft. of the shaft of a churchyard cross, with an inscription which was added in 1600 (A.S.L. xxx. 321).

Ingoldsby (5 m. N. from Corby stat.) is a pleasant village to the S. of Grantham. The church (St Bartholomew) was nearly rebuilt in 1859 and 1898; but it retains 2 massive Trans. arcades, a large Perp. font, and some fragments of Perp. glass in E. window of S. aisle. An ancient circular encampment, 500 ft. in diameter, known as the *Round Hill*, is about 1 m. to the N.W. of the village.

Irby-upon-Humber (5 m. S.W. of Great Coates stat.) is a small village, at the end of which are some considerable earthworks known as *The Moats*. The small church (St Andrew) has massive Norm. arcades to the nave, a Trans. font, and two slabs to the Malet family, one of which is dated 1493.

Irby-in-the-Marsh (1 m. E. from Firsby stat.). The little church of Irby (All Saints) stands up boldly above the road. Although restored in 1863, and the chancel mostly rebuilt in 1886, this humble fabric,

with a total length of 60 ft., inclusive of the tower, is by no means unattractive. The low W. tower, through which access is gained to the church, is a strange amalgam of two totally different kinds of stone, of stucco, of brickwork of two periods, and of much ivy, but has a decided generally picturesque effect. The church was obviously built of a grit stone from a distance in the 13th cent., when it possessed a north aisle, the two arches of which were long ago bricked up. On the S. side the base plinths of this material remain, whilst above them is much of the softer greenstone of the 15th-cent., or late 14th-cent., introduction. On this side there are two windows framed in brickwork after a classical design, with keystone and arch and springers of freestone, and there is the like construction for the W. door-way. A crumbling tablet on the S. wall gives the date of this work (quite good of its time) as 1770. The priest's doorway, on the S. side of the chancel, is 13th cent. In the neat and well-kept interior, a 15th-cent. image recess, with a cinquefoil head, may be noticed. Near the entrance is a very small octagonal font; if old, it must formerly have merely served as a holy-water stoup.[1]

Irnham (3 m. S.E. of Corby stat.) is a well-wooded, picturesque parish, of some note both for its manor-house and church. Irnham Hall, a beautiful Tudor house, much damaged by fire in 1887, was built in 1530 by Richard Thimbleby, who acquired the manor by marriage with the heiress of Hilton. The Hiltons gained it in like manner from the Luttrells. In the fire, the N. wing with the chapel was destroyed. This

[1] When visiting this church in 1910, I remarked on its small dimensions to the old dame who was cleaning the church. She replied: "Well, the babies in these parts are mostly small."

great manor-house now assumes the shape of a letter L; the great hall happily remains uninjured. It stands in an old park (marked on Saxton's map of 1576) as of 224 acres, well stocked with about 70 fallow deer; it is well planted, and contains some fine elm trees.

The church (St Andrew) adjoins the Hall, and was in considerable peril during the fire. The tower is Trans., but the upper stage Perp. The nave, of which the old S. wall remains, was E.E., but the N. aisle with its arcade and door-way, together with the lofty chancel, were added in the early Dec. or Geometrical days, *c.* 1275. There is a chantry chapel on the N. side of the chancel, *c.* 1300. Against the E. wall of this chapel is a beautiful piece of sculpture, most improperly moved here from the N. side of the chancel during an ignorant restoration of 1858; it formerly served as the Easter Sepulchre, and is of the same date as remarkable Sepulchres of Heckington, Lincoln, and Navenby, viz., *c.* 1370. On the floor is a very fine brass to Sir Andrew Luttrell, 5th Baron of Irnham, *ob.* 1390. Near it is a smaller brass of a knight in plate armour, *c.* 1450, probably intended for Sir Geoffrey Hilton. The ancient altar slab remains in this chapel, together with later memorials of the Thimblebys and succeeding families. On the S. side of the chancel, in addition to the sedilia, is a cusped sepulchral recess (A.S.L. xxxi. 13, 14).

Bulby is a hamlet 2 m. to the E. The Hall is of Elizabethan date and stands in a pleasant park.

East Keal (2½ m. S.W. from Spilsby stat.). The Church (St Helen), much rebuilt in 1854-5, is of little interest save for a Dec. font, the carvings on which, strangely enough, include a coarse grotesque, possibly thus subsequently rendered in Puritan days.

West Keal (4 m. S.W. from Spilsby stat.). The church (St Helen) stands on a bold eminence. The fine Perp. tower fell in 1881, but has been rebuilt. The chancel was rebuilt after the Dec. style in 1885. There are good E.E. arcades to the clerestoried nave. The S. porch is groined, and there is a stoup in the S. aisle. The Perp. chancel screen is also noteworthy.

Keddington (1½ m. S.E. from Louth) is a small village on the Lud. The small church (St Margaret), restored 1871-3, has a Trans. S. door-way, and a good 15th-cent. wooden eagle lectern.

Keelby (3 m. S.W. from Stallingborough stat.) is a large village near the main line of the Great Central. The church (St Bartholomew), consisting of chancel nave, and W. tower, is chiefly Dec. The arcade of a former S. aisle is built into the wall. Against the N. wall is a medallion alabaster bust of Alice South, *ob.* 1605, with a quaint Latin inscription in verse (A.S.L. xxix. 79, 80).

There are the indents of several fine brasses.

Kelby (3 m. S.E. from Ancaster stat.) is a chapelry of Haydor. The church (St Andrew) has a good tower and spire rebuilt after fall in 1881, but the basement is Norm.; the S. is groined and has some excellent Dec. windows; in the E. window are fragments of old glass, including an angel censing. There is a Norm. piscina in the chancel. The plain octagon font is E.E. The good late Perp. benches (restored) came from Culverthorpe Hall chapel (A.S.L. xxxi. 31, 32).

North Kelsey is a large parish with a station 1¾ m. from the village on the Hull and Lincolnshire line. The church (St Nicholas) was much over-restored in 1869; the old work is chiefly Dec.; the chancel and nave are early in that period.

South Kelsey is also a large parish; it has a station

1½ m. N. of the village. The church (St Mary) was rebuilt in 1795, the ruins of another church (St Nicholas) which was then pulled down being utilized for material. It was put in order by Mr Hodgson Fowler in 1889. A few traces of the original fabric can still be traced. There is a 13th-cent. stone effigy of a knight in chain-mail, with the Hansard arms on his shield. A mural brass in the chancel wall represents Sir Richard Hansard, in somewhat exceptional armour, *ob.* 1435, and Joan (Aske) his wife. The Hansard family lived at the Hall, unfortunately destroyed in the 16th cent. An arch and a turret are extant at the farm-house on the site.

At a place called *Wenghale*, in this parish, a small alien priory was founded *c.* 1100 as a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of Sées in Normandy. It was eventually transferred to St Michael's College (Trinity), Cambridge, by Henry VI. Its annual revenue in 1380 was £12, 18s. 5d. In 1453 the priory held 11 oxgangs of land in South Kelsey, each containing 24 acres, with some meadow.

Ketilthorpe (3½ m. W. from Saxilby) is on the W. side of the Foss Dyke, over which there is a ferry. The village is picturesque and lies among plantations and avenues of wych-elms. The latter pertain to the old Hall, of which a gate-way remains. It was the seat of the Swynford family; Katherine Swynford became the 3rd wife of John of Gaunt. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) was rebuilt in white brick, except the tower, in 1869. An old French pulpit of carved black oak has been presented to the church (A.S.L. xxxi. 42-86).

North Killingholme is a small village 2 m. from the Humber, with a station on the New Holland and Immingham line. The church (St Denis) is not of

much interest, but it has a Norm. tower arch, a Norm. priest's door, and an E.E. font.

South Killingbourne lies a mile to the S. Here there are 3 lighthouses on the Humber.

Kingerby (2½ m. W. from Usselby stat.) is a small village on a feeder of the Ancholme river. The church (St Peter) has some good E.E. work, especially in the massive tower, and in the S. door-way which is adorned with dog-tooth and nail-head mouldings. In the chancel are the effigies of two knights in chain armour, both *c.* 1300. There is also a remarkable slab with the half-effigy under an ogee canopy sunk in the upper part, and the feet protruding at the base, the remaining part carved with shields. There are similar slabs at Norton Disney and Washingborough. The date is *c.* 1350. There is some 14th-cent. glass in E. window of S. aisle. Close to the church is the Hall, rebuilt in 1812 on the site of an old house, standing on a circular British mound within a square Roman fosse.

Kirkby-on-Bain (3½ m. from Woodhall Spa stat.). The church (St Mary) was rebuilt in 1802, when a considerable number of valuable ancient monuments were wantonly destroyed; see Harl. MSS. in the Brit. Mus. 6829. The old rectory windows also contained the arms of 70 county families.

East Kirkby (5 m. S.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a pleasant village under the slope of the Wolds. The highly interesting church (St Nicholas), of green sandstone and Ancaster stone, consists of chancel, nave of 4 bays with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower at the end of the S. aisle. The tower as well as the nave arcades are good Dec. There is a fine early Perp. chancel screen, which retains its panelled doors. In the N. wall of the chancel is an Easter Sepulchre with the

half figures of the 3 Marys, and a projecting offertory dish for the "creeping silver." At the end of the S. aisle is a slab to Robert Sylkestone, the founder of the chantry, *ob.* 14 June 1347. There is a piscina outside the N. wall of the chancel, which pertained to a former Jesus chapel. A costly restoration was well carried out in 1904.

Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (2 m. W. from Usselby stat.) is a small parish of two villages. Osgodby has a Roman Catholic chapel (St Joseph), built in 1393. The Kirkby church (St Andrew) has an E.E. tower, a nave rebuilt in 1825, and an E.E. chancel. The chancel has 2 noteworthy monuments. On the S. side is the effigy in armour of John Wildebore, *ob.* 1398; his feet rest on a wild boar; on the N. side lies the effigy of his wife Margaret, in an open coffin. The details of both are exceptionally good and well preserved.

Kirkby Lathorpe (2 m. E. from Sleaford stat.), though a small parish, formerly had two churches. The north mediety church (St Peter) was pulled down in 1593; in 1859 many fragments were dug up, together with Sax. remains; the Perp. font stands in front of the school-house. The other small surviving church (St Denis) is of varied dates; the S. door-way is Norm., the arcade of the N. aisle is Trans., the aisle and tower are Dec., the porch and screen Perp., and the chancel modern (1854-5). There are remnants of 14th-cent. glass in the aisle windows.

Kirkby Underwood (2½ m. from Rippingale stat.) is a pleasant village to the N. of Bourne. The small church (St Mary and All Saints) has a Perp. tower and E.E. arcade to S. aisle; the N. arcade is walled up. The rood-loft door-way remains, and there is a Jacobean pulpit, restored 1893 (A.S.L., xxvii. 104-5).

Kirkstead, in the vale of the Witham, is an important junction station. Here was founded in 1139, by Hugh Brito, a Cistercian abbey, colonized from Fountains. The house gradually grew in endowments and importance. In 1534 the clear annual value was declared at £286, 2s. 7¾d., but the income had very materially lessened since 1291, when the temporalities alone had been worth £369, 3s. 9d. In the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536, the populace threatened to burn the house over their heads if the monks did not join. The abbot was too ill to go out, but all those not too infirm joined the insurgents. The result was that the abbot and 3 of the monks were put to an odious death on 6 March 1537, and the monastery and all its possessions were attainted to the Crown. All that remains of the old abbey above ground is a fragment of the S.E. angle of the S. transept, of Trans. date.

Just outside the abbey precincts, however, there still stands an exquisite gem of E.E. architecture known as St Leonard's chapel. It was the *capella extra portas*, generally erected in connexion with Cistercian abbeys, and intended for use by women and visitors. The chapel is of plain parallelogram plan; the W. front has a good door-way with the original ironwork on the door, and above it are three arcades with a vesica window in the centre. There are narrow lancet lights in pairs on each side, and a triplet at the E. end. Within are dwarf shafts, with delicately carved capitals, rising at intervals from a string-course; they support vaulting principals with dog-tooth ornament, which divide the groined roof into 4 squares with large circular bosses in the centre. The E. triplet is decorated with nail-head carving. There is a triangular-headed piscina in the S. wall.

This chapel was extra-parochial and regarded as "a donative without restriction." A Mr Disney, a strong Presbyterian, obtained the monastic estates by marriage, and this structure was illegally used for dissenting services from 1736 until 1812. It was suffered to fall into grievous decay, and in 1877 the condition was so dangerous that it was closed. Since 1883 that most useful association, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, made repeated but thwarted efforts to save the building from downfall. At last, however, they were allowed to undertake its repair and strengthening, and after 5 months' work, under the supervision of their architect, Mr Weir, this ancient chapel was opened for worship on 14 September 1914. This considerable scheme of repair was only undertaken just in time to prevent a complete collapse. The decayed deal roof of 1849 was removed, and one of oak covered with hand-made tiles was substituted. The good Jacobean pulpit, with canopy, dated 1620, was moved from the E. end to the S. side ; a small Holy Table of the like period was removed, parts of it are in the upper vestry. The remains of a stone effigy in a hauberk of banded mail, believed to be for Robert, 2nd Lord Tattershall, *ob.* 1212, were moved from the N. wall near the W. end and placed on a stone base. This movement brought to light a circular consecration cross 12 in. in diameter. Near by stands the unusually small font, 17½ in. in diameter, of Restoration date. The two portions of pointed oak arcading, parts of the original E.E. screen, the oldest English screenwork, which were incorporated with the 1849 box pews, have been placed at the ends of the oak seating of the nave, facing E.

KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND (pop. 2444) was once a market town of sufficient importance to give its name to the

wapentake. The fine church (Sts Peter and Paul) was ruthlessly treated in 1804, when the central tower and good transepts were pulled down and the chancel shortened. At this date the present W. tower was built. The name of this barbarian architect—Hayward—should not be suffered to die out. He had to use gunpowder to upset the tower. The transepts had double aisles like those of Algarkirk and Spalding. A careful restoration by Mr Hodgson Fowler, in 1900, has palliated to some extent this vandalism, and we are bound to say that the tower is good for its date. Both of the porches and door-ways are good ; the S. one is Trans. with chain mouldings, the one on the N. is E.E. The aisle windows are late flowing Dec., and there is a dignified Perp. clerestory of 12 lights each side. The nave of 6 bays is fine E.E. with circular piers ; the 3 eastern bays are somewhat earlier than the western. The late Perp. chancel consists of two bays of the old one mutilated by Hayward. The Perp. font is inscribed round the base, *Orate pro anima Alani Burton* MCCCCV. There are some remains of Perp. glass in the clerestory and in the central window of the N. aisle (A.S.L. xxvi. 9).

Thomas Middleworth was empowered by Act of Parliament to found here, in 1624, a Free Grammar School. In 1773 the Rev. Charles Wildbar obtained the mastership, and was succeeded by his son of like name in 1802. They employed assistants to teach the school, and applied most of the income to their personal use. This scandal continued until 1851, when a Chancery scheme restored it to its original functions ; Latin had been dropped in 1790. Under a scheme of the Endowed School Act of 1879, amended in 1898, the school now ranks as a second-grade Grammar School.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY (pop. 1602) is a small old market town. The manor was of considerable importance; it was given, together with the church, to Bishop Remigius towards endowing his new Cathedral at Lincoln, and the church remained attached, until comparatively recent years, to the sub-dean's office as his "peculiar." Amongst those of historical fame who have held the manor were Piers Gaveston, the Black Prince, Queen Anne of Bohemia, and Edward, son of Edward Langley, Duke of York. The church (St Andrew) is a building of considerable size and interest, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, E. porch, and large W. tower. The tower is good E.E., but somewhat spoiled by a poor Perp. parapet. The belfry windows and the west door-way are enriched with foliage and the dog-tooth moulding. The nave, restored at a late date (1860), retains an E.E. arcade on the N., and a Dec. one on the S., but the aisles and clerestory are late Perp. The beautiful S. door-way is E.E., but the porch is 17th cent., and has been transferred into the baptistery. The chancel was almost rebuilt in 1862 by that mischief-maker Christian, when he surpassed himself by removing a good Perp. screen; but the deep-splayed lancets and a few other old details were suffered to remain. There is a mutilated cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail, found at the restoration. A valuable and instructive painting was uncovered on the N. wall of the nave, representing the Seven Sacraments. It is figured and described in Peacock's *Church Furniture*.

Knaith (1 m. N.E. of Lea stat.) is a village separated from Notts by the River Trent. The small church (St Mary), well restored by Mr Micklethwaite in 1894, is a fragment, probably a transeptal chapel, of the conventual church of Heynings nunnery. It is late

Dec. with large windows of flowing tracery. There is an incised effigy of William D'Arcy, 1454, a Dec. font, and a 17th-cent. pulpit and stalls. The font is styled by Sympson "the handsomest font I ever saw." It is figured in L. N. and Q., Jan. 1912.

The house of *Heynings*, in this parish, and under the patronage of the lords of Knaith, was a small priory of Cistercian nuns, founded early in the reign of Stephen by Rayner de Evermue. It continued until 11 July 1539, when it was surrendered by the prioress and 11 nuns. At the surrender its annual value was £74, 11s. 7d.

South Kyme (5 m. S.W. from Dogdyke stat.) is a retired and interesting village between Sleaford and Tattershall. The priory of Kyme was a small house of Austin canons, founded, early in the reign of Henry II., by Philip de Kyme, steward to Gilbert Earl of Lincoln. Though of much less value than £200 a year, the prior, by a bribe of £200, received a licence for its continuance, but the surrender was finally taken on 6th of July 1539, by the notorious Dr London. The present parish church (St Mary) formed the S. aisle of the conventual church of the canons together with an adjoining portion of the nave, but it was greatly altered and partly rebuilt in 1805. It is chiefly Dec., but the S. doorway is plain Norm. Against the S. wall is a brass inscription to "Gylbert Taylboys, lorde Taylboys, lorde of Kyme," *ob.* 1530. Against the W. wall is a monument, supported by figures of Death and Time, to Marmaduke Dickenson, *ob.* 1712. He was the son of a former parish clerk; apprenticed by the parish to a tailor, he afterwards went to London, where he made a fortune, and left by will £200 to be invested for the poor of Kyme.

Kyme Tower, 77 ft. high, is the keep of an old

castle. It was built by Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, 3rd Earl of Angus, who married the heiress of Kyme. Their arms appear near the base. The seat of the fabric stood on the S. side and communicated with the tower on the 1st floor; the castle was pulled down *c.* 1720. (See *Gent. Mag.*, 1826, pt. i. 305.)

North Kyme (5 m. S. from Tattershall stat.) is a township of S. Kyme. The old chapel was pulled down in Elizabeth's reign; the present church (St Luke) dates from 1877. The remains of an ancient cross stands in the centre of the village. In this township are traces of a small Roman camp, near the Car Dyke.

Laceby (4 m. S.W. from Grimsby stat.) is a large parish with a church (St Margaret) of some interest; it consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, W. porch, and W. tower, and was considerably restored in 1870. The tower is Trans., with a good Perp. upper stage and 8 pinnacles to the parapet. There is a Norm. door-way, and a small Norm. light on each side; the W. entrance is modern. The aisle arcade is E.E., but retains a central Norm. arch. Pilasters in the chancel indicate former arcading. The parish registers contain the account of the execution of a witch in 1546, which states that she was devoured—presumably by fire, though some suppose that she was baited by dogs. There is a long account of this church and parish by G. Oliver, the Boston historian, in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1829 (pt. i. 97-9) (A.S.L. xxix. 52).

Langtoft (3 m. N. from Tallington stat.) is pleasantly situated on the road from Market Deeping to Bourne. The church (St Michael) is of unusual plan with tower and spire at W. end of N. aisle. The lower stages of the tower are E.E., the upper stage and spire are Perp. The arcades of the nave have

E.E. piers, but the capitals are Dec. Under the parapets of aisles and clerestory are battlements and other mouldings. There is a N. turret stairway to the roodloft. The chancel is mainly good Dec.; on the N. side is an elaborate almery, doubtless used as an Easter Sepulchre; against the S. wall is the kneeling effigy of Elizabeth, wife of Bevell Moulesworth, *ob.* 1648. There is a fine Dec. S. chancel chapel (chiefly rebuilt) gained by 3 arches; it contains a canopied piscina; in the W. arch are two squints and another piscina. There are also several monuments to the wealthy family of Hyde, who for several generations resided at the E. end of the village. An old gateway and an avenue of trees are relics of the former stateliness of the Hyde residence. (A.S.L. xx., xvi.)

Langton-by-Horncastle (1½ m. S.W. from Horncastle stat.) is a very small parish, with a little church (St Margaret), restored 1891, containing several interesting objects—a Norm. piscina from Spalding; parts of an E.E. font from Kirkstead Abbey; the Norm. bowl from old St Laurence's church, Horncastle; and a unique terra-cotta chrismatory found in the moat of Poolham Hall. This chrismatory was figured in the Church Congress Catalogue of 1899.

Langton-by-Spilsby (4 m. N. from Spilsby stat.) is a small village with a comparatively modern brick church, as the successor of an ancient church destroyed by fire. Near the village are 3 barrows, known as *Spellow Hills*.

Laughton (2½ m. from Blyton stat.) is a village 7 m. N. of Gainsborough. The church (All Saints), after a long period of dilapidation, was sumptuously restored by Messrs Bodley & Garner in 1896, at the cost of the Hon. Mrs Meynell-Ingram. The N. arcade has one Norm. bay and the rest Trans.; the S. arcade and the

aisles are chiefly Dec.; and the tower is Perp. The late clerestory and the chancel were almost entirely rebuilt. The old chancel arch was removed, and its place taken by a fine screen, with the rood and the attendant figures. Under the E. bay of the S. aisle is a table-tomb with a fine effigy in brass of a knight, *c.* 1400, under a triple canopy, representing one of the Dalisons (D'Alençon), and has been made to do duty for an economical descendent of the true owner. The table-tomb itself, as shown by the affixed brass inscription, is to William Dalison, sheriff of the county 1546, and to his son George 1549. Beyond it, inserted in the wall, is a circular panel with a lady's bust, probably of a lady, which formed part of a Dalison sepulchral slab. On the opposite side of the church is a recumbent effigy in white marble of the late Mr Meynell-Ingram, a replica of the one at Hoar Cross, Staffordshire.

Roger Dalison, precentor of Lincoln Cathedral, left, by will of 1566, lands in Laughton to William Dalison, on condition that a grammar school should be set up and endowed at Laughton, and that W. D.'s house at the church still should be the schoolhouse. The school, however, has been elementary for over a century.

Lavington or *Lenton* (6 m. S. from Corby stat.). The church (St Peter), restored 1879, has a Dec. tower with broach spire, an E.E. nave, and late Perp. chancel. The E. and W. tower pulpit has an octagonal canopy. On the S. side of the chancel is a handsome tomb in 3 tiers, with 24 shields of arms to Bartholomew Armyne, youngest son of William Armyne of Osgodby, and also 3 others, the last of whom died in 1598. The tomb was erected in 1606. On the opposite side is a mural tablet to Elizabeth Armyne, ob. 1558, and another graceful one to Jane Chaworth, *ob.* 1606. (A.S.L. xiii. 4-6.)

Osgodby is a township 1½ m. S. Osgodby Hall, an Elizabethan manor-house, became the seat of the Armynes in 1362 by marriage with Nicola, heiress of the St Medards.

Lea, a parish on the E. side of the Trent, about 2 m. S. of Gainsborough, has a station 1 m. from the village. The church (St Helen) was much restored by Pearson as early as 1848; it has an E.E. chancel, a Dec. nave, and a late Perp. tower. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the cross-legged effigy of Sir Ranulf Trehampton, *c.* 1300. The most valuable detail in the church is the 14th-cent. glass in the E. window of the chantry chapel of the chancel given by Roger de Spalding, rector, *c.* 1330; it includes a Crucifixion and a figure of Bishop Grosteste of Lincoln. (A.S.L. viii. 252-4.) On Lea Moor, Cromwell, then at the beginning of his career, defeated General Charles Cavendish in July 1643. (*Gent. Mag.*, 1826, pt. ii. 205.)

Leadenham is a large village, with a stat. on the Grantham and Lincoln line, on a midway shelf of the Cliff. The fine church (St Swithun) has chancel, nave of 3 bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and a W. tower with beautiful crocketed spire. The nave and lower part of the tower are good late Dec., with bold arcades and good door-ways; the upper part of the tower with its octagonal pinnacles and lofty spire are Perp. In the chancel pavement are 3 quadrangular brass plates to ladies of the Beresford family, dated respectively 1624, 1638, and 1652. Strange to say, a Beresford table-tomb has long served as the altar. In the E. window is some Flemish renaissance glass, placed there in 1829.

Leake is a large scattered parish about 8 m. from Boston, with a station 3 m. N.W. of the church. The Hobhole Drain passes through the parish. The

church (St Mary) is a large fine fabric chiefly late Dec., consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 6 bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and low W. towers. The arcades retain parts of the previous late Norm. church. At the S.E. angle of the nave is an octagonal stair turret with a spirelet. On the low late Perp. tower £359, 8s. 9d. is known to have been spent between 1490 and 1547; and it was obviously designed to have been much higher, but it remains incomplete. The clerestory is good Perp. The alabaster effigy of a knight at the W. end, the mutilated sedilia and piscina of the chancel, and an octagonal ironbound poor box are worth noting (A.S.L. xxi. 168-70).

Christ Church, Common Side, 2 m. N., was built as a chapel of ease in 1875.

New Leake was made a part of Eastville in 1894.

Leasingham (2 m. N.W. from Sleaford stat.) has an interesting church. The fine tower is Trans.; the heavy broach spire is early Dec.; the porch (with two beautifully carved angels as terminals to the hood-mould), the nave with S. aisle, and the chancel arch are Dec.; the chancel dates from 1863, when there was much general restoration. There is an hour-glass stand against an E. pier. The font is remarkable; the base and stem appear to be E.E., but the bowl is late Perp. and rudely carved with sacred subjects difficult to identify, and probably the work of some local mason or unskilled amateur. In the centre of the village is a farmhouse with 1695 E.E.K. on the centre gable (A.S.L. ii. 145).

At Roxholm, 1 m. to the W., there used to be a church (St John Baptist), but it was pulled down in early Reformation days.

Legbourne is a pleasant village on the road between Alford and Louth. The church (All Saints) is of

distinct interest; it is almost wholly late Dec. and has a good tower; it was restored in 1868. Note large font with shields in circles; old altar slab in S. aisle; fragments of old glass; Perp. chancel screen; and incised slab to Thomas de Maidenwell, chantry priest, *ob.* 1507 (A.S.L. xxiv. 104).

Legbourne Abbey is a modern house standing on the site of a small priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert Fitzgilbert, of Tathwell, about 1150. Its clear revenue in 1534 was but £34, 3s. 8d.

Legsby (3½ m. S.E. from Market Rasen stat.) is a small village of the E. Lindsey division. The small church (St Thomas) is of little interest, save for an old font and a chalice dated 1569.

Leverton (3½ m. S.E. from Sibsey stat.) is a large parish extending to the Wash. The church (St Helen) is a delightful building, consisting of chancel with S. sacristy, clerestoried nave with aisles of 5 bays, and W. tower. Restored in 1891-2, when an ugly brick clerestory of 1728 was replaced by one of stone. The towers, chancel, sacristy, and restored screen are Perp.; the nave and aisles are late Dec. The octagonal font, raised on a pediment of 3 steps, is also Perp. At the E. end of the S. aisle are two statue niches and a piscina. The best feature is the fine carving of the sedilia; the one to the E. has a squint into the graceful sacristy, and there is another at the back of the piscina niche. On the sill of the window in the sacristy is cut "Hy. Peacham 1597." He was the author of that rare book "The Compleat Gentleman"; he died in 1640. In the chancel are some old stalls with poppy-heads (A.S.L. xxi. 170).

Great Limber (4½ m. from Brocklesby stat.), in the North Lindsey division has a large church (St Peter), partly restored in 1873. It is chiefly Dec., but has

a Norm. door-way, and an E.E. font with dog-tooth mouldings (A.S.L. xxix. 79).

LINCOLN.[1] This celebrated city (pop. 57,288) is situated on the brow of a cliff 210 ft. high, but extends downwards across the Witham at its base for nearly 2 miles. It became the central seat of a vast diocese under the Normans, and has been ruled by a mayor and corporation since 1210. The history of the capital is naturally much the same as that of the shire, which has already been outlined in the Introduction. The very name of Lincoln is of exceptional interest; it is, in short, the most historical and unique place-name throughout the whole of England. The Britons called it *Caer Lindcoit.* The Celtic name *Linn-dun,* of which *Lindum* was the version used by the Romans, is identical with the usually accepted meaning of our great capital London; both of them signify "the hill-fort of the pool." So far as Lincoln is concerned, this name points back to the far distant days when all the stretch of country below the hill was a water-logged marsh, or rather a stagnant mere. But now comes the most important part of the name, namely, the latter half *coln,* or *Lindum Colonia.* All that is involved in these four letters had better be given in the words of Professor Freeman. They "proclaim the rank which Lincoln held among Roman cities; an ending which it shares with no other English town

[1] It seems almost preposterous to attempt to give even an outline account of a city so resplendent in the most varied attractions and associations such as Lincoln, within the few pages, which are all that can be spared in this small book. The reader who wishes to know more about it, cannot possibly do better than read Dr Mansel Sympson's in every way admirable volume, "Lincoln, a Historical and Topographical Account of the City," of Methuen's Ancient City Series.

PLAN OF LINCOLN

or village, and with but one other spot (Cologne) throughout the whole dominion of Rome. Köln and Lincoln are cities kindred in origin and name ; only, while the city by the Rhine has lost her earlier name, and proclaims herself simply as the Roman *Colonia*, the city by the Witham keeps her earlier name as well as the title of her Roman rank and proclaims herself throughout the whole of her long history as the Colony of Lincoln."

The British forest settlement was probably on the actual summit of the hill outside the North Gate or Newport. The Romans moved their fort further southwards so as to avail themselves of the greater steepness of the hillside for defensive purposes. The first Roman city of Lincoln Colonia comprised an area of nearly 40 acres on the summit of the cliff, forming an almost perfect square 440 yards long E. and W., and 425 yards wide N. and S. On 3 sides it was bounded by a broad deep ditch or fosse, in some places 20 ft. deep and 80 ft. wide, but on the S. side the steep cliff formed a sufficient defence. The ramparts formed of the earth thrown up out of the fosse was faced with stone and thus made a substantial wall from 10 to 12 ft. thick and 20 to 23 ft. high. There was a gate in the midst of each wall. Of the 4 roads that intersected it, the road N. and E. was the Ermine Street. The E. road went to *Banovallum* (Horncastle) and to *Vannona* (Wainfleet). The W. road went to *Segelocum* (Littleborough) on the other side of the Trent. A fifth Roman road, the Fosse Way, came from Newark and joined the Ermine Street at the bottom of Canwick Hill, 1 m. S. of Lincoln. In 1877 a highly interesting discovery was made of a milestone in the very centre of the first Roman city in Bailgate ; it is now in the

cathedral cloisters. The inscription may be thus Englished: "Under the Empire of Caesar Marcus Piavonius Victorinus, the pious, fortunate, unconquered Augustus, chief Pontiff, of tribune power, father of his country. From Lindum to Segelocum xiiii miles." Victorinus reigned as Emperor from 265 to 267.

The Newport Arch formed the entrance to the city from the N.; it is the only Roman gateway left in Britain, except one at Colchester. This arch is 16 ft. in diameter, and consists of 26 large wedge-shaped stones fitted together without any keystone; the height of the arch is 22½ ft., but 8 ft. are buried in the roadway. The S. and E. gates were pulled down about 2 centuries ago, and the W. gate, remains of which came to light in 1836, speedily collapsed. This walled space, enclosing about a quarter of a mile square, included the area of both the subsequent castle and cathedral.

In all probability the establishment of this fine city was due to the celebrated general Julius Agricola, *c.* A.D. 50. Much of the remains of Roman Lincoln are of that date. We cannot here attempt to recapitulate their discovery and nature. They consisted of the lower part of a large colonnade gradually disclosed in the centre of Bailgate, tesselated pavements, altars, monuments, and tombstones chiefly to soldiers of the 9th or Spanish legion. But ere long this town became too small for the growing colony, and it was enlarged, to about twice its original size, by the simple expedient of prolonging the E. and W. walls eastwards until they came within about 60 yards of the water.

After the departure of the Romans, Lincoln suffered severely at the hands of various marauding tribes of Norsemen or Scandinavians, and was at a later period

THE NEWPORT ARCH, LINCOLN

alternately in the hands of the Saxons and the Danes, Under the former it constituted part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was retaken by Edmund Ironside in 940 and in 942. In 1013 it was reoccupied by Sweyn, the Dane, and in 1043 by Canute. One of the streets in the lower city is still known as Danesgate, and there is also a Danes Terrace.

Bede, who died in 785, states that Paulinus, consecrated Bishop of York in 625, came to Lincoln and baptized a large number of the townsfolk in the Trent; he built a stone church in Lincoln, wherein he consecrated Honorius Archbishop of Canterbury in 627. Bede saw the walls of this church; it probably stood on the site of the present St Paul's (Paulinus).

William the Conqueror began a castle here in 1068, on his journey from York to Cambridge, to overawe the town, which had spread considerably along the banks of the Withan. In the 1087 report of the Domesday Survey of Lincoln it is stated that 240 dwelling-houses were decayed, and that 166 of them had been pulled down to make way for the castle, "the remaining 74 lie waste without the limit of the Castle, not on account of the oppression of the sheriff or his servants, but by misfortune, poverty and fire." The city in its early days suffered severely from fire; considerable fires occurred in 1110, 1123, and 1143, and an earthquake effected much damage in 1185. Lincoln played a considerable part in the internecine conflict between Stephen and Matilda. The king for some time held the castle against the Earls of Lincoln and Gloucester, but in a battle to the immediate N. of the city in 1141, Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner. Most of the Plantagenet kings from Henry II. onwards paid many visits to Lincoln, and Richard II. granted the mayor

the right to have a processional sword borne before him. Henry VI. held his court in the episcopal palace in 1446, and Henry VII. spent three days of thanksgiving at Lincoln in 1485 after his victory of Bosworth Field. Henry VIII. was here in 1537, James I. in 1618.

At the outbreak of the great Civil War, Lincoln gave Charles I. a most enthusiastic reception on 15 July, 1642; but the city subsequently twice changed hands, and was finally captured, after stout resistance, by Cromwell and the Earl of Manchester in May 1644.

King Alfred had a mint at Lincoln, which was continued by every king, including Canute, up to the Conquest. After the Conquest coins were struck at Lincoln up to the days of Edward I. "Mint Street" and "Mint Lane," from High Street to Guildford Street, afford some indication as to the site of the mint.

A much condensed mention of the ancient points of interest still extant in the city must begin with the Castle. The Castle occupies an area of 8 acres in the S.W. quarter of the first Roman city, and is defended by a broad dry ditch, and a great earthen rampart. There are two isolated mounds, each with its own ditch on the E. and S.E. side, close to the steep cliff, known as the Observatory and Keep Mounds; the first of these may be British, whilst the latter is probably part of the Roman S. wall. The curtain wall is built on the earth bank, and is from 8 to 10 ft. thick, and from 30 to 40 ft. high. The Eastern Gate, now the only available entrance, is of Norm. origin in the lower stage, but the upper portion is modern restoration. In the passage through the gate-way is a beautiful oriel window brought here in 1849 from the so-called ruined palace of John of Gaunt in the lower part of the town.

JEWS HOUSE, LINCOLN

The West Gate, or sally-port, long ago walled up, has a Norm. arch with a square tower above. The two mounds just mentioned break the circuit of the walls on the S. On the summit of the S.E. mound is a rectangular Norm. tower of two stages; in the 14th cent. an addition, flanked by square turrets, was made to the E. side. The whole structure is now known as the Observatory, having been raised for astronomical purposes, and the horse-shoe tower on the N.E., known as Cobbs Hall, was probably built, together with the additions to the S.E. tower, by Thomas of Lancaster, Earl of Lincoln, who held the castle from 1312 to 1322. The short keep, which crowns the S.W. tower, is a fine example of a polygonal structure having twelve unequal sides.

The Jews' quarter, where they were enclosed in a sort of Ghetto, seems to have extended from Doernstall Lock, at the S. end of the Strait, up Steep Hill as far as the South Bailgate. Here are two houses of like character and date, which rank among the very earliest inhabited houses now extant in England. On the top of Steep Hill, opposite the Bishop's Hostel, is a late Norm. house which has a round-headed window and part of a string-course, also a round arched door-way with a corbelled chimney shaft over it. The whole of the internal arrangements have been changed several times. It is traditionally known as the "House of Aaron the Jew"; he was a well-known moneylender of the days of Henry II. At the foot of Steep Hill, at the entrance of Strait, where the old Bull Ring used to stand, is the better known "Jew's House," it is a good example of a 12th-cent. house of two stories, and has a beautifully moulded entrance door-way and other good features. Here lived Belaset of Wellingford, a Jewess, who was hanged on the charge of

clipping coin in 1290, the year when the Jews were expelled the kingdom.

At the lower end of the city, a little above St Peter-at-Gowts, is a fine Norm. building, popularly known as "John of Gaunt's Stables." In reality this was the Hall of the Guild of St Mary, a local foundation of much wealth and importance. It used to form a small court, but only parts of the N. and W. sides now remain. The street front has lost half of its upper story, but beneath the window is a rich cornice of foliage. The semicircular-headed entrance is handsomely moulded in 5 orders; the lower story is only lighted by narrow slits, and is strengthened by shallow flat buttresses. On entering the court, there is a good late Norm., or rather Trans. house, with two-light windows. Opposite to this Guild Hall is the site of what is called "John of Gaunt's Palace." It was the house of his third wife, Katherine Swynford of Ketilthorpe, whom he married in the Minster in 1396. Only about a third of the original house is now standing, and that is in a much altered condition; most of the old fabric was destroyed in 1737, and again in 1783. There is a remarkably good Perp. oriel window at the back, which has been figured by Pugin and others.

The Stone Bow is the most characteristic feature of the High Street; it is a strikingly fine example of a 15th-cent. tower gate-way. It stands on the site of the S. gate of the extended Roman city and consists of a lofty central arch, flanked by turrets and two smaller side-arches, with long range above of Perpendicular windows. Under canopies on the sides of the main arch are the respective figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel. The long upper room serves as Guild Hall; it contains some good

THE HIGH BRIDGE, LINCOLN

portraits and a valuable collection of Corporation Regalia.

Another notable feature of this part of the city is the celebrated High Bridge; it is the only English bridge, with the exception of Elvet Bridge at Durham, which preserves old houses standing on it. On the E. side is a conduit with an obelisk, erected in 1763 on the site of the bridge-chapel, dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury. Competent authorities consider that this bridge, undoubtedly one of the oldest in the kingdom, dates back to 1160. The High Street passes over the oldest part, which consists of stone barrel-vaulting, semicircular in form, supported by five projecting ribs. About 1235, a considerable addition was made to the bridge eastward, chiefly to support the rebuilt and enlarged chapels. A second addition, consisting of a two-centred flat-pointed arch, was made on the W. side, to support the half-timbered range of houses, *c.* 1540. The visitor should be sure to descend the steps on the W. side, in order to see the remarkably picturesque back of the half-timbered work, carefully restored during recent years.

It remains to attempt to do some justice to the glories of the great Minster, and also to treat a little of other ecclesiastical foundations within the ancient city. So many good and highly competent authorities have set forth such excellent accounts of both the history and architecture of the Minster, notably my late friend Precentor Venables, that it would be vain and rash to enter into any competition even if space permitted. The only aim is to supply a few notes as to the most salient points for those whose time will not permit them to study larger books or more extended accounts. The best and most intelligent and intelligible short account of the Minster is that

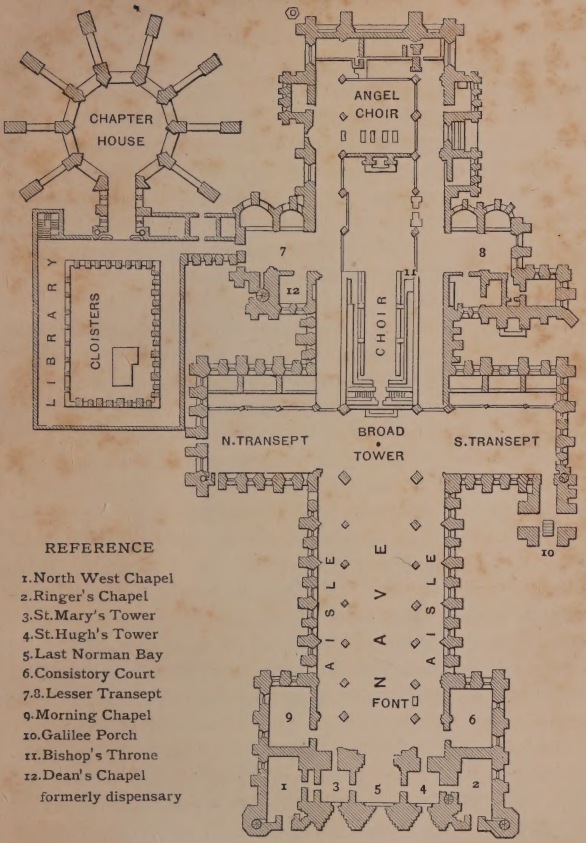
which occurs in Mr Francis Bond's last edition of "The Cathedrals of England and Wales," which is in the main here followed by kind permission.[1] He divides its history into eleven periods of development.

I. The history of the cathedral only begins in 1074, when the first Norman bishop, Remigius or Rémi, made Lincoln the seat of this vast see instead of Dorchester on the Thames. As Precentor Venables poetically puts it:—"He refused the tabernacle of Birinus, and chose not the tribe of the South Angles; but chose the tribe of Lindsey, even the hill of Lindum, which he loved; and there he built his temple on high and laid the foundation of it like the ground which hath been established for ever." The blank wall with its curious apsidal recesses, which form the centre of the W. front, is Rémi's work, together with the capitals, square-edged arches, and wide-pointed masonry of the basement of the two western towers. Passing into the nave, which was 5 ft. 6 in. narrower on each side than at present from aisle wall to aisle wall, the semicircular arches of the Norm. triforium, though blocked up, can still be noted. The arches between the nave and aisles (there were 10 bays) were separated by piers, 17 ft. 2 in. from centre to centre. There was a transept slightly narrower than at present; and there was also a short aisled presbytery, ending in 3 parallel eastern apses.

In 1141, the roof was destroyed by fire, and vaulted in stone, of which there are traces at the W. end.

II. About 1160, Mr Bond considers that the archaic W. façade was improved by the insertion of a more ornamental central doorway, and that at the same time curious scriptural plaques, in rather high relief, were placed along the wall, as at St Michael's, Pavia.

[1] Fourth Edition (1912), pp. 191-209, B. T. Batsford.



REFERENCE

1. North West Chapel
2. Ringer's Chapel
3. St. Mary's Tower
4. St. Hugh's Tower
5. Last Norman Bay
6. Consistory Court
7. 8. Lesser Transept
9. Morning Chapel
10. Galilee Porch
11. Bishop's Throne
12. Dean's Chapel
    formerly dispensary

Scale of feet
0 50 100

PLAN OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

He considers that "they may have been transferred from elsewhere." There has been much controversy and discussion about these plaques or sculptured slabs. The late Mr C. R. Cockerell, R.A., and others, considered that they had been removed from some earlier Sax. church, possibly on the same site, by Bishop Rémi. The late Bishop Trollope in a thoughtful article (*Arch. Jour.* 1882) argued that all these carved slabs were of Rémi's date, with one exception, and showed that they were not disorderly in their arrangement, for all the subjects to the S. of the centre were scenes from the Old Testament, whilst those to the N. were from the New Testament. The exception is the one above the carved recess on the N. side, representing Daniel in the lion's den; it is not only out of order, but is of different construction, as it is surrounded by a sort of frame.

The N. and S. door-ways of the W. front are *c.* 1170. To this second period also belongs the font in the S. aisle, which is one of a remarkable series of seven, brought from Tournai; there is another in this county at Thornton Curtis.

III. In 1185 the cathedral had been shattered by an earthquake, but in the following year a Carthusian monk, Hugh of Avalon was consecrated bishop. Not only did he rule for 14 years as an honest, fearless, and zealous prelate, but he won undying fame as a master builder, for he was the founder of the present cathedral. He began the work in 1192, sweeping away, almost in its entirety, the ruined relics of the Norman church. The first part to be undertaken was the quire, at some considerable distance E. of its Norman predecessor. This would be followed by the building of the quire transepts. The end wall of the S. quire transept has gone, but the N. one remains,

though its windows no longer look into the open air and are unglazed. To this period pertain all the chapels on both sides of the quire transepts. Of the 4 chapels on the E. only 3 were apsidal; the 4th (the northernmost) is now apsidal, having been shortened and altered in 1772, but it was originally a long oblong building, and probably served as a chapter-house. Note that there is nothing continental about St Hugh's work; it is essentially English and may be compared to the quires of Beverley Minster and Fountains Abbey.

IV. St Hugh died in 1200; he was not canonized till 1220. His unfinished work was immediately carried on so far as the central transept and the central tower were concerned.

V. The next work was the building of the nave, which was from the first designed for a vault. The piers, which were very slender, are set far apart. The height, when vaulted, was 82 ft. as compared with the 74 ft. of the vaulted quire. It seems as if the original design was to make the nave much longer and to give it a new W. front, as at Wells and Lichfield. Ultimately, however, it was decided to utilize the Norman front and towers as far as possible, and this necessitated the dropping of the vault height by 2 ft. at the end of the 5 eastern bays, and also to build the 2 western bays narrower than the rest. Mr Bond shall speak in his own good words as to the general effect of the imposing interior:—"Though the nave is shorter than it should be, the vast spaces of the interior, dimly lighted with scanty beams filtering through narrow lancets, are wonderfully impressive; the distances, yet further enhanced by the interposition of organ and screen, seem really infinite. It is not, like Ely, a study in contrasts,

LINCOLN MINSTER

but in harmonies. The design of the nave leads without a break to that of the transepts ; the design of the transepts to that of the quire ; the design of the quire, aided by the rich stalls and screens, to the splendour of the presbytery, where the light breaks forth at length to irradiate all loveliness of moulding and foliage and sculptured imagery."

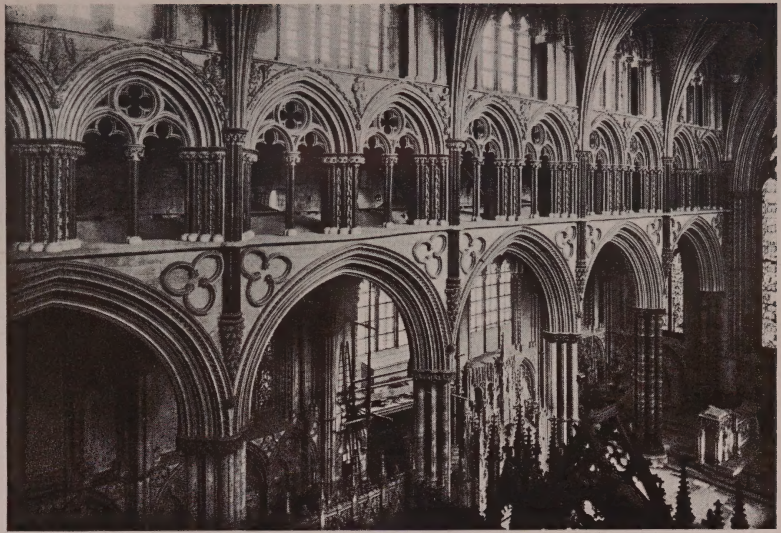
Though the altered design curtailed the length of the nave, some compensation was found in throwing out flanking chapels on each side of the two western-most bays. The vault of the N. chapel is supported by a beautiful central pier consisting of 8 shafts of Purbeck marble. To this same period belongs the polygonal chapter-house ; the strong flying buttresses were added later. All this work is attributed to Bishop Hugh of Wells (1209-1235), but the completion of it was due to his successor.

VI. His successor was that bold prelate, Robert Grosteste (1235-1253), who withstood both King and Pope. He completed the upper part of the W. front. But in 1237 a great catastrophe occurred, namely, the downfall of the central tower. It fell vertically, only damaging the immediately adjacent parts. In Grosteste's day the damaged parts were repaired, the two lower stages of the renewed tower were constructed, and the beautiful Galilee porch was built ; out his chief work was the construction or reconstruction of the vaulting throughout. The Galilee porch, enriched by the repetition of the dog-tooth ornament 5355 times, was designed as a state entrance from the episcopal palace immediately opposite. With this bishop's death in 1253, the cathedral may be said to have been finished.

VII. No sooner, however, could the great fabric be pronounced complete, than a considerable new

building scheme was set on foot. It came about in this way, in 1255. St Hugh had been buried in the N.E. chapel of his apse, at the right hand of the altar. Great crowds of pilgrims resorted to his tomb, and its position was found to be most awkward. It was therefore resolved to pull down St Hugh's apsidal presbytery, together with its procession path and chapels, and to build in their place 5 new bays. Two of these were assigned to the presbytery and in the easternmost of the two was placed the high altar, where it now stands. In the next bay, that is, immediately behind the high altar, was placed the shrine of St Hugh, to which his relics were solemnly translated in 1280. This great extension eastward is usually known as the Angel Quire, from the angels carved in the spandrils of the triforium; it is admittedly one of the most lovely conceptions of the 13th cent., one of the masterpieces of English Gothic. To the same period, or a little earlier, belong the superb arches at the W. end of the quire aisles. The fine Easter Sepulchre and so-called tomb of Bishop Rémi, with naturalistic foliage of oak, vine, and fig. were erected on the N. side of the quire in 1290. The upper stage of the central tower was built in 1307; its height is 271 ft.; a tall spire of lead-covered timber was added later, raising the height to 525 ft. In the wooden-groined cloisters, to the W. of the chapter-house, begun in 1296, is an incised effigy to Richard of Gainsborough, who completed the tower, and was probably the architect of the Angel quire; he is described as *olim caementarius istius ecclesie*.

VIII. In 1320 saintly Bishop Dalderby died; miracles were said to have been wrought at his tomb, but he was not canonized. His remains were placed in a silver shrine in the S. transept, which is said to have



THE ANGEL QUIRE, LINCOLN MINSTER

been reconstructed with the offerings. About this time was also erected the quire-screen of beautiful design. Dalderby was succeeded by Bishop Henry Burghersh, treasurer and chancellor of England, to whose memory and that of his father there are elaborate table monuments. There was a separate shrine for the head of St Hugh; the base of it exists to the W. of the Burghersh monument.

IX. To the ninth period, of the latter half of the 14th cent., belong the famous quire stalls with their remarkably carved misericords, also the ogee arcading beneath the central tower, and ten windows in the west front. John de Welbourn, who died in 1381, gave the 11 fine statues of kings, from William the Conqueror to Edward III., beneath the western window.

X. In the 13th cent. the western towers were raised to their present height of 206 ft., and crowned with spires of wood and lead. To this century, too, belong the battlements of the Galilee porch; the screens of the chapels in the transepts; Bishop Fleming's chantry, 1431; and Bishop Russell's chantry, 1493. In Tudor days, a third episcopal chantry, namely Bishop Longland's (1521-1547), was begun but never finished; the niches have Renaissance detail. The spire of the central tower was blown down in 1547.

XI. With the later story of the Minster, and its various restorations good and bad, we have no concern, beyond saying that it is now in admirable repair, and putting on record a few facts as to its ancient glass, and its chancel quire, premising that Wren built the Library and north walk of the Cloister in 1674; that the date of the brass eagle lectern is 1667, and that of the brass chandelier in the quire is 1698.

The briefest mention ought possibly to be made of the shrine of "Little St Hugh," the base of which is pointed out in the third bay of the S. quire aisle. This Christian boy was said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The alleged crime resulted in the execution of 18 Jews, and the imprisonment or fining of upwards of 100 others. There is no doubt whatever that this, like other similar charges elsewhere, were hideous and monstrous fictions.[1]

The Minster is most justly renowned for its wealth of painted glass of the E.E. period, especially for the splendid display in the glorious rose window of the N. transept. The last, the most accurate, and the most detailed account of the cathedral glass is to be found in Dr Nelson's *The Ancient Painted Glass in England*, 1913, pp. 138-43. Students of old glass are strongly recommended to use this work. Various early 13th-cent. figures are to be noted in the E. windows of the N. and S. quire aisles; these, in the stiffness of their style and in the way they are labelled, approximate to the yet earlier figures in the clerestory of Canterbury cathedral. The great wheel or rose window of the N. transept has much fine glass chiefly of the dawn of the 13th cent. At the top of the sixteen outer lights is Christ the Judge seated on a rainbow, surrounded by the evangelistic symbols. This window in its original state would doubtless have represented the Last Judgment or Doom. In the five lancets beneath is quarry glass of the 13th cent., collected from various parts of the Minster. Beneath again are two large lancets, one on each side of the dean's door-way; the one to the E. has a medley of 13th-cent. fragments; but the other one has

[1] See the investigations into this horrible case in Jacob's *Jewish Ideals*, 1896; also A.S.L. xv. 126.

five angels seated within foliage playing on musical instruments. This latter is 14th-cent. glass, and was moved here from the W. window of the nave. The rose window of the S. transept is glazed with a medley of 13th-cent. glass with a few fragments of late 12th cent. The four lancets beneath contain most interesting medallions of both 12th and 13th cent. date; the whole of the subjects have been identified and briefly described by Dr Nelson. The E. and some other windows of the quire aisles are also explained in detail by the same expert. In part of the E. window of the north aisle, the weird legend of St Theophilus of Adana and the wizard is treated of in a series of pictures. The glass is mostly 13th cent., but in the tracery of the E. window of the S. aisle is a 15th-cent. roundel illustration of the month of March; roundels of April and July appear in the S. aisle E. window. In this latter aisle also there are some quarries with *ihc* and other lettering of the 15th cent. Finally, in the tracery of the W. window are remains of the 14th-cent. scroll work, parts in all probability of a Jesse window.

As to dimensions—the internal length is 481 ft. Nave length, 215 ft., width with aisles, 80 ft., height, 82 ft. Height of quire, 74 ft. Width of great transept, 223 ft. Diameter of chapter-house, 60 ft. The Minster covers an area of 2 acres, 2 roods and 6 perches.

The Close of Lincoln is always called The Minster Yard; it is inferior in interest to that of several other English cathedrals, for it is confined in space, and has but few ancient buildings of interest; it suffered severely in the great Civil War. It was walled-in in 1285, and fortified in 1319. The Exchequer Gate is a good specimen of a three-storied Dec. gate-way. One of the most interesting houses is the Cantilupe

Chantry House, founded in 1366, but it has suffered from over-restoration. The Vicars' Court, on the almost precipitous slope of the hill, was begun by Bishop Sutton before 1300, and finished by Bishop Buckingham in 1380. A good deal of this college for the vicars' choral has perished, but parts are of much value. The Bishop's Palace, also on the slope of the hill, was happily restored to its original purpose by Bishop King. It chiefly dates from 1556, but there are various good mediæval remains. The Chancery, facing the E. part of the Minster, is a delightful and highly interesting house. It was built by Anthony Bek, when chancellor, in 1316. In the days of Bishop Russell (1480-94) the red-brick front, with a beautiful stone oriel window was built; and at the same time, the western wooden screen to the upper chapel, with two squints to allow those in the adjacent chamber to assist at Mass, was erected. The hall was unfortunately pulled down in 1714, but those pointed door-ways of Bek's date remain at the N. end. The highly interesting chapel is also in the main of Bek's date, but it was for long much obscured by domestic alterations. It was most carefully restored and again used for divine service by Canon Leeke, who was Chancellor from 1877 to 1898; he now holds the office of Sub-dean, but still resides here.

As might be expected, Lincoln of mediæval days had various minor religious houses which were ruthlessly swept away in the days of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

The priory of St Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, was founded during the reign of Henry II. as a cell of the great Benedictine abbey of St Mary's, York. It was only intended to support a prior and one or two monks, whose chief duty it was to look after the abbey's small

rents in and about the city and certain small pensions from diverse of the churches. The right of appointing the prior and of visiting the house was in the hands of the York abbot. It was suppressed in 1539, as parcel of the great abbey, when its clear annual value was declared at £23, 6s. 3d. The ruins, known by the grandiloquent name of "Monks Abbey," which lie about ½ m. E. of the Minster, have of late years been kept in good order, and form the centre of a recreation ground. They consist of part of the chancel of the chapel, and part of a long wall of the domestic buildings westwards, in a line with the S. wall of the chapel. The chapel was about 60 ft. long by 16 ft. wide. The ruins are chiefly E.E., but show certain Perp. insertions.

The priory of St Catharine, outside Lincoln, which used to stand in the W. side of the roadway which led to Bar Gate, the S. entrance to the city, was founded by Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln, as a Gilbertine house in 1148. He endowed it with the prebend of Canwick, the church and much other property and rights at Newark, together with the rectories of 4 other churches, and the custody of the Lincoln hospital of St Sepulchre, an older endowment. It was a double house; St Gilbert limited the numbers to 20 women and 16 men. The first of the Eleanor crosses was erected on Swine Green opposite the priory gates, for the body of the queen rested here for the first night of her journey in November 1290. The Black Death of 1349 seriously crippled the fortunes of the house, from which it never recovered. The priory had, however, a clear annual income of £202, 5s. 0½d. in 1535. The house was surrendered on 14 July 1535. The 13 canons were pensioned, but the sisters got nothing.

The city was well supplied with friars. The first of the Mendicant orders to settle here were the Domini-

cans or Black Friars. They had settled in Silvergate, outside Pottergate, before 1238, for Henry III. made them a grant of timber in that year, and 100s. towards the expenses of a general chapter to be held here on 14 September 1238; it must have been established some years earlier to have had sufficient accommodation for a general chapter. The king granted them 10 oaks for timber in 1255, showing that building was going on, and in 1263 a hogshead of wine for use at Masses. The friary from time to time extended their site until it amounted to about 10 acres. The church and churchyard of their rebuilt and enlarged church were consecrated in 1311. A provincial chapter held here in 1368 passed statutes regulating friars taking degrees at the universities, and appointed certain friars to lecture on the Sentences at Oxford and Cambridge. The house surrendered in February 1538-9 and was pronounced, like every friary in the land, to be "poor." The wealthy over-fed friar only exists in fiction.

The first founder of the Franciscans or Grey Friars of Lincoln was William of Beningworth, the sub-dean. About 1236, he granted to the citizens a plot near the Guildhall to house these Friars' Missions. In 1237, at the request of Henry III., the corporation granted to them the old Guildhall. The large church of the Grey Friars seems to have been built *c.* 1350. The site of the house was much constricted; its area of about 4 acres was bounded on the E. by Broadgate, on the N. by Silver Street, on the W. by the present Free School Lane, and on the S. by the marshy bank of the Witham. Provincial chapters were held here in 1288, 1293, and 1295. Their numbers averaged about fifty. The number of small benefactions from all classes of the community bear witness to their general

popularity right down to the eve of their extinction. In 1534 the corporation granted the Grey Friars, freely for charity, as much stone as they required from the minor churches of St Augustine and Holy Trinity, and in 1535 the roof timbers of St Peter and Fortune for the upholding of their house and church. The Bishops of Lincoln, also, were mostly very favourable to those friars. Bishop Dalderby in 1318 admitted 62 Franciscans to hear confessions throughout the diocese; smaller numbers frequently occur as thus licensed in the later episcopal registers. The house surrendered in February 1535-9; it was declared to be "poor," but it had a goodly conduit which the mayor wanted for the city's use. It was long used as a grammar school. The basement has a groined roof supported on octagonal columns. Of recent years it has served to store the growing nucleus of a much-needed County Museum. The collection is rich in Roman remains. It is quite a mistake to consider the friary remains now extant as the conventual church, which was a far larger building.

The smaller house of the Austin Friars stood in the suburb outside Newport Gate; they first settled here about 1270. Bishop Sutton licensed the consecration of their church and house in 1291. In the 14th cent. their average number was 30. Provincial chapters were held here in 1307 and in 1332. The site contained about four acres. Bequests and benefactions were frequent. Roger Burgh, in 1513, left 3d. to every friar of the four orders in Lincoln.

The White Friars or Carmelites were founded here in 1269; in this year the king gave them 6 beech trees to make a kiln. They had their house on the W. side of the High Street, on the site of the present Midland Railway station. The conduit of St Mary-

le-Wigford is built up out of portions of this friary. Their numbers throughout the 14th cent. were about 30. At a provincial chapter held here in 1287 the Carmelites agreed to change their habit, adopting a white cape. Leland tells us of their valuable library, enumerating several of their rarities. The royal spoiler, Henry VIII., seized the most valuable. The Royal MSS. in the British Museum preserves one of these (13 C. 4); it contains the Roman histories of Eutropius and Paulus Diaconus.

The Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ, or the Friars of the Sack, as they were usually called, settled here sometime before 1266, in which year Henry III. granted them a vacant place adjoining their houses. This friary was situated in the suburb of Thorngate, E. of the city; their area measured 940 ft. by 420 ft. In 1274 this order of Mendicants was suppressed by the Council of Lyons, and they were forbidden to enroll new members. In 1380 there were 4 Friars of the Sack living in their Lincoln house, but they had ceased to occupy it in 1307, when the Premonstratensian Canons endeavoured to secure the site. Their church or chapel was still in existence in 1327.

The most important of the mediæval hospitals of Lincoln was that of St Giles, founded some time in the 13th cent. In 1280 Oliver Sutton, dean of Lincoln, assigned the revenues to the support of the vicars' choral, though it had been intended for the poor. Towards the end of the 14th cent. (*e.g.* Richard II.), Gilbert d'Umfraville, Earl of Angus, added the endowments to the intent that servants of the cathedral past work might have the preference of admission. Richard de Ravena, archdeacon of Lincoln, to whom the Earl had granted the manor of Sturton, ordained, about the same time, that 12 poor ministers or servants of the

cathedral were to be supported in this hospital, receiving ½d. daily for food and 4s. yearly for clothes. The dean and chapter confirmed this in 1384. The archdeacon appointed these pensioners during his lifetime, and the right after his death reverted to the dean and chapter. The chapter-act books occasionally refer to it as a refuge for their poor and aged clerks, until the 18th cent. when the buildings fell into ruins. The remains of this hospital are but small and are incorporated with a farm-house on the Wragby Road, near the cricket ground, due E. of the cathedral.

The Hospital of Holy Innocents was founded by Henry I. for ten lepers of either sex under the charge of a warden and 2 chaplains.

The Hospital of St Leonard without the Castle of Lincoln was founded for lepers before 1380.

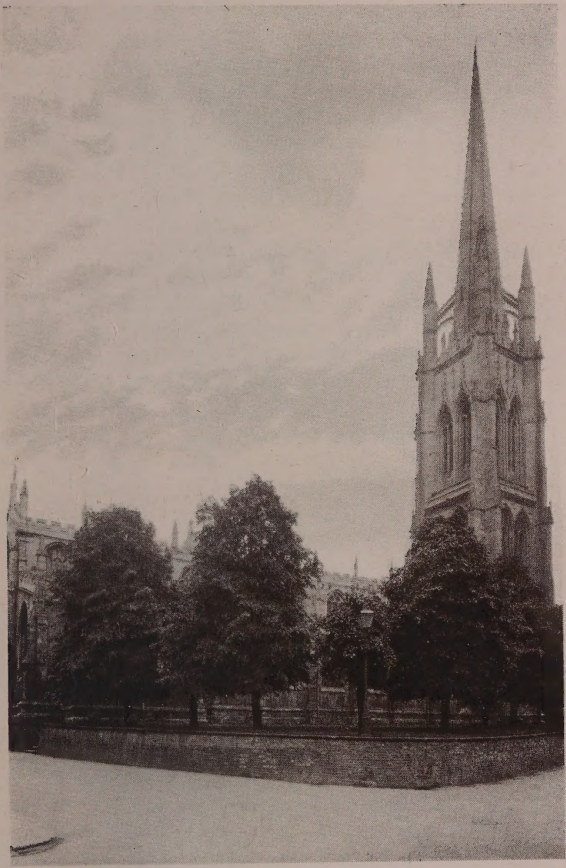
The Hospital of St Mary Magdalene was an almshouse for the poor founded before 1311.

The Hospital of St Bartholomew without Lincoln was founded before 1314 for lepers and other sick persons.

Prior to the Reformation there were at least forty parochial churches in the city, exclusive of the friar churches intended for general congregations, and the various other chapels attached to religious houses or hospitals. But the population decreased, religious fervour was much on the wane, and in 1589 the number of the churches was reduced by Letters Patent to 13. Of late years the number has increased to 15. Several of the old churches were sadly shattered during the Civil War conflicts; from this and other causes, the majority of those suffered to stand in 1549 have been rebuilt or quite modernized. There is only space here to say that the three churches of St Benedict, St Mary-le-Wigford, and St Peter-at-Gowts still retain much of their pre-Norman towers.

Londonthorpe (3 m. N.E. from Grantham stat.) is a little village with a small church (St John Baptist) consisting of chancel and nave, both clerestoried, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with saddle-back roof. Much restored in 1879. The nave arcades have good clustered piers. The S. aisle is early E.E., the N. aisle is somewhat later. The tower also dates from early 13th cent., but the saddle-back roof was provided *c.* 1850 during a considerable restoration. In the 13th cent., the windows of the aisles were inscribed and a 3rd porch built. The chancel is quite new. In the N. wall of N. aisle, within an arched recess is a cross-legged knight in mail armour. The upper part of the S. bay of rood-screen is 15th cent. (A.S.L. xxxii. 3.)

Louth (pop. 9880), a municipal borough and old market town, derives its name from the small river Lud; it is pleasantly situated in a valley at the junction of the Wolds with the Marshland. It is a well-built, prosperous-looking town, and an important agricultural centre. In 1139 Bishop Alexander offered the Isle of Haverholme to a colony of monks from the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, but on their arrival they at once found that the swampy conditions precluded them following up their special work as agriculturists, and they begged to be transferred to their founder's park at Louth, 1½ m. to the E. of the town, which was at that time but a small village. The abbey of Louth Park soon became of considerable size and importance. At the end of the 13th cent. there were 16 monks, and 150 conversi or lay brothers. It suffered terribly from the Black Death of 1349, from which it never rallied, and in 1534, its annual income was a little under £150. In its prime Louth Park was one of the largest Cistercian establishments.



LOUTH CHURCH

The conventual church was 256 ft. long by 61 ft. wide, and 123 ft. across the transepts; the nave was of 16 bays with massive Trans. piers. The conventual buildings were round the cloisters on the S. side, and there was an exceptionally large gate-way at the S.W. corner of the precincts. The whole site has been carefully excavated, but only small parts of the chancel and transepts, with one of the nave piers and portions of the W. front remain above ground (A.S.L. xii. 41).

The main object of interest in Louth is the spacious Perp. church of St James, with its superbly graceful steeple, rising to a height of 300 ft., its altitude being almost exactly divided between its tower and spire. The particular interest that attaches to the noble spire, which almost exactly divides the total height with the tower, is that the accounts of its building are extant ("Archæologia," vol. x.). It was begun in 1501, and cost £305, 7s. 5d.; the building extended over fourteen years; the weathercock was set up on the eve of Holy Rood Day, when "William Aylesby, parish priest, with many of his brethren priests there present, hallowing the said weathercock and the stone that it stands upon, and then the priests singing *Te Deum laudamus* with organs, and the kirkwardens farred ring all the bells, and caused all the people there being to have bread and ale, and all the loving of God, Our Lady, and All Saints." The spire was partly blown down in 1587, and was again considerably repaired in 1635. It was struck by lightning and again repaired in 1843. The spacious church, forming a complete parallelogram, 182 ft. by 72 ft., somehow lacks dignity, and is not very impressive. This result is perhaps mainly due to the comparatively poor colouring of the glass of the vast E. window

as well as of the large W. window, though doubtless of the best at the time of their erection. It was rather sad to see, on the occasion of our last visit in 1910, that an aggressively new font of alabaster had taken the place of a highly interesting and excellent old font, which is now relegated to the W. end of the N. aisle. The old font, probably of Richard II. date, is of good size, having a diameter of 2 ft. 6 in., and a height of 3 ft. 7½ in., and is exceptionally well carved, particularly in a band of deeply-cut foliage round the bowl. This big church is singularly destitute of monuments, but we were glad to see again in the vestry "Sudbury's hutch," the gift of Thomas Sudbury, vicar of Louth, who died in 1504. It is a cupboard or chest, having three panels in front; the central panel has the crowned Tudor rose, and the side panels, which serve as doors, the crowned busts of a king and queen, evidently intended for Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York (A.S.L. xii. 13; xxiv. 57).

Louth took a prominent part in the Lincolnshire Rising against the dissolution of the monasteries, doubtless through its attachment to the closely adjacent abbey. The ruthless king put to death some 60 of the townsmen, whilst the vicar of the parish church was hanged at Tyburn.

No one ever gained, in all English history, so great a reputation on absolutely false foundations as the boy-king Edward VI. He was, through his Council, the despoiler instead of the founder of schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. Probably nine-tenths of the townsfolk of Louth still believe that Edward VI. was the generous founder of their Free Grammar School. The Grammar School off Westgate was rebuilt in 1869, but the old statue of the king still stands over the entrance. All that he

did, however, was to restore a fragment of the ill-gotten gains of which he had stripped Louth guilds, the chief supporters of the ancient schools, for educational purposes. We know that there was an important endowed school here at least as early as 1276. Mr Leach's account of the early story of the Louth schools, as well as of the later developments, is brimful of interest.[1] Among distinguished pupils of this school in the 19th cent. may be mentioned the brothers Tennyson, Hobart Pacha, and Governor Eyre of Jamaica notoriety.

Ludborough, about midway between Louth and Grimsby, was a Roman settlement and once a place of some importance; it gives its name to the wapentake. The church (St Mary) is of distinct and varied interest, though a good deal rebuilt and over-restored in 1858-60. The nave of 3 bays is Trans. with clustered piers; the capitals are square on the N., but round on the S. The chancel is E.E.; the E. end has two lancets divided by a buttress; there is a double piscina, some small remains of 14th cent. glass, and on the sill of one of the windows a beautiful scroll-work painting, *c.* 1300. The three-staged W. tower is good Perp. (A.S.L. xii. 10).

Lusby (4 m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a small village and parish of the Wold district. The little church (St Peter), consisting of chancel, nave, and single bell-gable, is supposed by some to show parts of Sax. walling, but is more likely Norm. throughout. The N. and S. door-ways are undoubtedly Norm., and so too is the small "keyhole" window high up in the N. wall of the chancel. In the S. wall is a low-side window. The rood-screen of 3 arches is good Perp. A mural brass of 1555 has the following quaint

[1] *Vict. Co. Hist. of Lincolnshire*, ii. 460-68.

inscription, which takes the form of a dialogue between a deceased wife and her husband :—

" [She] My flesh in hope doth rest and slepe
In earth here to remain ;
My spirit to Christ I give to kepe
Till I do rise againe.

[He] And I with you in hope agre
Though I yet here abide ;
In full purpose if Goddes will be
To ly doune by your side."

Lutton, sometimes called *Sutton St Nicholas*, lies 2 m. N. from Long Sutton stat. ; it was formerly a market town. The church (St Nicholas) has an embattled stone tower and octagonal spire, 159 ft. high, but is otherwise almost entirely of brick. The stone stair-way to the rood-loft was removed in 1850, and there was a good deal of rebuilding and repair in 1859. There is an incised slab to Anne and Agnes, the wives of John Chalton, *c.* 1400. The massive inlaid pulpit, with canopy, 1702, was erected by bequest from Dr Busby, of Westminster School fame ; he was born in this parish in 1606.

Lynwode (2 m. S. from Market Rasen stat.) has an interesting church (St Cornelius), with E.E. aisle arcades and door-way, a round-headed window at the W. end of S. aisle, and a good greenstone Perp. tower and spire at W. end. The chancel, rebuilt in 1868, has a double piscina ; but the church is chiefly notable for two fine brasses of the Lyndewode family now at the W. end of the N. aisle. One of these has the effigies of John Lyndewode, wool stapler, *ob.* 1419, and Alice, his wife, under double canopies, and their 7 children under smaller canopies. The other one represents their son John, also a wool

merchant, *ob.* 1421. Another of the sons was William, the famous canonist, Bishop of St David's; he is probably commemorated by the head of a bishop in the S. chancel window. The font is good early Dec.

Mablethorpe (pop. 1232) is a growing watering-place, with a fine stretch of sands, delighted in by resident visitors with large families, and by crowds of summer trippers. But it cannot honestly be called attractive to lovers of scenery or to those who expect the usual sea-side attractions. The adjacent parts of the Marshland are of the dullest description, whilst the low sand-dunes form a dreary foreground, and the waters are usually mud-coloured. In old days there were 2 churches, but the one nearest to the sea has long ago been washed away. The church (St Mary), about ½ m. inland, has an unsightly appearance, and the restored chancel has a steep pitched roof which is higher than the squat W. tower. The outer shell of the church is poor work of 1714, but in the interior it is found that the low arcades of the nave are E.E., and there are also some interesting tombs and brasses. On the N. side of the chancel is a 14th-cent. table-tomb, hanging over which is a broken helmet, traditionally said to have belonged to 2 Earls who were both killed in a duel at Earl's Bridge, one of them being buried here and the other at Maltby. There are also brasses to Thomas Fitzwilliam and Elizabeth, his wife, both of whom died in 1403; to Elizabeth, daughter of George Fitzwilliam, with flowing hair, *ob.* 1523; and to Sir George Fitzwilliam, *ob.* 1536. Mablethorpe Hall, 1 m. inland, was the seat of this family. It should be added that the air of Mablethorpe is exceptionally healthy, and a great boon is a seaside open-air school for invalid children.

Mablethorpe St Peter is a small coast village adjoin-

ing Mablethorpe St Mary on the S. The church of St Peter is said to have been swept away in a storm of 1287. The rectory is united to the vicarage of St Helen's, Theddlethorpe.

Maltby-le-Marsh (3 m. S.W. from Mablethorpe stat.) has a church (All Saints) consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and massive W. tower. In the chancel is a cross-legged effigy of a knight said to have been killed in a duel on Earl's Bridge (see Mablethorpe), which divides the two parishes. The font is an exceptionally fine example of 14th-cent. work; it has a square base, at each angle of which stands an angel, holding an open book, and their outspread wings nearly cover the octagonal bowl.

Manby (1 m. S. from Grimoldby stat.) is a pleasant village, where there is a small church (St Mary), consisting of chancel, nave, and fine western tower. The whole fabric is of the last quarter of the 15th cent. The chancel was rebuilt in 1889, when two remarkable pre-Conquest stones were found in the walling; they are now built into the interior N. wall. The largest stone measures 26 in. by 19 in.; it is surrounded on three sides by a cable moulding, and the centre is carved in flat knotwork, arranged in three strips; it is a portion of a cross, probably of the 9th or 10th cent. Another long piece of early carved work is inserted as a support to the larger fragment. On the inner chancel wall to the right of the arch is an old consecration cross in relief; it is 9 ft. from the ground and has a diameter of 13 in. The colouring of the arch-way into the tower is effective; the arch itself is of greenstone, but the jambs are of chalk. The octagonal font has a deep plain bowl, but each face has curious circular patterns; it is probably 14th cent. In the tower arch-way is a portion of a

good old screen, which looks completely out of place; it was brought here in 1895 from the neighbouring church of South Cockerington. The churchyard is surrounded with trees; against the S. wall, by each buttress, are four singularly fine pink hydrangeas; they were in full bloom, and showed up grandly against the old masonry, on the occasion of our visit in July 1909.

Mareham-le-Fen (6 m. S. from Horncastle stat.) is a parish well known to florists and flower-lovers for its daffodil farm of 30 acres; the cultivation of these bulbs gives employment to many of the villagers. Here, too, are grown a variety of choice potatoes. The church (St Helen) was a good deal restored in 1879, and has a modern chancel. The tower arch is E.E. with nail-head ornaments, and the S. door-way is of the like period; but the greater part of the church is of the 1st half of the 14th cent. The nave arcades have lofty octagonal piers. The font is Dec., with heads at the angles. Parapet and pinnacles were added to the S. aisle in Perp. times; the S.W. pinnacle is carved with St George and the Dragon. The churchyard cross on the S. side has been well restored.

Mareham-on-the-Hill (3 m. S.E. from Horncastle stat.) is a small parish, with a small plain church (All Saints) of the local greenstone, devoid of any special interest; repairs of 1813 brought to light a leather purse containing silver coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII. concealed in the walling.

Markby (4 m. N.E. from Alford stat.) is a little village with a small old church (St Peter) of brick and stone, covered with a thatched roof. It is now only used for burials; a new church built 1855. It is surrounded by a moat, which is all that remains of the old Austin priory of St Peter

founded at Markby by Ralf FitzGilbert in the days of Henry II. The canons held the churches of Markby and of Wycliffs, Yorks, early in the 13th cent. In the 15th cent. there were 10 canons here, and in 1534 they numbered 8 besides the prior. The house, which had a somewhat unsavoury history, was dissolved in 1536.

MARKET RASEN, which derives its name from the small river Rase, a tributary of the Ancholme, is an ancient market town (pop. 2296), of neat appearance, but no trace of antiquity save in the church (St Thomas). The church, however, was nearly rebuilt in 1862, and the interesting top of the tower spoilt in 1884. There is a Norm. removed door-way to the S. aisle. At the W. end of that aisle is a sculptured tablet representing the Fall, removed from the tower. The legend is almost illegible, but it used to be inscribed with the Vulgate version of 1 Cor. xv. 22.

Middle Rasen, about 1 m. to the W., had two churches up to 1860, namely, St Paul's, which used to belong to the Yorks priory of Drax, and St Peter's, on the other side of the stream, which pertained to the Premonstratensian abbey of Tupholme. In 1860 the church of St Paul's was pulled down, and some portions were removed to St Peter's, and that church underwent considerable restoration. The latter church possesses in its own right a good Perp. tower and large Perp. S. aisle windows, an exceptionally fine late Norm. E. door-way, an early E.E. arcade to the N. aisle with massive circular piers, and late Norm. jambs to the chancel arch. The N. aisle is new. There is also an interesting low-side window, a Perp. screen, and an early 14th-cent. effigy of a priest holding a chalice. A font in the churchyard came from the other church.

West Rasen church (All Saints), 2 m. further,

originally Norm., became cruciform in the next century by the addition of transeptal chapels to the E. end of the nave. There were also various alterations during the Dec. and Perp. periods; but the whole fabric was much spoilt by considerable repairs in 1829. It has now only a S. aisle, but a Norm. arcade is built into the N. wall. The rebuilt tower has curious castellated turrets of a domestic character. There is an incised slab to John de Suthill, 1451, and 8 shields on the S. side of the clerestory from the front and sides of a table-tomb which formerly stood in the Pouger chantry. (As to the three Rasens, see A.S.L. ix. 139-44.)

Marsh Chapel (4 m. N.E. from Ludborough stat.) is a large village and parish, near the Louth navigation and the sea. The church (St Mary), built throughout in Ancaster stone and of late Perp. date, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles of 4 bays, chantry chapel, S. porch, and W. tower. It is an exceptionally fine building; the tower, with its embattled and pinnacled summit and an angle turret surmounted by a spirelet, has a Somersetshire look. The nave arcades have embattled capitals to the piers. There is a good rood-screen, retaining traces of colour, but the base is chiefly renewed work. The chancel was much rebuilt in 1848, and the nave reseated with massive carved oak benches in 1864. The octagonal font has a pyramidal cover. In the chancel is an effective though small alabaster mural monument with the kneeling effigies of Sir Walter Harpham, 1607, his wife, 1613, and little daughter. Over the N. doorway is the inscription, *Non est hic aliud nisi domus Dei porta celi;* and over the S. doorway is, *Orantibus in loco isto dimitte Domine peccata.*

Marston (1 m. S.W. from Hougham stat.) is

a pleasantly situated village on the banks of the Witham. The writer of the *Highways and Byways of Lincolnshire* remarks of Marston, with emphasis, that "there is nothing to see there but the old seat of the Thorold family, Marston Hall, now a farm-house." This is, however, a decided mistake, for the church (St Mary) is of distinctive architectural and monumental interest, and is also in an exceptionally good and worshipful condition. It consists of chancel with S. chantry chapel, nave with aisles of 3 bays, S. porch, and W. tower, with broach spire. The S. aisle arcade is E.E., and that of the N. aisle Dec. The tower and spire are early Dec. The chancel was most carefully restored and partially rebuilt in 1881-82; it is now a beautiful example of the E.E. style. The Perp. S. porch has pinnacles at the angles and 3 canopied niches over the entrance. In the chantry chapel and elsewhere are numerous monuments to the Thorold family. The oldest is a good tomb of Purbeck marble inscribed to William Thorold, *ob.* 1569. In the chantry chapel is an alabaster effigy in late armour to Sir Nathaniel Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1570, *ob.* 1594. In the S. aisle is a memorial to Anne (Thorold), widow of Sir Thomas Hodgson, *ob.* 1719; she was the founder of the almshouse at Ruskington. There are various later monuments of the family, who still hold this manor, and are great benefactors to the district. The chief Thorold seat has been removed, for several generations, to Syston Park.

Martin (2½ m. from Horncastle stat.) is a very small village and parish, with an old church (St Michael) consisting of nave and chancel. The S. door and font are Norm., and the remarkable narrow chancel is Trans.

Marton (1 m. N.W. of Stow Park stat.) is separated from Notts by the Trent; there is a ferry to Littleborough. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster here crossed the river. Marton is said to be the *Segeloeum* of the Roman itineraries. The church (St Margaret) is of much interest. The unbuttressed tower is late Sax.; up to the second string-course the walling is of herring-bone masonry, and the two-light belfry windows have mid-wall shafts. Some early Sax. stones with interlaced work are built into the W. end of the S. aisle. The 2 bays of the N. arcade and the chancel arch are Norm.; the rest of the church is E.E. Note in the chancel a niche with pedestal for a saint, a small low-side window, and a stone 11 in. by 9 in. with a very early attenuated and draped crucifix. In the churchyard is an old cross with a tall part of the shaft.

Mavis Enderby (3 m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a small village on a declivity of the Wolds. The prefix is derived from the de Malbyse family, who held the manor in the 12th cent. The church (St Michael) was a good deal restored and rebuilt in 1875 and again in 1895; it is of the local greenstone and chiefly Perp. There is a restored screen, and 2 incised slabs to former 15th-cent. rectors.

Mere (2 m. W. from Potter Hanworth stat.) used to be a village of some size and importance of which many foundations remain. It has now a very small population with a modern mission chapel. A hospital (St John Baptist) was founded here about 1240 by Simon de Roppele, who gave half a fee in Mere to a chaplain and 13 brethren as a Lazar-house. The patronage was in the hands of the Bishops of Lincoln. It was one of the very few hospitals which was suffered to survive the Reformation. Its sub-

sequent history has been mentioned under Lincoln Grammar School.

Messingham (5 m. N.W. from Kirton-in-Lindsey stat.) is a large well-built village not far from the Trent. The church (Holy Trinity) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1818, with the exception of the E.E. arcades of the nave, by Dr Bayley, sub-dean of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stow, and vicar for many years of Messingham and Bottesford. This extraordinary pluralist well merited the name of "the robber archdeacon," by which title he is not infrequently described. He made use of his office to gather spoils for his rebuilt church, especially in the shape of stained glass and old oak furniture. Dr Bayley plundered for this purpose Lincoln Minster, and the churches *inter alia* of Scotton, Althorpe, Ketilthorpe, and Snarford. He also went further afield and obtained precious portions from the priory church of Malvern, and from the collegiate church of Manchester.

There is a mural brass inscription in the S. aisle to Martin Gravener and Effam, his wife, dated 1619 (A.S.L. viii. 226-8).

Miningsby (6¾ m. S.W. from Spilsby stat.). The tiny church (St Andrew) of this small village, only to be approached by field footpaths, is of some interest, though much rebuilt in 1878. There is a notable Sax. knotwork stone in the chancel; a Norm. window in S. wall; 2 tall trefoiled E.E. windows in W. wall; a Perp. font on 4 shafts with capitals, and a well-carved Perp. screen. The exceptional Sax. stone is figured in L. N. and Q. iv. 225.

Minting (5 m. S.E. from Wragby stat.). The church (St Andrew) was much restored and rebuilt

in 1863; it consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, porch, and bell-turret with spirelet. The N. arcade is good E.E. The shaft of an E.E. churchyard cross is built into the outer wall between the nave and chancel.

There was an alien priory founded here by Ranulf de Meschines, Earl of Chester, *c.* 1130, subject to the Benedictine abbey of Fleury. In 1238 Bishop Grosteste made serious complaint to the abbot of the conduct of the monks he had sent to Minting. In the 14th cent. this small priory was frequently in the hands of the king owing to the wars with France. In 1421 its possessions were granted to the Carthusian priory of Mount Grace.

Moorby (4½ m. S.E. from Horncastle stat.) is a parish of small area and population. The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in brick after a poor fashion in 1864. It retains an exceptional squared Dec. font, on a new base, with 2 crowned and 2 mitred heads at the corners. One of the sculptured sides has recently been erroneously and irreverently described in two printed books as "The Virgin and Child learning with open book and scourge"! In reality the 4 panels represent (N.) The Virgin and Child seated, (S.) a man seated with open book on his knee and a scourge on a stand by his left side, (E.) a cadaver with two watching angels, and (W.) six kneeling figures. S. may be conjectured to be the pious ascetic who left money for the font, W. his sorrowing family, and E. his corpse. But quite possibly there may be some better explanation. In the E. wall of the vestry is a sculptured stone, 18 in. by 15 in., of a man playing the bagpipes, whilst two women and a man dance vigorously to the music. Whence this eminently secular piece of sculp-

ture came, and why ever it was placed in a church vestry, are puzzles (A.S.L. xxxii. 8).

Morton, near Bourne (2½ m.), is a large village on the Roman Car Dyke. The cruciform church (St John Baptist) is a stately building with lofty central tower; it was considerably restored in 1860. The nave arcades are E.E., the chancel Dec., and the W. porch with window above it, Perp. There are good trefoil-headed sedilia and piscina in the chancel. The octagonal Perp. font bears symbols of the Passion. The stone base of the chancel screen, with embattled parapets, is an interesting feature.

Morton-by-Gainsborough has now become a populous N.W. suburb of Gainsborough. The church (St Peter) was built after a poor style in 1845, but in 1891 it was rebuilt on excellent lines after the designs of the late Mr Micklethwaite. It now forms an admirable model for a modern village church of a commodious and dignified plan. There is a beautiful rood-screen with the attendant figures. Five of the stained windows are notable Burne-Jones design of Morris execution.[1]

Thonock Hall is the seat of Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, the premier baronet. He is lord of the manor of Morton.

Moulton is a large village and parish (pop. 2226) on the road from Spalding to Holbeach, with a station ½ m. E. of the village. The church (All Saints) is a remarkably fine building, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 6 bays, with aisles, S. porch, and W. tower and spire. The nave is of late Trans. date, with fine examples of foliage, approximating to early E.E.

[1] The writer had the great honour of acting as chaplain to the saintly Bishop King on the occasion of the consecration of this church in 1891.

in the capitals of the piers, some of which are circular and some clustered. The western piers are supported by shafts which used to support the arch of an earlier tower. The aisles are Dec., but retain E.E. doorways. The clerestory on each side is Trans., but the N. has a continuous circular arcade, and the S. alternate circular and lancet arcades; both have had later Perp. windows inserted. The chancel is Perp. of no special merit, but the early Perp. tower and spire, *c.* 1385, form a noble achievement, rising to a height of about 165 ft. and second only to Louth among the many fine steeples of Lincolnshire. The tower is of 4 stages, supported at the angles by double canopied buttresses rising into panelled and crocketed pinnacles; from within the parapet, supported by light flying buttresses, rises a light octagonal ribbed and crocketed spire, with three tiers of louvre lights arranged alternately. There is a poor modern font, to which an extravagantly carved font of 1830 has given way. The latter is a copy of one in St James, Piccadilly, "said" to have been worked by Grinling Gibbons (A.S.L. xx., 243-263).

In the hedge of a lane about ½ m. N.E. of the church is an ancient stone, known as the Elloe Stone, round which the old courts of the Elloe Wapentake used to be held.

Moulton Chapel (1¾ m. E. from Cowbit stat.) is 4 m. S. from Moulton, of which it was an early chapelry. The old chapel (St James) was rebuilt in 1722, and enlarged in 1886. In 1896 it was constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish under the name of Moulton St James.

Mumby (1¼ m. S.E. from Mumby Road stat.) is a parish lying about 3 m. from the sea coast. The large church (St Peter) is in the main a good example of

E.E. It has a massive W. tower, a beautiful S. door-way enriched with dog-tooth moulding, and nave arcades of 4 bays with capitals of stiff conventional foliage. The chancel was rebuilt in 1874. There is a good Dec. font, and a Perp. screen.

Navenby, with a station ¾ m. W. of the small town, is picturesquely situated on the Cliff range of hills The parish extends westward to the Brant, and is intersected N. and S. by the Roman Ermine Street. The church (St Peter) is in many respects a notable and beautiful building; but unfortunately the tower and spire fell *c.* 1750, destroying parts of the W. end, which were restored after a poor and mean fashion. The church underwent some restoration in 1859-60, and again on a much larger and careful scale in 1875-6 especially in the large chancel. The mutilated nave of 3 bays has clustered piers of Geometrical or early Dec. date, but the N.W. pier is larger than the rest and belongs to a previous church, *c.* 1180. The large chancel, which is of pure Dec., is worthy of being compared with those of Heckington, and of Hawton, Notts., has an exceptionally fine E. window of 6 lights, beautiful sedilia and double piscina on the S. side, and priests' door, founder's recessed tomb, and Easter Sepulchre on the N. The Easter Sepulchre, though smaller than those of Heckington and Lincoln, having one compartment instead of three, resembles them in design; there are 3 sleeping Roman soldiers at the base, whilst above the opening of the tomb appear the Marys, amid the exquisitely carved foliage. Within the founder's recess now rests a trefoil-headed stone with late 13th-cent. Lombardic lettering to Richard de Wa, priest. The modern fittings are costly and dignified. Above the old screen is a rood-beam bearing a fine painted Rood and attendant figures.

The good modern font and cover were the work of Mr Kirk of Sleaford, and were exhibited in the exhibition of 1862. The pulpit is a good but small example of late Elizabethan (A.S.L., xviii. 69).

Nettleham (2½ m. N.W. from Reepham stat.) is a large village to the N.E. of Lincoln. The church (All Saints) was much restored in 1881-2, and again on a sumptuous scale in 1891, when the chancel was rebuilt by Messrs Bodley & Garner. The tower, S. door-way, and nave arcades are E.E. The good iron gates of Nettleham Hall came from the churchyard entrance of St Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln.

Nettleton (3 m. from both Moortown and Holton stats.) is a fair-sized village about 1 m. E. of Caister, and pleasantly situated at the foot of a bold point of the Wolds. The church (St John Baptist) was completely rebuilt in 1874, with the exception of the W. tower. The tower is one of the usual Lincolnshire late Sax. type (A.S.L., xxix. 66, 89).

Newton (2½ m. N.W. from Folkingham stat.). The church (St Botolph), long in a disastrous state, was much rebuilt in 1865-6. The tall tower is mostly E.E., but has a round-headed Trans. arch into the nave, and an upper Perp. stage. Note 2 early Dec. windows close together in S. aisle, the squints into the chancel from both the side chapels, and two incised cross slabs in N. aisle (A.S.L., xxxi. 6).

Newton-by-Toft (4 m. S.W. from Market Rasen stat.). The church (St Michael) was almost rebuilt in 1860, but has a small Norm. chancel arch, and font of the same period. The arcade of a former N. aisle is built up into the nave wall.

Newton-on-Trent (2 m. N. of Clifton-on-Trent stat.) is a village on the E. bank of the Trent, which is here crossed by a fine bridge (1837) leading to Dunham

in Notts. The church (St Peter) was restored in 1876-9, when the beautiful E.E. arcade of a N. aisle was opened out. A small Norm. window was found in the S. wall.

Nocton is a pleasant village between Lincoln Heath and the Car Dyke. The rising ground, about 1 m. E. of the village, known as Abbey Hills, marks the site of a small priory of Austin Canons founded here by Robert Darcy in the reign of Stephen. In 1440 there were 4 canons in addition to the prior. When the house was suppressed in 1536 the prior received a pension, and each of the 4 canons 20s.; two poor boys who were being educated here were given 3s. apiece.

The parish church (All Saints) was a mean affair built by Hon. George Hobart in 1775; he destroyed the original church because it was "too near the Hall." In 1862 it was succeeded by a beautiful modern church, one of the best efforts of Sir G. G. Scott, with a tower and spire 130 ft. high. The only relic of the old church is an enormous monument to Sir William Ellys, 1680.

Nocton Hall, built by Thomas Wymbish in 1530, was visited by Henry VIII. and his then queen in 1541. It was rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, partly from the ruins of the priory. In 1834 the Hall was burnt down, when it was rebuilt by the first Earl of Ripon in quasi-Elizabethan style.

Normanby-by-Spital (7 m. W. from Market Rasen stat.). The church (St Peter) was much restored in 1890 when the S. wall was rebuilt. There is a little E.E. work, but the fabric is of small interest. At the manor-house, now a moated farmstead, Henry VIII. slept in 1541; it was a seat of the Tourneys.

Normanby-on-the-Wolds (2 m. N.E. from Claxby stat.). The church (St Peter) was restored from a

dilapidated state in 1868, when a new chancel and aisle were built on old foundations.

Normanton (5 m. N.E. from Hougham stat.). The church (St Nicholas), well restored in 1570, is of architectural interest. The oldest work is the Trans. S. arcade of the nave; the N. arcade is E.E. The 3 staged tower is Dec., with a Perp. window. The W. window is much enriched on the outside with ball-flower moulding, and has a bust of a bishop springing from the tracery. The embattled clerestory is a particular good example of Perp.

North Cotes. See Cotes.

Northorpe, on the Grimsby and Retford line, has an interesting old church (St John Baptist); though chiefly Perp. from the exterior, it has good Norm. arcades to the nave, 3 arches each side, with bold capitals to the piers, and a Norm. N. chancel door-way; a beautiful Dec. S. door-way, with flowers, carved at intervals on the margin, also the original door carved with exquisite foliage. The Perp. tower has been inserted into the nave, the arches of a Dec. W. bay being built up into its N. and S. walls. In the chancel are a low-side window and an Easter Sepulchre recess. There are also some small fragments of old glass. In front of the chancel step is the brass of Francis Yerburgh, 1595, with his two wives and two children, one behind each wife. A brass inscription to Anthony Monson, 1648, has been inserted into an altar slab. Much of the old Elizabethan manor-house, once the seat of the Yerburghs and Monsons, is still standing, and retains some of its quaint carvings and colouring (A.S.L., xxv. 125-6).

Norton Disney (4 m. S. from Swinderby stat.) is a most interesting small village in the vale of the Witham. It was so called from the Disneys, a family who took

their name from Isigny (de Isigny) near Bayeux. They obtained the manor in the 13th cent., and lived here until the last of the line, William Disney, who was executed in 1685. His father sold the estate to the 2nd Earl of Albemarle, son of General Monk. Thence it passed to the Clarges family, and then to Lord St Vincent, the distinguished admiral. The castle stood in a field to the W. of the church; a small manor-house was built from its ruins in 1685, but both have quite disappeared. The church (St Peter) has an E.E. nave of 3 bays, a Dec. chancel with N. chapel, a Perp. tower and a good Perp. font, a Jacobean pulpit with canopy, and an Elizabethan screen; but the monuments are its chief attraction. (1) In the chancel is a beautiful recumbent effigy of a lady, said to be Joan de Isigny, *c.* 1300. (2) A remarkable sculptured slab shows the half-effigy and at the base the feet of a lady with a Norman-French inscription to Joan Disney, *c.* 1350. (3) The effigy of a knight in mail, resting on a later table-tomb, in the chancel. (4) A third female effigy is to Hantascia Disney, with monsters at head and feet, about the end of the 14th cent. (5) Also the matrix of the brass of a knight under a canopy (6) An important and exceptional late palimpsest brass set in a hinged frame on the N. side of the chapel so as to show the back, which bears a Dutch inscription of 1518 relative to the founding of a chantry in the Netherlands. This inscription of 33 lines is, strange to say, completed by 9 lines of a palimpsest at West Lavington, Wilts.; the whole is concerned with a mass at the altar of St Cornelius in the church of Westminstre. The front of this quadrangular brass, 3 ft. by 2 ft., engraved about 1580, is divided horizontally into five compartments, and bears various shields and two rows of demi-effigies,

namely, William Disney and family, and Richard Disney, with two wives and family. (A.S.L., xxv. 272-3; xxvi., 75. See also Jean's "Lincolnshire Brasses," where the inscriptions are given in full.

Orby (2 m. N.E. from Burgh stat.). The Perp. church (All Saints) is but of little interest; the chancel was rebuilt in 1888.

North Ormsby, or Nun Ormsby (2½ m. S.W. from Ludborough stat.); in this parish a double Gilbertine priory was founded *c.* 1150 by Gilbert, son of Robert of Ormsby, with the consent of his lord, William, Earl of Albemarle. The numbers were limited by St Gilbert to 100 nuns and lay-sisters and to 50 canons and lay-brothers. The house was assessed in 1254 at £146, 15s. 3d. The revenues were greatly reduced by the Black Death. The priory was surrendered in 1535 by the prior and 5 canons; 9 nuns were included with them in the pension list. There are slight traces of the foundations of considerable buildings. The small parish church (St Helen) was rebuilt in 1845. Six graves cut out of the natural chalk and inclosed by pieces of sandstone came to light in the churchyard in 1863; they were supposed by some to have been of Sax. date.

South Ormsby-cum-Ketsby (6 m. W. from Alford stat.), is a charmingly situated village on an acclivity of the Wolds, with a church (St Leonard) of more architectural interest than most of the Wold churches. It has a nave of 5 bays, with a Trans. arcade to a S. aisle. There is an E.E. chancel arch, and a Dec. chancel and chantry. The doorway to the S. aisle is Norm., with Perp. jambs; it was brought here from the ruined church of Calceby. The 15th-cent. octagonal font has a shield-bearing angel on each face; at the base are inscribed the names of the donors, Rudolph Bolle

and his wife. The chantry chapel has two good brasses; the one a lady *c.* 1420, the other to Sir William Skypwyth, 1482, his wife Agnes, and 3 children. Near the village, on the brow of a steep hill is an ancient encampment, probably British, but afterwards held by the Romans, as the discovery of coins on the site has established. The old county family of Massingberd long held this manor. Ormsby Hall is now the seat of C. F. Massingberd-Mundy, Esq.; it stands in a small well-wooded part, notable for its avenues, and especially for the graceful "Lime Tree Walk."

At Ketsby, a hamlet 1½ m. N.W., there used to be an ancient church (St Margaret), but it fell into ruins in the 18th cent. In 1774 the rectories of Driby and Ketsby, and the vicarage of Calceby were united with South Ormsby.

Osbournby (2¾ m. S.W. from Aswarby stat.), lies to the S. of Folkingham. The church (SS. Peter and Paul) is of interest, being entirely of good Dec. date (Edw. II.), except the base of the tower which is E.E., and the Perp. N. aisle and chancel arch. The S. porch has ogee arcading. In the chancel are exceptionally good Dec. canopied sedilia. The church also abounds with unusually well-carved 15th cent. bench-ends with poppy heads; among the figure-subjects may be noticed Adam and Eve, St George and the Dragon, the Rood, a fox preaching to geese, etc.

Osgodby. See Kirkby-cum-Osgodby.

Owmby (8 m. W. from Market Rasen stat.). Church (Sts Peter and Paul), chancel built 1808, nave and N. aisle have a Trans. or late Norm. arcade.

Owston (4 m. N.E. from Haxey stat.), is a large and pleasant village in the Isle of Axholme, on the W. bank of the Trent. Here stood the ancient stronghold

of the Mowbrays, called Kinnard Castle. Roger de Mowbray was besieged in this fortress, when in rebellion against Henry II., by Geoffrey Plantaganet, and the castle destroyed. The Mowbrays afterwards removed their seat to Epworth. Within the old embankments of this castle stands the church (St Martin). It is not of much interest and has been over-restored on different occasions, but the S. arcade is E.E., and the N. arcade Dec. There is a good modern rood-screen (1897). Several old monuments of the Sheffield family were removed to the church of Burton-on-Stather (*q.v.*) *temp.* Charles II. In the chancel is an incised slab to Richard Beckbanke, vicar, 1458.

Owston Ferry, generally termed Kinnard's Ferry, is a hamlet on the verge of the Trent, which is here crossed by ferry-boats.

Low Mellwood is a hamlet 1½ m. N. In this township stood the important Carthusian monastery of Axholme founded in 1395 by Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall of England, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk. The alien priory of Monks Kirby, Warwickshire, was, by leave of Pope Boniface IV., granted to this house as part of its endowment. On the site of the new establishment at Low Mellwood had long stood a chapel of old foundation known as the Priory in the Wood. Here Mowbray built a new church in honour of the Visitation of the Virgin, St John, and St Edward, King and Confessor, with cloisters, buildings, and cells for a prior and 30 monks of the stern Carthusian order. The house was amply endowed, but the monks dwindled in number before the dissolution. The best of the order in the nine English houses resisted that dissolute tyrant, Henry VIII., in his divorce proceedings. The way in which the king wreaked his vengeance upon them has often been told. Three Carthusian

priors, including Augustine Webster, Prior of Axholme, an exemplary man, were put to a barbarous death at Tyburn on 10 May 1835.

Partney (2 m. N. from Spilsby stat.), though but a small parish with a present population of under 300 (it was 495 in 1871), was an old market town, and had an interesting early history. There was an abbey at Partney in the 7th cent. The venerable Bede, who died in 725, was well acquainted with the first two abbots. Beda, the first abbot, described as "a most truthful priest," told the historian that he had heard the story of the baptism of a multitude of converts by St Paulinus in the Trent, in the presence of King Edwin, from an old man who was himself one of the baptized. The second abbot was Aldwyn, the brother of Ethelwin, who was Bishop of Lindsey in the days of Theodore; in all probability he had, like Ethelwin, been educated in the monastic schools.[1] The editors of the English "Dugdale" are in error in stating that Partney was a cell of Bardney; there was no known connexion between the two abbeys. The abbey of Partney was apparently destroyed in a Danish raid.

The confusion between the two abbeys arose from the connexion at a much later date between a hospital at Partney and the abbey of Bardney. About the close of the 11th cent. the hospital and chapel of St Mary Magdalene, together with the parish church of St Nicholas at Partney, were granted by Gilbert of Ghent to Bardney abbey at its refoundation; the grant of the hospital was confirmed by his son Walter in 1115.

Partney as a market town lost much of its importance from the year 1302 when a market was

[1] Bede's *Eccl. Hist.* Bk. ii., c. 16; Bk. iii. c. 11 and 27; Bk. iv. c. 12.

granted to Spilsby, but it still possesses four well attended fairs of ancient foundation in August and September for lambs, sheep, and cattle.

The church, of local greenstone, was largely restored and partly rebuilt in 1862. The tower is Perp. and the nave Dec. In the churchyard is the decayed and ivy-covered remnant of a once great oak, vaguely reputed to be "a 1000 years old."

Pickworth (5 m. W. from Billingborough stat.) is a small village with a church (St Andrew) of some interest. It is Dec. throughout, but of slightly differing dates. The tower has a broach spire. By an exceptional arrangement there was a chantry chapel at each end of the S. aisle. The chancel retains sedilia, piscina, almery, low-side window, and a good E. window. The Perp. rood-screen has a circular turret and staircase. The plain font is E.E. The S. door-way is noteworthy. There are some old square-ended benches.

Pilham (½ m. S. of Blyton stat.) is a pleasant little roadside village 5 m. N.E. of Gainsborough. The small church (All Saints) is of comparatively modern date, consists of nave with a small apse, and an equally diminutive W. tower, which was partly rebuilt in 1884, and shows some traces of mediæval work. A long list of rectors, beginning in the 13th cent., reminds the visitor of the antiquity of the site.

Pinchbeck is a large parish and village on the Glen, 2 m. N. of Spalding, whence it is approached by a lime-tree avenue. It used to be a place of no small importance, and was a market town in the days of Edward III. The stately church (St Mary), too drastically restored by Butterfield some 60 years ago, has a fine massive Perp. tower, which leans slightly to the N.W.; the good ogee-headed W. door-way has

a large canopied niche on each side ; the double row of plinth mouldings at the base is effective. The fine range of 3-light clerestory windows to the 5 bays of the nave is about the most imposing in the county, whilst the angel-borne nave roof is also of the best Perp. design. The lofty arcades are E.E., with alternate circular and octagonal piers ; Mr Jeans believes that here, as at Spalding, the piers have been heightened and the capitals re-imposed. The chancel and its large N. chantry are late Dec. ; the windows have flamboyant tracery, and the buttresses are gabled ; considerable fragments of old Dec. glass in E. window of N. chapel. The S. porch, with a remarkable door-way, shows traces of having been groined. The fine font is an enriched example of good Perp. treatment. The rood-screen, of the like period, has unhappily been removed to the chantry. On the wall of this chapel is a gilt brass to Margaret (Carr) wife of John Lambert, the kneeling effigy is surrounded with 26 shields, genealogically arranged, claimed by her husband, impaled with 15 of the wife. At the E. end of the S. aisle is an elaborate heraldic table-tomb, with 22 shields, to Sir Thomas Pinchbeck, *c.* 1500 ; he is said to have been the donor of the clerestory and nave roof (A.S.L. xix. 24).

West Pinchbeck is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1051 out of Pinchbeck and Spalding. The church (St Bartholomew) dates from 1849.

Great Ponton, on the Witham, lies 4 m. S. from Grantham. The church (Holy Cross) has a beautiful W. tower, 80 ft. high, of Somerset-like design, erected as late as 1519 by Anthony Ellys, a pious merchant of the staple of Calais ; his arms appear in the spandrils of the W. door-way. There is a band of quatrefoils above the plinth mouldings, and another over the

belfry windows, showing various devices such as a ship and a woolsack. On all three faces of the tower is the motto—"Thynke and Thanke God of all." The enriched parapet has 8 crocketed pinnacles. Ellys built himself a house close by the church; it is still standing, and has stepped gables and Tudor windows. The rest of the church is ordinary Perp., save for the handsome 14th-cent. arcade between the chancel and the N. chapel.

Little Ponton (1½ m. N. of Great Ponton stat.) is a small village also on the Witham. The church (St Guthlac) has a fine Norm. chancel arch; a Trans. N. arcade of 3 bays, and E.E. work, with some Dec. windows inserted, in the rest of the church. The W. front was rebuilt in 1637, with an aperture for the one bell; two pieces of Norm. carving are built into the wall.

Potter Hanworth, with a station 6 m. S.E. from Lincoln, used to possess a pottery in Roman days. The church (St Andrew) was rebuilt in 1855-6 with the exception of the Dec. tower. Its predecessor only dated from 1749. (See *Hist. of Potter Hanworth*, A.S.L. xxvi. 369-392.)

Quadring (2 m. from Gosberton and Donington stats.). The church (St Margaret) has a fairly close resemblance to its neighbour at Gosberton; it is in the main Perp. The tower and spire are well-proportioned, and the clerestory imposing. The chancel was unhappily shortened and almost rebuilt in 1872, but the bases of Norm. buttresses remain on the S. side. The groined vault of the tower, the rood turrets, and a fine old chest in the vestry are noteworthy. The lofty font has shield-bearing angels on the panels and the following inscription round the bust: *Orate pro aia Roberti Perci qui istum fontem*

fieri fecit. In the N. aisle is a slab with the effigy of Richard Peresone, vicar, 1472 (A.S.L. xxvi. 9).

Quarrington (1¼ m. S.W. from Sleaford stat.) is a small village with a church (St Botolph) chiefly Dec. but with a modern apsidal chancel and N. aisle. Bishop Blomfield, of London, was rector here 1810-20.

Raithby-cum-Maltby, very near Hallington stat. and 2 m. S. from Louth. The church (St Peter) is an extravagant florid Gothic erection of 1839, retains the piers of a Perp. arcade and a Dec. font.

At Maltby, a hamlet to the S., there was a commandery of the Templars, established during the reign of Stephen by Ranulf, Earl of Chester. It came to the Hospitallers in 1310. The latter had a bailiwick here in 1338, with a squire as preceptor, and with him two brethren, a knight and a squire. The revenue amounted to 174½ marks.

Raithby (2 m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.) is a small village, with a church (Holy Trinity) almost entirely rebuilt in 1873, but retaining some old Trans. and Dec. features. The Perp. tower of greenstone was restored in 1895.

Ranby (2½ m. S. from Donington stat.) is a small village, with the church (St German) rebuilt in 1860, when the Norm. chancel arch was taken down and utilized as the tower arch. This church had been rebuilt in 1450 by Treasurer Cromwell, the builder of Tattershall Castle.

Rand (3 m. S.E. from Snelland stat.) is a small village. The church (St Oswald) has an old Perp. tower, but the nave was rebuilt in 1826 and the chancel in 1862. There is a good 14th-cent. effigy of a lady; and later ones of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, 1593, and of Sir Sapcoat Harrington, 1630. In this church too are portions of 6 brasses, all refixed

on a large slab in 1890. They are (1) lower part of effigy of a knight, *c.* 1450; (2) a lady with falling veil and ruff, Elizabethan; (3) upper part to waist of a similar lady; (4) oblong inscription plate to William Methun, of Bolington, 1590, and his 4 wives; (5) three shields of arms, Welcome, Wingfield, and Dymoke, with inscription to the 3 children of the above William Methun; and (6) a shield with mantling, crests, and quarterings of Methun.

Middle and West Rasen. See after Market Rasen.

North Rauceby (1½ m. N. of Rauceby stat.) is a large village to the W. of Sleaford in one of the highest parts of the county. The church (St Peter), of Ancaster stone, has an early tower and octagonal broach spire dating from early 13th cent. The nave and aisles are Dec.; the chancel was rebuilt in 1853. In the S. aisle is a founder's recess, and beneath it is an incised slab (later than the arch-way) with an inscription to William Fraunk, 1385. In the vestry is the brass of William Styrlay, vicar, who built the former Tudor chancel; he is represented in mass vestments with chalice and wafer; he was also canon of Shelford priory, Notts, *ob.* 4 Dec. 1536. In the churchyard is the 14th-cent. effigy of a priest. During a restoration a large 14th-cent. wall painting was uncovered, 20 ft. × 5½ ft., between the windows of the N. aisle probably depicting Temptation of St Anthony (A.S.L. vii. 24).

South Rauceby (1 m. S. of Rauceby stat.). The church (St James) was pulled down in 1640.

East Ravendale (5 m. W. from North Thoresby stat.) is a small village with a church (St Martin) erected in 1857 in the place of a former mean edifice.

In the hamlet of *West Ravendale* a small priory was founded by Alan, son of Henry, Earl of Brittany,

in 1202, as a cell of the Premonstratensian abbey of Beaufort in Brittany. Owing to the wars with France, the possessions of this alien priory were chiefly in the hands of the crown, and at one time formed part of the dowry of Joan of Navarre, queen of Henry IV. After her death, they were assigned to the collegiate church of Southwell. The little chapel of the priory still survives, on a grassy knoll, rudely built of chalk and greenstone; the walls measure 33 ft. by 12 ft.

Redbourne (2½ m. E. from Kirton-in-Lindsey stat.). The whole parish, about 4000 acres, is the property of the Duke of St Albans; Redbourne Hall, a large mansion surrounded by a park of some 300 acres, has been a seat of the Beauclerk family since 1780. The church (St Andrew) has a lofty Perp. unbuttressed tower; the body of the church is embattled throughout, relieved by crocketed pinnacles in that style, but the nave arcades are Dec. Against the S. wall of the chancel is a fine incised slab bearing the effigy of Sir Gerard Sothill, 1401, with angels at the head. On the same side of the chancel is the family mausoleum of the Beauclerks.

On the island of Tunstall in this parish, a double Gilbertine priory was founded, *c.* 1160, by Reginald de Crevequer; but before 1189, his son Alexander united this house to the priory of Bullington.

Reepham is a village lying 4½ m. N.E. of Lincoln. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) was largely rebuilt and restored in 1862, but retains a Dec. N. arcade.

North Reston (1½ m. S.E. from Legbourne stat.) lies near the road from Alford to Louth. The small church (St Edith) was much restored and partly rebuilt in 1867. The plain chancel is late Sax. and to the same period belong the traces of two

small windows in the external face of the nave walls.

Revesby (7 m. S. from Horncastle stat.) is a small "model" village picturesquely grouped round a fair-sized green. The church (St Lawrence) is of good modern design after the advanced Dec. style; it replaced a singularly mean building erected here on an old site by Joseph Banks in 1733. Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S., the distinguished naturalist, resided chiefly at Revesby Abbey; he died in 1820, and there is a monument to his memory, but he was buried at Heston, Middlesex.

A quarter of a mile to the S. of the parish stood the considerable buildings of a Cistercian abbey (St Laurence), founded in 1142 by William de Romara, lord of Bolingbroke, and colonized from Rievaulx. The founder ended his days as a monk of Revesby and was buried before the high altar. In 1870, the Hon. Edward Stanhope discovered the body of the founder, and also of his two sons. The tomb was inscribed:—*Hic jacet in tumbu Willielmus de Romare, comes Lincolniæ, fundator istius monasterii Sancti Laurentii de Reiviebye.* The site of his reburial is marked by a granite cross. But little remains of the abbey are above ground save the bases of some of the piers. The conventual church was about 200 ft. by 60 ft.; the cloister and surrounding buildings were on the S. side. The abbot's house stood at some little distance on the E. side of the village; the modern Revesby Abbey stands on the site, surrounded by a deer park of 200 acres. At the Dissolution this abbey was valued at £349, 4s. 10d. gross; it was granted to the Duke of Suffolk; after his death it was sold to Lord Burghley, from whose descendants it was purchased by Joseph Banks.

The chief scientific planting in Lincolnshire during the 18th cent. was accomplished by Sir Joseph Banks at Revesby. In the valuable *General View of Agriculture* of this county, issued by William Young in 1749, much information is given as to the Revesby plantation, which had been carefully managed since 1727. The produce per acre of timber, bark, poles and beech was estimated at £43, 7s., cut once in 23 years, or £1, 19s. 5d. per acre per annum; as arable land it would not have fetched more than 10s. or 12s. an acre.

Riby (3½ m. S. from Stallingborough stat.) had for some years a great reputation for flock and stock breeding. At the sale, in July 1913, of the effects of the late Mr Dudding of Riby Grange, the flocks and herds realized 16,644 guineas; the highest price was 600 guineas for the champion ram. The church (St Edmund) was rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the Perp. tower; but it retains a Norm. door-way and a Dec. arcade.

Rigsby (1½ m. W. from Alford stat.). The small church (St James) of this small parish was rebuilt in 1863, but it retains its Norm. W. door, and chancel arch.

Rippingale, a large and pretty village on the road from Bourne to Sleaford, has a handsome church (St Andrew), with E.E. porch, Dec. nave of 6 bays with S. aisle, lofty Perp. tower, and rebuilt chapel. The canopy of the rood-loft remains, but no screen. The church is remarkable for the number of its monuments. The earliest are two cross-legged knights, in chain-mail of the 13th cent., believed to represent Guy and Gobard, former lords of Rippingale, who lived at Ringston Hall, ½ m. to S.W. of village. This Hall was successively occupied by the Gobard,

Bosset, Marmion, Haslewood, and Brownlow families, but only the mounds over the foundations now remain. By the S.E. window is a remarkable 15th-cent. deacon's effigy ; he bears on his breast an open book of the Gospels, inscribed :—*Ici git Hue Geboed le palmer, le fils Ihoan Geboad Mill.* 446. *Prees pur le alme.* There is a recessed ogee-arched tomb to Lady Margaret de Colville, who had for her second husband John Gobard ; at the head of the effigy are 2 armed men and a monk at her feet. A late 15th-cent. table-tomb bears the effigies of Roger de Quincey and his two wives. In the pavement is the matrix of a brass, which formerly bore the effigies of Mawncere Marmyon, 1503, and Edith his wife, 1535.

Riseholme, 2½ m. N. from Lincoln. The Hall was purchased about 1840 as a palace for the Bishop of Lincoln ; but the episcopal residence was happily transferred by Bishop King to the site of the ancient palace within the Minster Yard. The old church (St Mary) of this small parish went to decay in the 17th cent., but was rebuilt by Bishop Kaye in 1851. In the churchyard are the tombs of Bishop Kaye, 1853, and of Bishop Wordsworth, 1885.

Ropsley (5 m. N.E. from Great Ponton stat.), a large village, has an interesting church (St Peter) with Sax. long-and-short work at the N.E. angle of the nave ; a massive Norm. N. arcade ; an E.E. S. arcade ; and an E.E. tower, with a heavy Dec. broach spire. The chancel is chiefly E.E. with a Dec. chantry chapel. Over the Perp. S. porch (1483) is the motto : —*Hac non vade via, nisi dicas Ave Maria.* In the E. window of the N. aisle are parts of the figure of Sir John de Welby, engraved by W. Fowler. In the chancel is the 14th-cent. effigy of a lady, also an Easter Sepulchre recess. A blocked-up aperture at the

S.W. was probably used for the distribution of doles. The most singular detail of the church is the projection from the E. window of the N. aisle to give access to the wall stair-way to the rood-loft.

Rothwell (2½ m. S.E. from Caistor). The church (St Mary Magdalen) is one of a group of early towers in this district showing clear evidences of Sax. work; the work of this period is also shown in the S.W. quoins of the nave.[1] The tower of the Cabourne type, but not, as in that case, utterly spoilt by restoration. There are no added buttresses, but the upper storey is set back, and has windows like those at Cabourne, with cushioned capitals. The set-back is marked by a square string. On the S. side are traces of another string, thus pointing to three original stories. In each of the two lower stories—on the S. side—is a small, circular-headed "slit"; on the N. there is a similar "slit" in the upper wing of the two lower stories (traces of the upper string remain on this side also). The whole tower rests on a double chamfered plinth. The W. door-way is tall and narrow; the plain imposts project, and are chamfered on the lower edge; the tympanum consists of one plain stone with an arch of voussoirs round it; and finally there is a projecting hood. This fine interesting old tower seems to retain its original simple coping, with odd little later corner pinnacles. The nave has massive Norm. arcades, the W. bay of each has cable moulding. There was a good deal of repair in 1849, and the chancel was much restored in 1892.

Roughton (2½ m. N.E. from Woodhall Spa stat.) village stands on the W. bank of the Bain, about 4 m. S. of Horncastle. The church (St Margaret)

[1] See Professor Baldwin Brown, pp. 177, 180.

consists of chancel, nave, and low W. tower, but is by no means devoid of interest; it is built of local sandstone and brick. The body of the fabric has several traces of E.E. work. The brickwork of the tower is of pre-Reformation 16th cent. date; it is finished after a curious castellated fashion unusual in a church, and there are also castellated parapets on each side of the E. wall of the chancel. The base of the tower serves as porch, and the W. square-headed door-way is of stone, and of the usual late Perp. fashion. On entering the church a small glazed case at once attracts attention on the S. side, containing most interesting and exceptional relics of the past. Beneath the pulpit were found, during repairs of 1909, several small pieces of late mediæval pottery, usually termed "tygs," and with them, in diminutive cases, pigments of diverse colours, black, white, red and blue. These were doubtless intended for beautifying the church with wall-paintings. The font is plain circular Norm.; and it has a cupola-shaped Jacobean cover. The octagonal 17th-cent. pulpit has the book-rest supported by two turned shafts. Built into the W. wall is a Norm. stone which seems to be a section of a double-shafted jamb stone of the blocked-up N. door-way. There are several old elbowed bench-ends with small poppy-heads (A.S.L. xxxii. 15).

Rowston (1 m. N. from Digby stat.) is a small village to the N. of Sleaford. The church (St Clement) has various points of interest; it was restored in 1910; all the windows are filled with modern glass, and the whole is in good order. The small E.E. tower is surmounted by a Perp. crocketed spire. The N. and S. door-ways are E.E., and so is the arcade of 4 bays of the N. aisle, with the piers all different. The chancel

has a good E.E. priest's door-way ; on the N. side is a chantry chapel, separated from the N. aisle by a good piece of old screenwork. We can almost regret the disappearance of the extraordinary piece of Hanoverian church furniture which used to fill the chancel arch, and which we noted some years ago. It combined parts of the old rood-screen with a painted classical façade, and included the Ten Commandments, the royal arms, and those of Millicent Neate, who was responsible for putting up this wonderful erection in 1741. During the restoration some Sax. stones, sculptured with knotwork, came to light ; they are built into the walling of the chancel. Part of the shaft of the churchyard cross remains, and within the church is the cross-head of penthouse form ; it was recently found built into a cowshed.

At the W. end of the church there has been a serious and illegal encroachment on ground that was certainly once consecrated. A neighbouring garden embraces both the N. and S. sides of the tower. A like encroachment scandal has already been noticed in the case of Cabourne.

Roxby (4 m. N.W. from Appleby stat.) is a large parish including the hamlets of Risby and Sawcliffe ; it lies 1 m. to the S.E. of Winterton, in the North Lindsey division. The church, much restored and partly rebuilt in 1875, is of the advanced Dec. style. In the chancel is a double canopied sedilia with lofty pinnacles. In the S. aisle, beneath a recessed arch, is the effigy of a priest.

In a field to the S.W. of the church a good tesselated Roman pavement was uncovered in 1719 ; it was engraved by Mr W. Fowler, of Winterton, in 1799 ; in 1873 it was again uncovered and more accurately engraved and coloured by Mr Cary Elwes.

Ruskington is a large village to the N. of Sleaford. The fine E.E. church (All Saints) was much damaged by the fall of the original tower and spire in 1620, when a heavy successor was erected. The tower arch is late Norm. The E.E. S. door-way is a rich example of 3 orders. Both the arcades are E.E., but that on the S. is the earliest and richest. The chancel of the same period was restored to its original size in 1873. The Perp. font bears the symbols of the Passion. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. coffin-cover with the effigy of a priest.

Saleby (2½ m. from Alford stat.). The church (St Margaret), rebuilt in 1850, retains in the chancel the effigy of William de Hardreshull, 1302.

Salmonby (6 m. N.E. from Horncastle stat.) is a small village in a Wold valley. The little Perp. church (St Margaret) was almost rebuilt in 1871. Bishop Wayneflete of Winchester was once rector.

Saltfleet (3 m. N. from Saltfleetby stat.), at the mouth of the Withern Eau, was formerly a market town and a port of some importance. It is within the parish of Skidbrook (*q.v.*) It is somewhat curious to hear the accent so definitely laid on the last syllable of the name Saltfleet*by* by all in the district, whereas this is not the case with Grimoldby (the next station), or with a score or two of other Danish terminals *bys*, in the immediate vicinity. We suppose this is the explanation. Saltfleet was an old and important haven on the coast, mentioned in Domesday Survey, and as parishes were gradually formed and churches built around it, three of them, All Saints', St Peter, and St Clement, were all called after Saltfleet, being near to or *by* the haven, a completely different word from the Danish terminal *by* signifying a home or residence.

Saltfleetby All Saints stands by itself in dyke-enclosed fields, about ⅛ of a mile E. of the station. But the key is kept nearly a mile down the road towards Saltfleet, and nearer to the church of Saltfleetby St Clement's. This is another church of particular interest, and should on no account be overlooked by the ecclesiologist; it consists of chancel with S. chapel, S. aisle, S. porch, and a striking, embattled W. tower. The large S. porch is of good 15th-cent. work, but largely repaired with brick. The tower is a little out of the perpendicular, and the upper stage seems to be in a somewhat perilous condition; but recent clumsy buttressing on the W. will probably prove effective. The basement is 13th cent., and has had a groined roof; the upper part is two centuries later. The chancel arch is Trans. The E. end of the S. aisle seems to have been a chantry of some importance; it is enclosed on the W. and N. by good screen-work. There is also a good early 15th-cent. rood-screen. Against the E. wall of the chantry is a highly interesting and well sculptured reredos in 3 divisions, which appears to be of the time of Edward I. It is remarkable to find three of the most striking mediæval reredoses yet extant in English churches so close together as this one, and those at the two Theddlethorpes. The octagonal font has quatrefoils on its faces, and seems to be about the same date as the reredos; but it is strangely put together, and the bowl is supposed to stand on a reversed 15th-cent. font. The S. porch, which is much out of repair, is a somewhat elaborate structure, and has a shield of arms over the outer arch, and a partly defaced Latin inscription, from which it appears that it was built by John Grantham, a former patron.

Saltfleetby St Clements (1 m. E. from Saltfleetby

stat.) is a small scattered village. In 1885-6 the old church, erected *c.* 1225, having become dilapidated, was taken down and re-erected on a more convenient site ; it retains its 13th-cent. lancets, font, and arcade of 5 small arches with circular piers.

Saltfleetby St Peters (1 m. W. from the stat.) was rebuilt in 1877 in the resemblance to its E.E. predecessor. The old memorials were removed here, including two 14th-cent. slabs. The tower of the old church stands close to the line ; there are some incised slabs in the churchyard.

Sapperton (7 m. E. from Grantham stat.). The church (St Nicholas) of this small village was restored in 1599, when the E.E. arcade built up in the N. wall was opened out. The tower with short spire is also E.E. The font is tub-shaped Norm. There is a female effigy in hood and wimple. An hour-glass stand remains, but the pulpit is modern.

Saxilby is a large village on the borders of Notts. The church (St Botolph) is a fine example of Perp. work, with a good rood-screen and 6 bays.[1] In the chancel chapel are the much mutilated effigies of a knight and his lady. Ingleby is a hamlet 1 m. to the N.

Scampton (5¾ m. N.W. of Lincoln) is a parish of diversified interest.[2] The small church (St John Baptist) was largely restored in 1876-7, when chancel and N. aisle were rebuilt. There are some remains of both Norm. and E.E. date. There are brasses with arms and inscriptions to Francis Fitzwilliam, 1581 ; to Sir John Bolles, bart. 1648 ; and to Catherine (Conyers), his wife, 1644. Some Roman pavements

[1] This screen is illustrated in A.S.L. xx. 210.

[2] A former rector, Archdeacon Illingworth, wrote a monograph on this parish.

were found here in 1795 near to Tillbridge Lane, a Roman road leading from the Ermine Street to Doncaster. Near this site a great number of skeletons came to light; it seems to have been a burial place attached to a small chapel of St Pancras. A chalybeate spring here is called St Pancras Well. Scampton Hall, the seat of the Bolles family, to the W. of the church, fell into ruin on the death of the last baronet in 1714. A Jacobean gate-way is still standing.

North Scarle (2 m. N. from Swinderby stat.) is a large village on the Notts border. The church (All Saints) is supposed to have been mainly erected in the 14th cent. after its destruction by fire in 1342. It was extensively restored in 1895, when a new N. aisle was built. Of the original church Norm. doorways remain both in nave and chancel; there is also a Trans. door-way replaced in the N. aisle. An old altar slab, found in the chancel, has been utilized as a side altar in the S. aisle.

Scartho lies 2 m. S. from Grimsby, of which it now almost forms a suburb. The church (St Giles) has one of the most interesting Sax. towers of the Lincolnshire type.[1] The rubble stones forming this tower are of all shapes and sizes; the quoins, however, are of regular hewn stone. There are the usual diminutive windows in the lower part, whilst the double belfry windows are divided by mid-wall shafts. The parapet is a Perp. addition. The W. door-way has a semicircular head of large stones, and massive jambs. Above the narrow arch-way into the nave is a small sacristan's window. Many of the tower stones are calcined and have evidently formed part of a previous building exposed to a fierce fire. There was most likely an earlier Sax. church on this site, which

[1] Professor Baldwin Brown, pp. 179, 180, 276.

suffered at the hands of the pagan Danes. In the N. wall of the nave, at the W. end, are several large fragments of sandstone, which possibly belonged to the first church. The nave is early Dec., the S. aisle Perp., and the font plain Norm., certainly not Sax. as quite recently asserted. The chancel dates from 1839 (A.S.L., xxix. 65, 84).

Scawby-cum-Sturton has a station on the main line of the Great Central at the hamlet of Sturton, which is 1½ m. S. from the former village. Between the two villages a large number of seagulls are usually to be seen flying about the fields, from March to August, although about 10 m. distant from the estuary of the Humber and a good bit further from the open sea. In this parish and in the adjacent one of Manton are two lakes which form one of the largest breeding-places of the blackheaded gull, *larus ridibundus*. Round the pools, girt with Scotch firs and larches, thousands of gulls are to be seen right through the season.

Scawby church is of no interest to the antiquary, as it was rebuilt throughout in 1860, with the exception of the W. tower. Its most interesting point is the dedication to St Hibald, a local saint, mentioned by Bede and probably an early abbot of Bardney. The like dedication also occurs in the neighbouring churches of Manton and Hibald Stow.

Scopwick village lies 1½ m. W. from the joint stations of Scopwick and Timberland. The church (Holy Cross) was much restored in 1852, when both aisles were rebuilt; the S. porch was rebuilt in 1884. The base of the low tower is E.E., and so too is the N. arcade. The chancel is debased. In the vestry is a cross-legged effigy in low relief.

Scothern (2½ m. W. from Langworth stat.). The

church (St German) was almost rebuilt in 1861, and the chancel in 1904. The only object of interest is the elaborately floriated cross on a coffin-cover near the chief entrance.

Scotter (4 m. N.W. from Kirkton-in-Lindsey stat.) is a fair-sized pleasant village, with red-tiled houses and cottages interspersed with trees, and a small village green, dominated by a finely placed church. It is watered by the small river Eau, and on the high ground are two windmills generally in full use. One of them is an old-fashioned post-mill, in which the whole structure revolves round a single stout central post. Such mills are now becoming very scarce; this example is at least 3 centuries old.[1] Scotter used to be a market town of some importance. Richard I. granted it a 3 days' fair at the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, a weekly Thursday market, and a pleasure fair in July.

The church (St Peter) is a large and most interesting fabric; it belonged at an early date to the abbey of Peterborough, and is said to have been given to Abbot Leofric by Wulfric of Mercia. The S. door-way has square abaci and a rude tympanum, which appear to be certainly pre-Conquest, but the other orders of the door-way are Norm. There are also some remains of Norm. work in the chancel. There is a N. aisle, with a good E.E. arcade, but it was extended on plain Dec. lines. The W. tower is good Perp., 72 ft. high, and there is work of the same period in windows of both aisle and chancel and in the clerestory. There is no S. aisle, but near the porch the head of an arch-way has recently been opened out by the present rector

[1] Two other post-mills are figured in "Highways and Byways," namely those of Leverton and Surfleet; but in both these cases the post is obscured by later buildings.

OLD POST MILL, SCOTTER

(the Rev. J. Blew); it is supposed to have led into a chapel of St Helen. The octagonal font is good Perp.; it bears on its E. face the Latin cross of Peterborough. The same cross appears on the roof of the N. aisle. The 13th-cent. rood-screen bears some traces of the old painting. There is a brass with kneeling effigies, *c.* 1480, supposed to be John Whichcote, and Margaret (Tyrwit) his wife. A mural brass, N. of nave, is to Marmaduke Tyrwhit, 1599, Ellen (Reresby) his wife, and 10 children. An altar slab has been utilized for a monument to William Carrington rector, 1697, but has been taken up to serve as an altar at the E. end of the N. aisle. The debased E. window of the chancel has the date over it of 1820.

Over the turret door-way, within the basement of the tower, are painted the earliest known Ringers Rhymes, in quaint Elizabethan lettering:—

> You ringers All who heare doe fall
> And doe cast over a bell, doe forfeit
> to the Clerke theirfore A
> Groate I doe you tell. And if you
> thinck it ys to little and beare a valliante
> Minde, Y more you give unto him then
> You prove to him more kinde.

Scotton (3 m. N.W. from Kirkton-in-Lindsey stat.) is a parish on the little river Eau. The church (St Genewys) was beautified by several of the Nevill family, who were lords of this manor. It has a good Norm. priest's door-way and tower arch; a beautiful N. door-way, with dog-tooth mouldings, the N. arcades and a lancet in the chancel are E.E.; the tower and S. arcade are Dec.; and the upper stage of the tower and upper stage of arch are Perp. In the N. aisle under an arch is the slab of John de Thevelby, 1316, in the S. aisle pavement a Nevill slab, 1382; in the

nave pavement a bust of a priest within a quatrefoil; also in the S. aisle a cross-legged effigy of a knight in mail, and another of a lady, both early 14th cent., and a slab with an incised cross, 1400. This church suffered much under Elizabeth; 5 altar slabs were broken up in 1566, and used in the paving. But worse befell it in 1820, when that Goth, Archdeacon Bailey, "who despoiled every church he could plunder to enrich his own church of Messingham," destroyed a fine rood-screen to help to make a bridge, and carried away 41 shields of arms of the Nevills and their alliances, with other glass from the windows, which were put up again at Messingham. It was also by his direction that the W. portions of the aisles which engaged the tower were taken down.

East Ferry, or East Kinnard's Ferry, in this parish, 5 m. W. of Scotton village, is a hamlet on the Trent whence ferry-boats cross to Owston or West Kinnard's Ferry, on the Axholme side of the river. The small brick chapel of St Mary was rebuilt about 1800

Scredington, with a station called Aswarby and Scredington on the Bourne and Sleaford line, has a small church (St Andrew) which was almost rebuilt in 1869. The S. door-way and the font are E.E., the N. aisle is Dec. There is a table-tomb with brass to William Pylet, 1483; also another table-tomb, later in the same cent., with the stone effigy of Thomas Wyke, rector.

Scrivelsby (2½ m. S. from Horncastle stat.) manor is of great renown, as the lord had granted to him by the Conqueror the privilege of acting as Grand Champion of England. This privilege was held by the De Spencers and the Marmions. On the death of the last Lord Marmion, of Scrivelsby and Tamworth, in 1292, the Lincolnshire estate came to the younger

daughter Joan, whose granddaughter married Sir John Dymoke, and in the Dymoke family it has remained until the present day. At the coronation of Richard II., Sir John claimed the championship in right of his wife. It was counterclaimed by the then Lord of Tamworth, but the court of claims decided that it pertained to the manor of Scrivelsby by the tenure of grand serjeantry. After the coronation of George IV., the picturesque custom of the Champion riding into Westminster Hall in armour, and challenging the right of the sovereign three times against all comers fell into abeyance as pertaining to the discontinued banquet; but at the crowning of Edward VII. the writer himself witnessed that the owner of Scrivelsby bore the Royal Standard. Scrivelsby Court stands in a grandly timbered park of about 300 acres, and feeds a herd of some 60 fallow deer. The park's chief entrance is the Lion Gateway by the side of the Horncastle road, opposite to which, under some trees, are remains of the parish stocks. This plain but stately gate-way was erected by Robert Dymoke about 1530; his rebus, Dim. and an oak tree, is carved to the right of the arch-way. The arch bears on its summit a fine lion, passant and crowned. The court is chiefly modern, after a Tudor fashion; most of the old hall, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire in 1765. The house still possesses the coronation perquisite gold cups from James II. to George IV.

The church (St Benedict) has a small W. tower and spire erected by Sir Henry Dymoke in 1860. The nave and chancel arcades and the chancel arch are E.E., but the windows are modern Dec. The following are the oldest of the great store of monuments. The recumbent effigies in the N. aisle, believed to be

the last of the Marmions, Sir Philip Marmion and his wife. In the chancel is the table-tomb with brass of Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545, who acted as champion at the crowning of Richard VII., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. There are also memorials to Lewis, champion to George I. and II., and to John, who was champion to George III.

Scunthorpe is a growing town formed out of Frodingham in 1889 and in the centre of the new iron smelting district. The church of St John, erected in 1891 at the expense of the 1st Lord St Oswald, is a fine building in the Perp. style.

Searby-cum-Owmby (1½ m. N.E. from Howsham stat.) is a small secluded village, with a church (St Nicholas) built of white brick in 1833. There are some remains of the previous church, including an inscribed coffin-cover to a priest who was vicar of this church, 1441. In the churchyard is the capital of an E.E. pier with dog-tooth moulding. There is also a 14th-cent. foliated cross, which has been utilized for an inscription of 1714.

Sedgebrook is a small pleasant village to the N.W. of Grantham. The church (St Laurence) is a striking building entirely of the Perp. period, with the exception of the N. arcade and the font, which are E.E. In the angles of the chancel are large canopied niches. It was much restored in 1897. The N. chancel chapel was built by Sir John Markham, chief justice of the King's Bench. He gained the soubriquet of "the upright judge" because of his scrupulous fairness in the trial of Sir Thomas Coke for treason, for which he was dismissed from office by Edward IV. The slab of his former table-tomb remains in the pavement, 1479. There are also memorials to his wife and daughter. The Carolean pulpit is dated 1634.

Sempringham (2 m. S. from Billingborough stat.) is of considerable renown among all ecclesiologists as the birthplace of that great man St Gilbert, the founder of the only English monastic order, known after him as Gilbertines. He was the son of a Norman knight of Sempringham; he was born in 1083, and attained to a great age, dying at his birthplace in 1189. He was canonized in 1202, and his remains were removed to Lincoln Minster. Gilbert served as chaplain to Bishop Alexander, but in 1131 he returned to Sempringham, entered upon his father's lands who was now dead, and held the rectories of Sempringham and of Torrington near Wragby. The first beginning of his order was amongst the maidens of his own parish; he built a dwelling for seven nuns against the N. wall of the parish church of St Andrew.

The blunder of confusing this old parish church with the conventual church of the priory of St Mary has been repeated again and again, not only in guide-books, but even in monograph pamphlets on the order and church. The priory was founded on lands given to St Gilbert by Gilbert of Ghent, his feudal lord; the double church, double cloister, and other buildings were erected in a pasture to the W. of the parish church in 1139. Of those once extensive buildings there is not now left one stone upon another; all that remains are a few mounds, an ancient well, and the site of fish ponds. In the 13th cent. the inmates of this great establishment numbered 200 nuns and lay sisters, and 40 canons and lay brothers. At the dissolution, the clear yearly value of this priory was £359, 12s. 11d. The surrender of this the mother-house of the order was signed on 18 September 1538, by the Master, the Prior, and 16 canons; in the subsequent pension list the names

of two prioresses, and 16 nuns appear. The priory was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Lord Clinton, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. Here he built a fine house out of the ruins, but on the death of the 2nd earl in 1616 it was completely pulled down.

The parish church (St Andrew) stands on a hill nearly 1 m. from its principal hamlet of Pointon. It was built by the Norman knight Jocelin of Sempringham. The church was found to be too large for the shifted population, and the Norm. chancel and transepts were pulled down in 1788 to save expense in repairs. The present apsidal small chancel is modern. A fine Perp. tower with 8 pinnacles, built on Norm. foundations, now stands at the E. end. The nave of 4 bays is separated from its N. aisle by a massive Norm. arcade. The S. doorway is a rich piece of Norm. work, and the old door bears good iron scroll work. There was much restoration in 1869, and a new porch erected in 1899.

Sibsey, a large village on the road from Boston to Spilsby, has a fine church (St Margaret), extensively restored throughout in 1854-6, when the aisles were rebuilt. The nave of 5 bays is late Norm.; the lofty tower is E.E., with debased upper stage; and the spacious chancel is Perp. The font is good E.E.

Silk Willoughby, a small village 2 m. S. of Sleaford, has a beautiful church (St Denis), which Sharpe describes as "an admirable model for a small parish." It is wholly advanced Dec., with the exception of the Perp. chancel, which was rebuilt in 1878. The tower is of excellent proportions and has a somewhat later spire with flying buttresses. The fine S. door-way is enriched with ball-flower mouldings. The good Norm. font has bold interlaced arcading. The chancel has well groined sedilia, and in the S. wall is a lofty niche.

There is a good traceried early Perp. rood-screen. In the nave are a number of 14th-cent. panelled bench-ends with poppy heads. The pulpit and reading desk are 17th cent. When the chancel was being rebuilt fragments of the monument of William Armyn (1361) and other slabs came to sight. At the E. end of the S. aisle there is a slab with three incised roundels, two of which retain the words "Jesu mercy" (A.S.L. xxvii. 101-2).

In the village is the base with part of the shaft and a roadside cross; the base-stone bears the symbols of the 4 Evangelists, and the name of St Matthew remains.

Sixhills (4½ m. S.E. from Market Rasen stat.) has a small church (All Saints), entirely rebuilt in 1869, but in the N. wall is incorporated an old E.E. arcade of 3 arches. The E.E. S. door-way has also been retained.

The Gilbertine priory of Sixhills (St Mary) was founded *c.* 1150 by Albert de Greslee. This double house was well endowed, so that St Gilbert fixed its numbers at 120 nuns and lay sisters, and 55 canons and lay brothers. Gladys, daughter of David, Prince of Wales, was among the Sixhills nuns from 1283 to 1336. She was sent here by Edward I. after her father's execution. It was in this monastery, too, that Edward I. in 1306 confined Mary the wife of Christopher Seton and sister to Robert Bruce. By the middle of the 13th cent. this house had become much impoverished, and could only support 28 inmates. It was surrendered in September 1538 by the prior and 7 canons; the prioress and 14 nuns were pensioned with them.

SKEGNESS (pop. 3775, without visitors) is a rapidly developing watering-place on the coast, 4 m. E. of

Burgh. It is crowded and most popular throughout the summer with day-excursionists from the Midlands, with rapid services of trains from Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Sheffield, etc. The air is considered good and bracing, and the wide stretch of sands afford safe bathing. There is an iron pier, 1843 ft. long, and every possible variety of modern amusement to rejoice the heart of the tripper. It is also only fair to state that good provision is now made for more prolonged visits in the shape of lodgings and boarding-houses, as well as in cricket grounds and golf links, both good of their kind. The sea has greatly encroached upon this part of the coast. Leland, writing in 1540, says: "Went to Skegnesse, sumtyme a great haven towne. Mr Paynelle said unto me that he could prove that there was ons a haven and a towne wallid having also a castille. The old towne is clene consumid and eten up with the se. Part of a church by it stood a late".

The handsome modern church of St Matthew was erected in 1880.

Skendleby (2½ m. W. from Willoughby stat.) is a pretty village, with white-washed thatched cottages. It has a church (St Peter) drastically restored in 1875, but with some old features, such as E.E. lancet windows, a Perp. buttressed font, and some 15th-cent. bench-ends.

Skidbrook (2½ m. N.E. from Saltfleetby stat.) is a scattered village and large parish, embracing the haven of Saltfleet (*q.v.*). The church (St Botolph) stands in the fields. It is of Ancaster stone. The W. tower is a large one of the early Dec. period, but the upper stage has Perp. windows. There is a spacious Dec. nave of 4 bays. The S. arcade retains E.E. piers and capitals, but rebuilt on Dec. bases.

THE SANDS, SKEGNESS

The chancel had lateral chapels, and shows traces of their arcades. In the chancel is a single sedile. The font is of plain octagonal design, and obviously 14th cent.; it has a 17th-cent. pyramidal cover. There is a well-carved pulpit, with tester and supporting backboard; on the latter is carved "C.R., 1628," and the lion and unicorn facing each other minus the arms; surely this is a unique arrangement! At the W. end of the nave is a most singular Jacobean altar-table, nearly square, with lockers 12 in. deep beneath the table. On the chancel floor is a slab with marginal inscription to a vicar, John of Saltfleetby, 1413. There was a partial restoration in 1904.

Skillington (4½ m. S.W. from Great Ponton stat.) is a village on the S.W. border of the county. The church (St James) is of much interest. At the S.E. angle of the nave are some long and short fragments of an early Sax. church. The rest of the fabric is chiefly E.E., including both of the nave arcades. The chancel is Dec., but there is a double lancet window in the N. wall. The tower of 3 stages and the octagonal broach spire are Dec. There is also a Dec. S. transept, with a double piscina. The font, which is richly diapered, is late Dec.; it has a cover dated 1685. Against the N. wall of the chancel are affixed two 14th-cent. sepulchral slabs with fine floriated crosses.

On the village green outside the churchyard stands the 3 steps and part of the shaft of a wayside cross.

SLEAFORD (pop. 3808) is a thriving market town, half-way between Lincoln and Spalding, on the little river Slea; it is a joint junction of railway communication. This bright little town has not only a grand church commanding the market-place

where its four main streets meet, but it has various other noble churches in the immediate neighbourhood. For this and other reasons, Sleaford can be confidently recommended as one of the best centres from which to explore the county, for five lines of railway and six main roads branch out from this one town. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to the first bishop of Lincoln. Bishop Alexander, usually known as "the castle builder," erected a castle here *c.* 1130, at the same time as those of Newark and Banbury in other parts of his diocese. All that now remains of this once great castle are some mounds and a fragment of one of the towers; they are in a field to the N.W. of the station. This castle was seized by Stephen, but afterwards restored to the see. King John stayed a night here, shortly before his fatal illness. Henry VIII., with Katherine Howard, held a council in this castle in 1545. The time-serving and subservient Bishop Holbeach, of Edward VI. appointment, suffered the alienation of both manor and castle, and it is almost needless to say that they passed to the Duke of Somerset.

The great church (St Denis) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, S. transept, double N. aisle, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower with broach spire. The lower part of the tower is Trans. *c.* 1180, and the spire, one of the earliest true spires in the kingdom, is *c.* 1220; they attain together to the height of 144 ft. The spire was struck by lightning in 1884 and had to be taken down, but it was rebuilt stone by stone. The tower is engaged with aisles, as at Grantham and Ewerby. This plan gives a singularly fine effect to the W. front, for the W. ends of the aisles are much enriched and beautified with later pierced parapets, turrets, and pinnacles,

in addition to the good tracery of the windows. The exterior of the nave, aisles, transept, and S. porch are all of the advanced flowing Dec. period, *c.* 1360-1370, after the country had somewhat recovered from the shock of the Black Death. The windows of the large N. transept are a little later than the rest; they are all noteworthy, but especially the grand 6-light window, which measures 33 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft.; it is rendered all the more impressive by being filled with good modern glass. The fine Dec. font is hexagonal. In the interior the nave of 4 bays is supported by Perp. clustered piers; there is also a rich Perp. clerestory. The large chancel, with a small N. sacristy, is somewhat poor late Perp. The Perp. strainer arch, to support the tower, at the W. end of the N. aisle, is noteworthy, and reminds us of Wells Cathedral and of other inverted arches in Northants. On the exterior walls of the church are two unusually placed inscriptions. The one, below the E. window of the chancel, is to the memory of Richard and Johan Dokke, and their son John, 1407; and the other is late 14th cent., much worn, to William and Elizabeth Herebeter, under the W. window of the S. aisle.

A particular treasure of the church is the fine rood-screen with canopy for the rood-loft; pronounced by experts to be the best in the county if not in the country. On an old desk are 15 chained books, including Erasmus's *Paraphrase* in black letter.

The principal monuments are those to the great merchant family of Carre or Carr. The oldest is a brass in the chancel to George Carr and wife, 1521. On each side of the chancel arch is an alabaster table-tomb; the one on the N. with shields, is to Robert

Carr, 1590, his 3 wives and children ; the one on the S. bears the effigies of Sir Edward Carr and wife, 1618. In the N. transept is a fine tomb to Sir Robert Carr, 1682, and a bust of his only son Sir Edward, who died 1683, aged 18, when the baronetcy became extinct (A.S.L. xxvii. 103-4).

To the N. of the church is the picturesque old vicarage, half-timbered, and bearing the date 1568 on a gable. There is another picturesque old house near the E. end of the church. The Carr Hospital on the S. side was rebuilt in 1814 ; it stands on the site of the Carrs' great house.

Snarford (2 m. W. from Snelland stat.) is a small village with a small church (St Laurence), which is of no architectural importance, though there are 4 late Norm. inner arches to the tower, and a good Perp. font, with symbols of the Passion. But the fabric is of some celebrity for giving shelter to some remarkable monuments of the St Poll family, which some folk style "magnificent" and others "beautiful" ; to our mind they are strange and unpleasing, though doubtless splendid of their style. When visited early in 1915, they were undergoing restoration. I. On a table-tomb at the E. end of the chancel, the renaissance canopy of which bears 10 kneeling statuettes, are the coloured alabaster effigies of Sir Thomas St Poll, 1582, and his wife ; below them kneel a son and daughter. II. In the N. chantry is another table-tomb, with effigies of Sir George St Poll resting on his elbow, 1613, and wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray ; below is their infant daughter Mattathia, recumbent, with two cherubs. III. On the S. wall of the chancel is a brass with a curious inscription, by the rector of Snarford, to this Lady St Poll, evidently erected at

the death of her first husband. IV. On the N. wall there are the busts of this same lady and her second husband, Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. V. There is also on the floor an inscribed slab to Joan (St Poll), wife of John Tornay, 1521. An old altar slab has been removed from the chapel floor and restored to use (L. N. and Q., vi. 125).

Somerby (2 m. N. from Howsham stat.) is a pretty little village half-way between Brigg and Caistor. The small church (St Margaret) was restored in 1884-5, when a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail came to light; it is probably one of the Cumberworth family, *c.* 1400. One of the bells, dated 1431, has an inscription stating that it was the gift of Sir Thomas Cumberworth.

Old Somerby (3½ m. S.E. of Grantham) has an interesting church (St Mary Magdalene). The chancel arch is a fine Norm. example, the tower is E.E., but the nave, chancel, and font Dec. There is a remarkable effigy of a knight *c.* 1300, probably one of the De Somerby family, with a saddled horse at his feet. In the chancel are brasses to Robert Bawde, 1509, and to Peregrine Bradshaw, 1669, and his wife, 1673. There are many later monuments to the Brownlow family.

The chapelry of Humby is 3½ m. S.E. in this parish. The small chapel used to belong to the Hall, the seat of the Brownlows; it was restored in 1876.

North Somercotes (5 m. N. from Saltfleetby stat.) is a large scattered parish on the coast. The church (St Peter), long in a sadly dilapidated condition, was recently successfully restored, and is in admirable order. There are 6 bays to the arcades of the nave on each side. In both cases the two piers nearest the W. are circular, and of Trans. style, whilst the

other octagonal piers and all the arches are of early 15th-cent. date. The N. aisle is a good deal narrower than the S.; the former has 14th-cent. tracery in the windows, the latter has windows from which all tracery has been removed. The S. porch, chiefly of brick, covers a handsome 14th-cent. door-way. The chancel has been lopped of about a third of its length. The 13th-cent. priests' door-way on the south side is now close to the east wall, and it is the same with a smaller door-way on the opposite side, which must have opened into a sacristy. In the S. wall is a low-side lancet window, having a width of 11½ in. There are 6 old poppy-headed elbowed bench-ends used up in chancel seats. At the E. end of the S. aisle are the considerable coloured remains of the bases of important 15th-cent. screen-work. Here, too, is an old altar-slab, with three of the consecration crosses remaining. There is a good trefoil-headed piscina niche in the S. aisle, an early incised slab, and a chest which bears the initials P. B., and the date 1675. But the most striking church-fitting is the fine 15th-cent. font, a little over-restored. The octagonal bowl is supported by eight shafts round a central one, only four of which are now of Purbeck marble. The eight faces of the bowl bear (1) a lion rampant; (2) four small crosses; (3) a Latin cross, three dice, a lantern and a coat; (4) a striking representation of the Resurrection, Our Lord stepping out of the tomb, with banner in left hand and the right raised in benediction; (5) nails, scourges, spear, and reed; (6) a Maltese cross; (7) a Latin cross; and (8) three fleur-de-lis. The low tower at the W. end is, in its main features, of early 13th cent. date.

South Somercotes (3½ m. N.W. from Saltfleetby

THE FONT, SOUTH SOMERCOTES

stat.) is a pleasant village. The church (St Mary), sometimes styled "The Queen of the Marsh," chiefly, we should suppose (for the fabric is not otherwise particularly beautiful), on account of its graceful spire; it is the only spire of the Marshland, with the important exception of the famous one at Louth. In 1893 the church underwent considerable restoration, involving the removal of a ruinous clerestory; it is now in most admirable order and seated with chairs. There are 5 bays to the arcades on each side of the nave; the circular piers with round moulded capitals are Trans., *c.* 1200, and on them have been imposed octagonal capitals with pointed chamfered arches, *c.* 1400. The tracery of the windows to the aisles and the chancel are now of 15th cent. style. The font, apparently of the first quarter of that century, is a fine example of that period. There is a floriated moulding at the top of the bowl, and also at the base of the shaft. The eight faces of the bowl bear symbols of the Passion—(1) two hammers, (2) four nails, (3) two scourges, (4) spear, (5) Latin cross raguly, (6) crown of thorns, (7) reed and sponge, (8) coat and three dice. The font bears its original pyramidal cover, retaining a good deal of the gilding and painting. The bowl is 32 in. in diameter and the font stands 42 in. high. Under the tower are six old poppy-headed and elbowed bench-ends. The tower, which has no stone stairway, is of the first half of the 14th cent.; the octagonal slender spire is about a century later. Towards the end of the 15th cent. a fine W. door-way was inserted in the tower with a square hood-mould and two delicately carved demi-angels in the spandrels. This insertion interfered with the lower of the 3 light 14th-cent. window above. The chancel is also in

the main of Henry VII. date, but there is an earlier built-up door-way of the 13th cent. on the S. side, from which it would appear that there had been a more prolonged chancel. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a slab with marginal inscription and central cross; the name is illegible, but the date is 1402. There is a small chest, with an iron band round the sides and back, and with forked ends at the front, probably late 15th cent. The peculiar feature of the fine rood-screen is that in the six bays there are five distinct varieties of tracery.

The tower is celebrated among campanologists for its ring of three bells, two of 1423, the other undated and possibly earlier, which have about the most beautiful and delicate lettering of any bells in England. The vicar (the Rev. Peverel Johnson) kindly showed us some woodcuts of the lettering, well-executed by Orlando Jewitt in 1867.

Somersby (6 m. N.W. from Spilsby stat.), a typical quaint little village of the Wold, has attained to considerable fame owing to its being the birthplace, in 1809, of one of the greatest of Lincolnshire men, Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The house where he was born is a picturesque irregular cottage, enlarged by his father, Dr Tennyson, to serve as a rectory; he gave to it a large dining-room with Gothicized windows. The small Perp. church (St Margaret) is of little moment save for the memorials of Tennyson, but there is a singularly lofty and perfect churchyard cross of Perp. date, with octagonal shaft bearing at its pedimented summit the Rood on the one side, and the Virgin and Child on the other (A.S.L. xiii. 174).

Sotby (3½ m. S.W. from East Barkwith stat.). The small church (St Peter) consisting only of nave, chancel, and open single belfry, has a massive chancel arch of

SOMERSBY RECTORY

Norm. date. The chancel was rebuilt in 1857, but retains a double piscina and a founder's arch. In the course of the work some 14th-cent. paintings were disclosed in the splays of the windows. They were supposed to represent Our Lord and St Mary Magdalene, Belshazzar's Feast (?), and the Last Supper. Unhappily they were destroyed (A.S.L. iv. 73).

SPALDING (pop. 10,308) is a large market town and port of very ancient establishment. The Welland passing through it, with houses and trees closely lining its banks, gives to Spalding a Dutchlike and strangely picturesque appearance. In fact the town is quite *sui generis*, for it cannot be compared with any other English town. Like Sleaford, it is the centre of a network of railway lines, and quite rivals it in its nearness to architectural attractions. Spalding is said to have been first named in record history in the year 716, when the Crowland charter of Ethelbald, in recital of boundaries, has the phrase *usque ad œdificia de Spaldeling* ; but much of the so-called early history of Crowland and Spalding can be shown to be fictitious. It is claimed, with probable truth, that the priory of Spalding was founded in 1051 by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln, who gave the manor to Crowland for the relief of their necessities. This priory was treated, for a time, as a cell of the great abbey, and was tenanted by some of the monks. Ivo Tailbois, a nephew of the Conqueror and his standard-bearer at the battle of Hastings, took up his residence at the castle of Spalding, having married a local heiress. His Norman pride soon led him into fierce antagonism with the old Sax. abbey of Crowland, and by degrees he managed to wrest the priory from their grasp. Having greatly enriched the priory, he turned it into an alien cell of the abbey of St Nicholas of Angers, his

own native town. The abbots of Crowland made vain efforts to recover their property right through the 12th cent., but all in vain, and disputes between the two houses raged fiercely during the 13th cent. and onwards. But at last in 1332 a final covenant of agreement and mutual brotherhood was duly sealed. Meanwhile the priory grew in wealth and importance. The income in 1294 amounted to £515. The monks of Spalding had a further long struggle to secure their independence from the parent abbey at Angers. This was not finally effected until 1397, when a bull of Boniface IV. set them free for ever. With the exception of Crowland, the priory of Spalding was by far the wealthiest religious house in the county. In 1534 its income was estimated at £878, 17s. 3d.; but on its surrender in 1540 it was declared to be worth £933, 10s. 2d. a year. The poor of Spalding and district suffered heavily when this property passed into secular hands. The gifts, which were bound to be bestowed by the monks on the needy at certain festivals and anniversaries, amounted to £19, 16s. 7d., and this in addition to the continuous stream of doles of food at the priory, specially increased for a year after the death of one of the monks. The priory stood on the left bank of the Welland near the market-place. The only remains of the once widespread buildings are some 15th-cent. thatched brick houses E. of the market-place, which are supposed to be portions of the dormitory. An old farmhouse on the road to Bourne, known as Monks House, was probably a grange of the priory.

The notable parish church (Sts Mary and Nicholas), which stands on the right bank across the bridge, was founded by Prior William Littleport in 1284. The ground plan is curious and complicated, for the body

of the church is nearly as broad as it is long, through subsequent additions. The church consists of chancel with modern N. aisle, transepts with E. and W. aisles, nave of 6 bays with N. and S. aisles, additional outer aisles as far W. as the porches, and a tower and spire at the W. end of the outer S. aisle. There is also a large chantry chapel leading out of the S. transept. The church was considerably restored by Scott in 1864-6; he added the N. aisle to the chancel for organ and vestry purposes. The N. porch has a fine fan-vaulted roof; the room above it has a window looking into the church. There is a sanctus bell-cote over the E. gable of the nave, and there is a 5-light window over the chancel arch. The main body of the church, with its transepts and inner aisles is early Dec. of 1284, the lancet type of window surviving in the transepts. In the 14th cent. the S. outer aisle and the S.E. chapel (Sts Mary and Thomas the Martyr) were added. In the Perp. period the N. outer aisle was added, as well as the 7-light W. window, and the N. porch. About the same time the nave piers were lengthened and the early Dec. piers replaced. The Perp. rood-screen is largely restoration; the transept screens are modern. It should be noted that the E. wall of the large chancel is built on the foundations of an older chapel. The whole fabric is of great interest, and the interior presents a series of fascinating architectural pictures.

South of the church, by the river side, is the picturesque old house, known as Ayscough Fee Hall, built in 1429, but much modernized and now used as a museum. The grounds, containing some magnificent yew hedges, serve as a public garden for the townsfolk. This house was the residence of Maurice Johnson, who was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries,

and the founder of that local society of considerable repute which still flourishes, known as "The Gentlemen's Society of Spalding."

There are three good modern churches—St John Baptist, 1875, St Peter's, 1876, and St Paul's, Fulney, just outside the town to the N.E., and now a distinct parish.

Fulney Farm, 1½ m. to the E., is an interesting old house, the lower storey groined; it served as the *vaccarium* or dairy of the priory. Wykeham Chapel, 3 m. in the same direction, is the ruined remains of a chapel attached to a grange which served for the occasional residence of the priors; it was built by Prior Hatfield *c.* 1310.

Before leaving Spalding—the most interesting town in the county next to Lincoln and Stamford—a word had better here be said as to the Welland. This river is now navigable for vessels of 120 tons, by which means a considerable trade is done in coal, oilcake, and timber. The course of the river, running nearly straight for 3 miles, is secured by embankments which are undoubtedly of Roman construction.

Allusion has already been made in the introduction to the new and rapidly increasing industry of daffodil and tulip cultivation in the parts around Spalding.

SPILSBY (pop. 1464) is a pleasant small market town, 10 m. S.E. of Horncastle, at the extremity of the Wolds, and overlooking a vast extent of both marsh and fens. A market was established here in 1343. At the lower end of the long market-place stands the market cross, usually known as the Butter Cross. There are 5 square graded steps, a base stone, and a considerable part of the octagonal shaft. The sculptured base stone clearly dates back to the first half of the 14th cent. At the other end is a good bronze

statue of Sir John Franklin, the discoverer of the North-West Passage. Spilsby was the birthplace of this heroic navigator; he perished in the Arctic regions in 1847; he was born in a house in the High Street in 1786. The long market-place is spoilt by the interruption down the centre of a line of comparatively modern set of shops, and in another place by the intrusion of a mean-looking Corn Exchange.

The church (St James) is of hardly any architectural interest; its outer walls and the chancel were rebuilt and a S. aisle added in 1879. The nave arcades, however, are original and early Dec., with capitals adorned with ball-flower. The Willoughby chapel and the tower are Perp., but the former has been almost rebuilt. The Willoughby monuments are the distinctive feature of the church and of great interest. I. A table-tomb bearing the effigies of 2nd Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, *ob.* 1349, and Joan (Roseline) his wife; the former, who fought at Crecy, was the founder of the Holy Trinity Gild, is cross-legged, and wears hauberk and surcoat; the tomb has statuettes at the corners, which formerly supported a canopy. II. A table-tomb bearing the effigy of John, the 3rd baron, *ob.* 1372; he fought at Poictiers; round the edge of the tomb are curious small figures of monks bearing scrolls, staves, and rosaries. III. A table-tomb of alabaster, supporting the effigies of Robert, the 4th baron, *ob.* 1396, and his 3rd wife, Elizabeth (Neville). IV. A brass to Margaret (Zouch), 2nd wife of Robert the 4th baron, ob. 1391. V. A triple-canopied brass, with the effigies of William the 5th baron, *ob.* 1410, and his 1st wife Lucy (Zouch). VI. A heavy stone screen between the N. aisle and the Willoughby chapel, forming a monument to Richard Bertie, *ob.* 1582, and his wife Katherine, Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby,

ob. 1500; she was widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; in arched recesses are the busts of the duchess and her husband; after his death she married Richard Bertie, and they both took a prominent part in furthering the new religion; the Duke had obtained the lion's share of the pillage of the Lincolnshire monasteries. VII. A monument of alabaster and marbles has at the base an effigy of Katherine, only daughter of Peregrine Bertie, 10th baron Willoughby; she married Sir Lewis Watson, of Rockingham, and died in childbed, 1610, the child lies in a little cradle at her feet; above is the erect figure of her father, the 10th baron, *ob.* 1601. These monuments were all restored in 1879 (A.S.L. xxi. 168-71).

Eresby Hall, the former seat of the Willoughby family, stood about 1 m. S. of the town. It was burnt down in 1769, and a farmhouse was built out of the ruins; the only relic is a tall pier at the end of a long avenue of trees from the Spilsby road, and some remains of the moat.

A Free Grammar School was founded at Spilsby in 1550, nominally by Edward VI., but in reality out of some portion of the pillage of a chantry founded two centuries earlier by the Willoughby family.

Springthorpe (4 m. N.E. from Lea stat.). The interesting church (Sts Laurence and George) has one of the Lincolnshire type of late Sax. unbuttressed tower, with some herring-bone masonry, and a blocked W. door-way in which has been inserted a window formed out of the destroyed belfry lights. The S. door-way is rich Norm. The font and a S. arcade are E.E. In the jamb of the vestry door-way is a 15th-cent. slab inscribed—(*Hic*) *jacet Radulphus filius Johanis cujus anime propicietur* (*Deus*), *Amen.* The church was restored in 1845 and again in 1876. From

the chancel arch hangs a maiden's funeral garland and gloves cut of white paper, a memorial to Mary Hill, a girl killed in 1814 when ringing a bell.

Stainby (6 m. W. from Corby stat.) is a small village with a church (St Peter) almost rebuilt at great cost in 1865. It retains, however, a Trans. N. arcade. The elaborate fittings are modern.

Stainfield (4 m. N. from Bardney stat.). The church (St Andrew) was rebuilt in 1711; the orientation is reversed, the altar being at the W. It contains some armour, and 5 tattered needlework banners, the work of ladies of the Tyrwhit family. In this parish a small priory was founded for Benedictine nuns *temp.* Henry II. by one of the Percy family. There were 18 nuns here in 1440 in addition to the prioress. At its suppression the annual value was £112, 5s. od.; there were then 16 nuns. The site and property were granted to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, who built there a mansion, but it was in ruins in the 18th cent.

Stainton-by-Langworth is a small village on the river Langworth, and 2 m. N. from the station of that name. The small plain church (St John Baptist) has a monument of 3 kneeling figures, 1619, of the Sanderson family of Reasby Hall in this parish.

Stainton-le-Vale (6 m. N.E. of Market Rasen stat.) is a small parish in a picturesque Wold valley. The little church (St Andrew) retains a Norm. S. doorway and traces of a former N. arcade of the E.E. period.

Stallingborough is a large straggling village to the N. of Grimsby. The old church (Sts Peter and Paul) fell in 1780, and was rebuilt in brick after a poor fashion. In the N.E. corner of the chancel is a remarkable large monument of alabaster with the effigies of Sir Edward Ayscough, 1612, his wife Esther (Grantham),

and their 14 children. Above it is the bust of Sir Francis Ayscough, his unhappy father, sheriff of Lincoln, who betrayed the hiding-place of his sister Anne to the authorities. Anne, "the martyr," was married to Thomas Kyme, a zealous Romanist, whose house she abandoned, warmly embracing the new religion. She was burnt at Smithfield, with 3 others, in 1546. There are other Ayscough memorials, including a brass to the 2nd wife of Sir William Ayscough, father of Anne, and 4 daughters. In the churchyard is part of the shaft of a cross surmounted by a sundial (A.S.L. xiv. 162).

STAMFORD (pop. 9647) is an ancient, picturesque, and most interesting municipal borough, on the Welland, in the extreme S.W. corner of the county, and almost surrounded by Northamptonshire and Rutland. The architectural remains are considerable and varied. In addition to its 6 old churches, it has several mediæval hospitals or almshouses, the remains of various religious houses, and some traces of its nearly forgotten University. The generally dignified appearance of the town is due to the fact that it is almost entirely built of good neighbouring stone, such as that obtained from the extinct quarry of Barnack, Northants, and more especially from Ketton in Rutland. With one of its parishes, St Martin's, on the Northants side of the river, we have here no concern, for it has already been treated of in the "Little Guide" to that county.

Stamford is in every way so brimful of interest that it is almost as hopeless a task as it is with Lincoln to condense an epitome of the place into a few paragraphs. As to its history, it is first mentioned *c.* 660, when a grant of the town beyond the bridge was made by King Wulfhere to Saxulf, the 1st abbot of Peter-

borough. The burgh on the Lincolnshire side was a royal one, but the smaller part beyond the bridge was held by baronial tenure, whence it is still called Stamford Baron. Stamford became one of the five famous towns of the "Danelaw." Edward the Elder recovered it from the Danes in 922, but on Edward's death the Danes recovered their power. In the Domesday Survey, Stamford, like Lincoln, is entered as under the rule of 12 *lagemanni* or law-men, a survival of old Danish local rule. Stamford was recognized as a burgh by prescription in 1254, when Henry III. granted it a charter of special privileges. It sent 2 members to the great Parliament of 1295. Parliament itself met here in 1302 and in 1309. Important national Councils were held at Stamford in 1326, in 1337, and in 1391, whilst an ecclesiastical Council sat here in 1392 on the Wyclif controversy, at the command of Boniface IX. In 1361 the castle and manor were granted by Edward III. to his son Edmond, Duke of York. Hence the town remained steadfast in the next century to the Yorkist cause. Soon after the battle of St Albans in 1461, the town was attacked by the Lancastrians, when it suffered most grievously by fire and sword, a considerable portion being hopelessly destroyed. Stamford has never recovered from the pitiless violence, or regained anything of her former importance. Seven or eight churches were destroyed, whilst several religious houses and hospitals were burnt and plundered. Hardly any trace remains of the town walls, or of the castles on each side of the river, whilst at the same time four of five collegiate halls disappeared. Charles I. visited the town in state in 1632, and again in 1646 when he was escaping from Oxford in disguise. Cromwell occupied the town in 1643, and Burghley House

(begun in 1575), on the Northants side, was besieged and taken.

As to the old churches, that of *St Mary's*, standing on St Mary's Hill, is reputed to be the mother church. It was built towards the close of the 13th cent. The noble E.E. tower has 5 tiers of arcading, and a fine W. door-way ; the broach spire, of great beauty, attaining to a height of 163 ft., is early Dec. *c.* 1300. The tower arch and the chancel arch are E.E. and the nave early Perp., with slender piers having embattled caps. On the S. side of the chancel a Dec. arch-way opens into St Nicholas's chapel ; on the N. side a Perp. door-way leads into the Lady chapel. The latter has a remarkable cradle roof powdered with stars, the gift of William Hickham, alderman, and Alice, his wife, in 1467. In this chapel is the effigy of a knight, *c.* 1350, bearing the arms of Browne ; also the mutilated effigies, on a table-tomb under a fine canopy, of Sir David Phillips and his wife, *temp.* Henry VII., both wearing collars of SS. The church was admirably restored by Mr Sedding in 1890.

The church of *All Saints* has a good Perp. tower, with octagonal turrets, and a crocketed spire attaining the height of 152 ft. The rest of the church is mainly E.E., with Perp. insertions after the sack of 1461. The much elevated chancel is Perp., but the S. chapel is E.E. and has a double piscina. The church is celebrated for its wealth of brasses, chiefly to the memory of the great merchant family of Browne ; the first two are in the N. aisle, the rest in the S. or Lady chapel. I. John Browne, merchant of the staple of Calais, standing on wool-packs, *ob.* 1442, and his wife, Margaret, *ob.* 1460. II. John Browne, son of above, *ob.* 1475, in alderman's robe, and his wife Agnes. III. A merchant and wife, probably of

this family, late 15th cent. IV. William Browne, 1489, the founder of the hospital, and Margaret his wife. V. Margaret Elmes, *ob.* 1471, with house head-dress. VI. Inscription to Alice Bredmeydew, sister of William Browne, *ob.* 1491. VII. Headless effigy of Henry Wykys, vicar, in a cope, *ob.* 1508.

The church of *St John Baptist's*, *c.* 1450, is a good example of a small Perp. town church. The interior is of distinct interest. The coloured roof has angel brackets; there is much good old brass work; whilst in the upper lights of the aisle windows, and in the S. window of the chancel there is an abundance of excellent 15th-cent. glass (see Dr Nelson's work, p. 145). There are brasses to Nicholas Byldysdon, alderman, *ob.* 1489, his wife Katherine, and their 9 children; an inscription to William Gregory, merchant, *ob.* 1460, and his wife Agnes; and to Henry Sargeant, rector, *ob.* 1497.

The church of *St George* enlarged and made cruciform in 1888, is an architectural curiosity so far as the arcades of the nave are concerned. There was a severe fire in the 13th cent., when the remaining portions of the circular piers were not removed, but completed after an octagonal style. The clerestory, E. bay of the nave, and the chancel were built in 1449 by William de Bruges, 1st Garter King-at-Arms, whose arms remain in the N.E. window of chancel. The chancel windows were glazed by him with figures of Edward III. and the 1st 25 Knights of the Garter, but they were destroyed in the Civil War. In one of the S. windows figures remain of St Anne, St Catherine, and a mitred abbot. There is a brass in the N. aisle to the memory of Tobie Norris, a local bell-founder.

St Michael's church, in the High St., was rebuilt in

1836; its predecessor, chiefly of *c.* 1200 work, fell, owing to injudicious repairs.

The S. aisle of the destroyed church of *St Paul*, in the street of that name, is incorporated in the buildings of the modern Grammar School. An exterior Norm. string-course and corbel table may be noted, as also 3 E.E. bays in the large school-room, and 3 late Dec. windows.

As to the Religious Houses of Stamford, there are highly interesting remains of the church or chapel of the Benedictine priory of St Leonard, in a field to the S.E. of the town. They consist of the beautiful W. front, and 5 bays of the nave on the N. side, with part of the clerestory. This priory was a cell of Durham, and claims to have been built upon the site of a monastery built by St Wilfrid in 658. It is known to have been rebuilt and refounded in 1082 by Bishop William Carileph, the great builder of Durham Cathedral. The priors were always appointed by the prior and convent. The endowments were slender, and there were usually only 2 monks in addition to the prior. Its gross income in 1534 was £25, 1s. 2½d. As Mr Jeans remarks, this conventual church "was evidently built from the E. westwards, the E. bays being pure Norm., while the W. front, of Trans. character, has some pointed features. It has a rich door-way between blank arcading, with an arcade above, and a *vesica* for a figure in the gable."

There were at one time houses or friaries of the 4 chief orders of mendicant friars in Stamford, and in addition there was a small house of Friars of the Sack, who were suppressed in 1274 from admitting any new members. Edward I. gave a pittance to 4 friars of this house in 1300. The Friars Minor, or Grey Friars, were settled here before 1230; for in January

of that year Henry III. made them a grant of fuel, and in 1235 gave them timber to make stalls, and there were other frequent royal gifts from Henry III. and Edward I. During the same century several provincial chapters were held here, and the friars numbered about 40. The house stood in the E. suburb near St Paul's Gate. In the days of Stukeley, the Stamford antiquary, who was vicar of All Saints, the precinct walls were still standing. In the large conventual church many persons of distinction were buried, including Joan "the fair maid of Kent," who as a widow married the Black Prince and became the mother of Richard II.; also Blanche, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and widow of Lord Wake, *ob.* 1380. The first mention of the Black Friars or Dominicans of Stamford, occurs in a will of 1241. In 1243-4 Henry III. gave them timber for their refectory. The king made them frequent grants of wood for fuel, and in 1247 provided them with 3 days food and 2 casks of wine for their provincial chapter. Other like chapters were held in 1261 and 1276. The pittances granted by Edward when he passed through Stamford in 1299 and again in 1300, show that the friars numbered from 40 to 42. Edward II. lodged in this friary in 1309 and 1314, and on the last occasion supplied pittances to 38 friars. Those were the numbers in later visits of Edward II. and Edward III. The Despencers had a chapel attached to this church; by will of 1400, Sir Hugh le Despencer, directed that this chapel "where my uncle lies, be made larger and a marble stone placed there for my father and mother, and another for my wife and myself." The house stood in the S.E. suburb near the water-gate and the precincts extended to the river. The Carmelites, or White Friars, obtained a

settlement in the E. suburbs shortly before 1248, when Henry III. granted them 6 oaks for the fabric of their church. The royal alms given to these friars between 1295 and 1314 show that the friars numbered from 20 to 26. The precinct walls of this friary enclosed a considerable area, and their church is said to have been specially beautiful. The Council of Stamford in 1392 met at the White Friars. At the entrance lodge of the General Infirmary is an ancient arch which formed part of the gate-house of the Carmelites. In 1341-2 Robert de Wodehouse, archdeacon of Richmond, was licensed by king and pope to found and build a house for 13 Austin Friars in the W. suburb of Stamford, near St Peter's Gate, on land formerly occupied by the Friars of the Sack.

All these Stamford friaries were surrendered to the notorious Dr London on 8 October 1538.

A striking feature of Stamford was the number of Hospitals, locally known as *Callises*, founded by the great wool-merchants of the staple of Calais. Prominent amongst these was the hospital of All Saints, better known as Browne's Hospital, in Broad Street.

The most important point in the history of Stamford remains to be noticed. It was at one time nearly becoming the rival of both Oxford and Cambridge as the seat of a University, though there never was one in the full sense of the word, as an organized corporate body for the promotion of learning, and the conferring of degrees. In 1260, owing to violent "Town and Gown" rows at Oxford, the students migrated, almost in a body, to Northampton, where, as directed by Henry III., they were afforded every accommodation. At the entreaty of Oxford in 1266 this license was revoked, and most of them returned

to their old University. But some of them preferred to migrate to Stamford where the lectures of both the Carmelite and Austin Friars had already attained to much repute. To a period somewhat later than this belongs the early Dec. gate-way in St Paul's Street, which is supposed to have been the entrance to Brasenose College, founded by F. Luttrell, the rector of Fenham, for students of Sempringham, or of any of the Gilbertine houses, to encourage them in the study of theology and philosophy. To this house, and to others in Stamford, many of the students seceded in 1333 owing to the serious disputes between the northern and southern scholars. The students of Brasenose Hall gave it the name of their Oxford home; the brasen knocker or "nose" remained on the door here until 1880, when it was removed for security into the house. This house was purchased by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1890. The seceders of 1333 also came largely from Merton College, where the northern students complained that they were excluded from the fellowships. Other Halls had also been established at Stamford, such as "Black Hall" for the Dominicans, and "Vaudey Hall" for the monks of Vaudey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park. However, Edward III. was moved in 1334, by an urgent petition from Oxford, to interfere, and on the 2nd of August he wrote in the name of his Council, from Windsor, to the Sheriff of Lincoln, directing him to make proclamation to disperse the students and to forbid anyone, under severe penalties, to do scholastic acts there in any way. This order was not, however, immediately or thoroughly obeyed, and there was even a smaller migration from Cambridge to Stamford as late as 1463. Both the older Universities, after

Edward III.'s proclamation, imposed an oath on all candidates for degrees that no other University should be recognized except themselves, and that they would swear never to lecture or attend lectures at Stamford.

As to the Grammar School of Stamford there is no doubt as to one flourishing here early in the 14th cent. This school was maintained, as at Boston and Louth, by some of the numerous Guilds of the town, especially that of Corpus Christi. "It was definitely endowed in 1532 when William Ratclif a merchant of Stamford instructed his executors to maintain a fit secular chaplain sufficiently learned, to celebrate and pray for the souls of the said William and others, and freely teach and instruct the art of Stamford aforesaid as long as the law allowed." The Chantries Act confiscated the endowments, but the town had a friend at court in William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, and in 1548 a private Act was passed re-founding Stamford Grammar School. After various vicissitudes, this old established school is once again flourishing.

Stapleford (5 m. S.E. from Swinderby stat.) is a small village in the vale of the Witham. The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1770 on the foundations of its predecessor; but it retains its E.E. door-way into the tower. In the churchyard is the base and part of the shaft of a 15th-century cross.

Great Steeping (1¼ m. N.W. from Firsby stat.). The church (All Saints), now only used for burials, was partly rebuilt in 1748. A new church of the like dedication was erected in 1891.

Little Steeping is a village on the S. bank of the river Limb, with a stat. 1 m. to the S. The church (St Andrew) is chiefly Perp., but has a curious early font.

It was restored in 1912 to the memory of Bishop Stere, the third missionary bishop of Central Africa. When the chancel step was removed, it proved to be the back of a good recumbent effigy of a former rector. The mutilated inscription reads *Tomas de Red . . . de sa alme eyt mercy.* Tomas de Reding was presented to Little Steeping in 1328.

Stenigot (1 m. S. from Donington-on-Bain stat.) is a small, beautifully-situated parish. The church (St Nicholas) is a plain building of brick erected in 1892. The nave of the old church has been dismantled, but the chancel is still used as a mortuary chapel.

Stewton (2½ m. E. from Louth stat.). The church (St Andrew) of this small parish is of early date. The S. door-way and the closed N. door-way are Norm. There were some clumsy alterations in 1851, and later restorations in 1895 and 1903. At the last of those dates certain work was uncovered which was presumed to be Sax., and the original chancel arch was of that period. Note, too, the early stones and part of a churchyard cross built into the exterior of the E. end.

Stickford (5¾ m. W. from Eastville stat.) is a large village on the road from Spilsby to Boston. The church (St Helen) has some E.E. work, and a fine 15th-cent. W. tower; but the chancel was rebuilt in 1830, and there was much other rebuilding at various subsequent dates.

Stickney (4 m. W. from Eastville stat.) is another large village on the Spilsby and Boston road. This church (St Luke) has also been much rebuilt, but retains some old work of the E.E. period.

Stixwould has a stat. 1½ m. S.W. from the village; it is on the E. bank of the navigable river Witham,

over which there is a ferry. In this parish was a priory of Cistercian nuns founded by Lucy, Countess of Chester, early in the 12th cent. It was not a large house, and in the 15th cent. there were usually 12 to 16 nuns. The priory was dissolved in 1536, but the fickle tyrant king ordered that, after the nuns had been dismissed, the house should be left standing as a refuge for the nuns of Stainfield, who had been promised a license to continue. The nuns of the latter house only enjoyed this temporary relief for less than a year, for in July 1537 Henry VIII. issued letters patent for the refoundation of the house under the Premonstratensian rule. This 3rd foundation did not satisfy this wildly foolish and criminal king; his next step, taken on 29 September 1539, was to finally eject the Premonstratensian nuns.

The parish church (St Helen) was reconstructed out of the materials of the dissolved priory, but it was considerably rebuilt in 1831, and enlarged in 1864. There are several stone coffins from the priory in the churchyard. The church also retains a good parclose screen from the old church, and a Dec. octagonal font with the evangelistic symbols together with their names (A.S.L. xxxii. 15-16).

Stoke Rochford (2 m. S.W. from Ponton stat.) includes the townships of N. and S. Stoke and Easton. The small village is wedged in between the two parks of Stoke and Easton. There was formerly a church (St Andrew) at N. Stoke, and on its demolition, the joint dedication of Sts Mary and Andrew was assigned to the present church. The tower is Trans., the N. arcade of the nave is Norm., and the S. Trans. On the N. side of the chancel is the Stoke manor chapel, and on the S. side is the

later Easton chapel, dated 1448. They were both probably built by the Rochfords who combined the manors. Under the E. arches of these chancel arcades are Perp. table-tombs of Rochfords. In the N. chapel are the effigies of John de Neville, 1320, and his wife, and a huge monument to Sir E. Turner, 1707. In the S. chapel is a fine monument of its date to Henry Cholmeley, 1641, and his family. The chancel pavement has a brass effigy to Henry Rochforth, 1470, and a quaint brass inscription to Oliver Sentjohn and his wife Elizabeth (Bigod), 1503. Oliver was brother to Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII.

Stoke Rochford Hall, the seat of the Turners, and Easton Hall, the Cholmeley seat, are both modern Elizabethan houses, and both stand in well-wooded parks.

Stow (2 m. E. from Stow Park stat.), though an unattractive village, has a church (St Mary) of absorbing historical and architectural interest. In all probability, though it is a question admitting of argument, Stow occupies the site of the Roman station of Sidnacester, from whence a line of eleven bishops of Lindsey took their title, from Eadhed, 678, to Sigeferth, 997.[1] The first church at Sidnacester was built by Eigfrith of Northumbria, husband of St Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely. On the partition of Wilfrid's large diocese of Northumbria, it was made the centre of a new diocese termed Lindsey. The church here was burnt by the marauding Danes in 870. About 950 the seat of the Lindsey bishopric was transferred for safety much further inland, to Dorchester, and was united to the Mercian see of

[1] Stubb's *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*; 2nd ed., 1897, p. 225.

Leicester. These united sees were transferred by Remigius to Lincoln about 1072.

The church of Stow, after being fired by the pagan Danish pirates in 870, remained a ruin until *c.* 1040, when Eadnoth II., the 7th Bishop of Dorchester, rebuilt it, using up the remains of the earlier church which were supposed to still exist in the lower parts of the transept walls. The massive tower arches may probably be also of this date.[1] Remigius, the 1st bishop of Lincoln, is said to have "re-edified the Minster of Stow," so that the early Norm. nave and the upper portion of the transepts are probably of this date. The chancel is rich late Norm., and was probably erected in the days of Bishop Alexander, 1123-1147. All that is of later date are a few inserted E.E. and Dec. windows, and the Perp. central tower. The church was most carefully restored, remarkably well considering the date, by Mr Pearson in 1863-5; it is about 180 ft. long by 27 ft. wide, and is 82 ft. across the transepts. The N.W. pier of the tower was left in the rough to show traces of the fire of 870. The ancient font is a large octagon of Norm. date resting on 8 circular shafts.

Stragglethorpe (3 m. W. from Leadenham stat.) is a small thatched village on the Brant stream. The church (St Michael) is a small but interesting fabric. It has an E.E. double bell gable at the W. end, and here is a blocked triangular headed blocked door-way, possibly Sax. The font is arcaded Norm. The N. arcade of the nave is Trans. In the chancel is a large clumsy monument to Sir Richard Earle, 1697.

Stroxton (2½ m. N.W. from Ponton stat.) is a small village S. of Grantham. The church (All Saints) was entirely rebuilt and enlarged in 1874-5, but the Norm.

[1] See Baldwin Brown, pp. 235, 239-40, 292.

chancel arch has been used to serve as tower arch, and the E.E. arcades have been retained.

Strubby (4 m. N. of Alford stat.). The church (St Oswald) was rebuilt in 1857, save the chancel, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1874. It retains, however, some points of interest, such as a good Dec. font and a Dec. S. arcade, also a mutilated 14th-cent. effigy in a recess in the chancel. There are a few good poppy-headed bench-ends. There are several monuments to the Ballett family, the oldest, 1531. A repainted 17th-cent. monument is to William Ballett of Woodthorpe, a London alderman, *ob.* 1648, *æt.* 99, with his 3 wives and 10 children.

Woodthorpe Hall, 1½ m. to the S., a red brick Tudor house, was the Ballett seat. Near the Hall is a remarkable old oak, which serves as a landmark to sailors.

Stubton (1 m. E. from Claypole stat.) is a small parish with a small church (St Martin), rebuilt in 1800, and a chancel added in 1869.

Great Sturton (2½ m. S.E. from Stow Park stat.) is a scattered village at the foot of the Wolds. The church (All Saints) consists of chancel, restored in 1898, nave, S. porch, and low wooden turret; it has lost a former W. tower and a S. aisle.

Surfleet is a large village on the Glen, with a station 1 m. to the N.E. The interesting little church (St Laurence) has a Dec. tower and spire considerably out of the perpendicular. It seems to have been a 14th-cent. structure with a nave of 4 bays, but the W. bays of the arcades are now huge masses of buttressed masonry (probably late mediæval), to counteract some settlement. The 2nd clustered piers from the W. on each side have Perp. capitals. Likewise, the N. aisle has been lopped of its E. bay in the 15th

cent., and an old window of that date has been inserted in the blocked bay. All the nave windows, including the clerestory, are new Perp. Note (1) Old glass on S. of chancel; (2) cross-legged effigy on N. of sanctuary; (3) good Perp. font; (4) small quatrefoil window into nave from the tower stair at S.E. corner; (5) dog-tooth on S. porch, but a graceful flowing line of ball-flower, outside; (6) this same line of ball-flower appears again, externally, on both aisles. The church was carefully restored in 1900.

Sutterby (5 m. S.W. from Alford stat.), a diminutive parish and village, has a tiny Perp. church (St John Baptist).

Sutterton (½ m. N. of Algakirk and Sutterton stat.) is a large village, with a portion round an open green. It is known that there was a church here, as well as at Algakirk, in the year 868, but there are now no remains of Saxon or even of early Norm. The present cruciform church (St Mary) was founded in the latter half of the 12th cent. The good arcaded S. porch and the N. doorway are Trans.; so also are the nave arcades of S. bays. The four tower piers are of the same date. The chancel, the transept arcades, and the clerestory of the N. transept are E.E. In the chancel are E.E. sedilia and a double piscina. The great W. window is flowing or late Dec., whilst the N. transept window is early Perp. The central tower and lofty crocketed spire are Perp.; the latter was wonderfully well rebuilt in 1787. The whole church was extensively restored in 1862, when a new aisle, known as the Massingberd aisle, was added to the E. of the S. transept. In this aisle are 3 coped tombs with effigies, which were removed here from the churchyard; they are to John Bone-

worth, 1372; Alice, his wife, 1380; and John, their son, priest of Sutterton, 1400.

Sutton Bridge is a civil parish formed in 1891 out of Sutton St Mary. The rise of this small town (pop. 2310) began in 1831, when a bridge was thrown across the Nene, 3 m. from its actual outfall, to give access to the long embanked road over the dangerous Cross Keys Wash. The original bridge gave way in 1850 to an iron swing-bridge, designed by the celebrated Robert Stephenson; and this, in its turn, gave way in 1894-7 to a road and railway swing-bridge, worked by hydraulic power. The ecclesiastical parish was formed, and the church (St Matthew) consecrated, in 1843; it includes Central Wingland.

Long Sutton (pop. 2837) is an old market town on the road from Holbeach to Lynn; it forms part of the once huge parish of Sutton St Mary. There is a weekly corn and cattle market on Fridays, and old established fairs in May and September. The beautiful stately church (St Mary) has, as its most striking feature, a remarkable E.E. tower and spire, 162 ft. high, which just touch the S.W. angle of the S. aisle. The octagonal spire is of timber covered with lead, and has at the base 4 spirelets of similar construction leaning inwards. Lead spires are older than those of stone, but almost all the early examples have perished. This one, 85 ft. high and dated from the beginning of the 13th cent., is the highest, oldest, and most perfect lead spire now extant.[1] The S. porch, of 2 bays, is Perp.; it is groined, and in the room is a library; the inner doorway is E.E. The plainer N. porch has a Dec. doorway. The exterior of the church, except the Dec.

[1] See Cox's *English Parish Church*, 288.

lead spire

W. front, is wholly Perp., but the nave has 7 bays of massive Trans. piers, with a Trans. clerestory. The chancel has aisles of 2 bays; at the N.E. angle is an exceptional 14th-cent. sacristy of two stalls, in the upper chamber is a slit looking into the chancel. Note a good mediæval brass eagle; remnants of Perp. glass in the aisle windows; floor inscription to Alys Thomas, 1485; altar slab in S. aisle; a large plain font, and an alms-box dated 1712.

Sutton-on-Sea (pop. 835) is a small sea-side resort 3 m. S. of Mablethorpe. The church (St Clement) dates from 1818.

Sutton St James (4 m. S.W. from Long Sutton stat.). The church lost its nave during the Commonwealth struggle. The old church, *c.* 1300, has been rebuilt. The 15th-cent. brick tower, now stuccoed, stands quite apart.

Swallow (8 m. S.W. from Grimsby stat.). The church (Holy Trinity) has a late Saxon unbuttressed tower. Chancel rebuilt 1868; church restored and N. aisle added 1884. S. aisle arcade built up. There is a Norm. shaft piscina.

Swarby (3½ m. W. from Aswarby stat). The small church (St Mary and All Saints) was far too thoroughly restored in 1886-7. The late Perp. tower has a low pyramidal roof, on the W. face of which is inscribed in lead "John Thurlow of this Town. God have mercy." Note a Dec. niche in E. wall; a low-side window; a mutilated figure of Our Lord on a bracket at E. end of N. aisle; E.E. font; stairs to rood-loft on N. side; and a mutilated effigy in churchyard at E. end of S. aisle.

Swaton (2½ m. S. from Helpringham). The beautiful cruciform Dec. church (St Michael) is a good example of the style. The chancel, transepts, and

lower part of the central tower are quite early in that period; the E. window illustrates the dawn of tracery. The W. ends of both nave and aisles have rich tracery of much later date, *c.* 1323. The nave and aisles are covered by a single roof. The font is a beautiful Dec. example, diapered and bordered with ball-flowers. Note also some good 15th-cent. stalls and seats; remains of canopied chancel screen in S. transept; and a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady at W. end of N. aisle.

Swayfield (1½ m. S. from Corby stat.). The church (St Nicholas) was rebuilt in 1824, and again rebuilt and enlarged in 1876; but it retains an E.E. tower and a plain circular font.

Swinderby is a pleasant village on the Notts border, with the Roman Fossway on the S.E. The church (All Saints) was much restored in 1879, when an apse was added to the chancel. There is a Norm. N. arcade of 3 bays, an E.E. tower, and a Dec. aisle (A.S.L. xxiv. 391, 397, 423).

SWINESHEAD is a large village and former market town (pop. 1899), 2 m. S.E. from its station. The remains of the market cross and of the stocks are still extant. The spacious church (St Mary) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of 6 bays with aisles, N. and S. porches, and massive W. tower with short spire 160 ft. high. The fine tower, seen far and wide, is chiefly Dec., but the upper stage Perp. The wide nave, the clerestory, and S. aisle are Dec.; the N. aisle Perp. On the S. side is an octagonal turret having stairs to the rood-loft continued to the roof. The chancel was rebuilt in 1847. Under the Holy Table is the old altar slab with 6 consecration crosses. The rood-screen is a good 15th-cent. example. In the nave pavement are the incised figures of a civilian, Richard Benett, 1520, and his wife Agnes; also an inscription to

Roger Berdney, 1512, and his wife Alice, with an elaborate incised cross. In the vestry are portions of a once fine marble monument to Sir John Lockton, 1610, erected by his wife Frances in 1628. There are many bench-ends and much of the old seating in the S. aisle. There were many restorations in the last half of last century.

About 1 m. to the N.E. is the site of the small Cistercian Abbey of Swineshead; it was founded by Robert de Gresley in 1148, and supplied with a colony of monks from Furness Abbey. At its dissolution in 1536 there were 10 monks in addition to the abbot, and its income was returned at £175, 19s. 10d. There are but a few fragments left of the stonework, in addition to an effigy in chain mail. The site is occupied by a farmhouse, built out of the old materials. King John, after the loss of his baggage in the Wash, took refuge here from the 12th of October to the 17th, 1216. A late tradition made out that John was poisoned during his visit here by the monks, dying at the abbey. This baseless tale still survives on account of its having been adopted by Shakespeare. John was ill before he left Lynn; he died at Newark, having tarried at Sleaford and at Hough-on-the-Hill, after leaving Swineshead. To the W. of the abbey is a Danish camp, called Manwarings, with a double fosse.

Swinethorpe (2 m. S. from Harby stat., Notts) was formed into a parish in 1874, but is annexed to Harby. Here there is a rambling old farmhouse covered with ivy, known as "The Jungle"; and imitation battlements deceive the unwary into considering it an old castle.

Swinhope (6½ m. S.W. from North Thoresby stat.) is a very small, picturesquely situated village. The little church (St Helen) has been almost rebuilt and is

of no interest. There are various Alington monuments of recent date.

Swinstead (3 m. S.E. from Corby stat.) on the outskirts of Grimthorpe Park. The church (St Mary) was far too much restored in 1854, and the chancel in 1859. The E.E. and Dec. tower was rebuilt. It is difficult to judge which is old and which is new work, but the N. arcade is clearly old Trans. with unusually large caps. Under the tower is a cross-legged 13th-cent. effigy. There is a big monument to the last Duke of Ancaster, 1809, with effigies of the Duke and Duchess. The village cross retains its 3 steps, base stone, and 4 ft. 7 in. of its octagonal shaft.

Syston (1½ m. S.E. from Barkstone stat.). The church (St Mary) underwent considerable repairs and the chancel was nearly rebuilt in 1861-2. The chancel arch, with later openings each side, the tower arch with sacristan's window above, and the N. arcade are late Norm. So, too, is the curious but renewed S. door-way; it has under the tympanum a lintel with figures of 9 praying saints. The S. arcade is E.E. with nail-head mouldings. The tower is Trans., but has Perp. pinnacles. The clerestory is Perp. On the high ground, nearly a mile from the village, stands a large mansion, the seat of Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart., surrounded by a park of 530 acres; it was built in the 18th cent.; the ancient seat of the Thorolds, one of the oldest of the county families, was a hall down in the village.

Tallington, on the Welland, is on the high road from Stamford to Market Deeping. The church (St Laurence), of Barnack stone, has several interesting features. There are portions of Sax. long-and-short work at E. end of the N. aisle; a Sax. stone in N.

wall; good Norm. S. door-way; E.E. arcades and font; old crocketed font cover; Norm. piscina in chancel, base of which is an inverted stoup; a low-side window; and the original sanctus bell in the cote of the E. gable of the nave. Much restoration in 1879, when the old chancel screen was stupidly moved to the W. end. The W. Perp. tower used to have a spire, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1762.

Tathwell (1½ m. from Hallington stat.). The small church (St Vedast) is charmingly situated on a hill, overlooking a sheet of clear water. It was originally Norm., but all of that period remaining is the tower arch, and three or four courses of grey stones just above ground. On these foundations an ugly brick church was erected in the 18th cent. In 1857 the wooden casements were removed in favour of stone ones of Gothic design. The interior of the church was much improved in 1888-9, when a S. porch was also built.

On Osgarth Hill to the S. are traces of a supposed Danish camp. On Bully Hill, about 1 m. to the E., are 6 tumuli or oblong barrows.

TATTERSHALL (1 m. S. of stat.) is a small decayed town near the Witham, famed for its castle and church. A market charter was granted to Ralph Fitz-Ends in consideration of a well-trained goshawk. The 15th-cent. market cross is still standing, bearing the arms of Tattershall, Cromwell, and Deincourt. The market has been long in abeyance, but there is a cattle and sheep farm in September. Robert de Tattershall was summoned to Parliament as 1st Baron in 1297. The property passed by marriage to the Cromwells about the close of the 14th cent. A castle was built here *c.* 1240, of which only the outer moat

and some earthworks remain. The celebrated Ralph Lord Cromwell, lord treasurer to Henry VI. 1433-43, rebuilt the castle, but it was not finished at his death in 1455. This castle, which consists almost entirely of a great quadrangular tower (110 ft. high with an area of 89 ft. by 47 ft.), is one of the finest examples of mediæval brickwork throughout England. The walls, 16 ft. thick in places, are built of small red bricks, relieved externally by patterns of blue-black bricks. The windows, battlements, and fire-places are of Ancaster stone. The castle, surrounded by an inner moat, consists of four stairs, each of which has a large central room, with small chambers opening out of it. The leads are gained by a stairway of 181 steps in the S.E. turret. The great feature of the interior are the fine heraldic chimney-pieces on each floor. The mantle-pieces, the finest of their kind in all England, to the disgrace of all concerned, were torn out in 1911, and were about to be carried across the Atlantic by an American millionaire. But happily a wave of antiquarian wrath was raised, and they were eventually restored, though of course they had suffered in the process. This recovery was chiefly due to the patriotic action of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who purchased the castle and adjacent grounds with a view to presenting them, after repair, to the nation. The works of repair and preservation, admirably executed by Mr Weir, the architect of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings,[1] occupied 2½ years; they included the repair of the famous keep, the excavation of the double moat, the restoration of the old Guard House at the entrance, and the conversion of the inner ward into an open

[1] See the 37th and 38th annual reports of the Society for 1913 and 1914.

court. The restored castle was formally opened on 8th of August 1914. The Guard House has been converted into a Museum, and there a large quantity of pottery, which has been found, has been intelligently arranged, as well as many other interesting finds. On the walls are hung a complete collection of drawings, water-colours, engravings, prints and plans of the castle at all stages of its history. Now that the moats have been excavated and the main buildings so thoroughly repaired and roofed in, Tattershall provides to the visitor or student, a unique example, viewed under the most favourable conditions, of the castellated architecture, three-quarters domestic and one-quarter military, of the first half of the 15th cent. The castle had suffered much damage in the great Civil War; further mischief was done by lightning in 1904. The last resident was a pensioner about the beginning of the 19th cent.; he lived in the gallery of the 4th floor, ready to fire a beacon in case of invasion.

The fine spacious Perp. church (Holy Trinity) became a collegiate church in 1438-9, when a college was founded here, coeval with the castle, by Ralph Cromwell. The church was not finished at his death in 1455, but was completed by his executors, one of whom was the great William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Bishop's arms are over the N. porch. The church is a noble cruciform building of Ancaster stone with massive W. tower. The stone pulpitum or screen, dividing the chancel from the transepts, was erected by Robert de Whalley, a member of the college, in 1528. This screen shows two recesses for altars, with pillared piscinæ, on the W. front; on the E. or chancel side, over the door-way is a three-sided pro-

jection with two stone desks for reading the Gospel and Epistle at High Mass according to the use of collegiate or minster churches. The panelled pulpit is richly carved at the base. In the N. transept are some remarkable brasses; they include the mutilated effigy of the founder, 1455, but his wife's effigy is missing, and those of his two nieces and heiresses, under canopies, Jean (Stanhope), Lady Cromwell 1479, and Maud, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, 1497. There are brasses of three members of the college: (1) William Moor, 2nd Provost, 1456; (2) William Sympson, chaplain, 1519; and (3) a very fine brass in magnificent cope to Provost Warde (1500-1520). On a step of the quire is a brass to Hugh de Gondeby, 1411, a steward to the Cromwells. The college consisted of a provost, six priests, six clerks, and six choristers. The almshouse for 10 poor persons, of Ralph Cromwell's foundation, still exists in the churchyard.

There are some good remnants of old glass in the lower part of the E. window, but a large quantity of beautiful old glass which had survived the Parliamentary struggle, was actually presented, illegally, in 1757, by Earl Fortescue, as patron, to the Earl of Exeter to adorn the church of St Martin's, Stamford, where some of it may still be seen. It is to the credit of the parishioners that it is recorded that they raised a quasi-riot in protest against this spoliation of the glass of the chancel windows, "lest they should be left to say their prayers in a cold church at the hazard of their lives" (A.S.L. xiii. 159; xxxii. 3).

Tealby (4 m. N.E. from Market Rasen stat.) is a large and pretty village on the Rase, a tributary of the Ancholme. The large church (All Saints) consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays with aisles, S.

porch, and massive W. tower. The jambs of the tower arch are Trans., of immense thickness, with scalloped capitals. The arch is pointed; and above it, but pushed to the N. side, is a large, circular-headed sacristan's opening. The N. arcade is E.E.; the S. arcade is Dec.; and all the aisle windows (save one) have Dec. tracery of plainest possible type. The nave has a Perp. clerestory. The chancel arch is contemporary with the N. arcade. The chancel is also Dec. Note (1) niche on N. of sanctuary, probably late Dec.; the square label terminates in enormous corbels, carved and heraldic. (2) Inserted, reticulated window on N. of chancel. (3) Fragments of 14th-cent. glass in the inside windows of chancel. (4) Blocked low-side window in normal position, but visible only outside. It retains its old barring, is blocked with red brick, and is divided by a plain mullion (A.S.L. vi. 171).

Temple Bruer (4 m. E. from Leadenham stat.), made a parish in 1879, has a small modern church (St John Baptist) built in 1873. William de Ashby founded here a preceptory of the Templars towards the end of Henry II.'s reign. The house was one of considerable size and importance; the brethren obtained license to crenellate the great gate-house in 1306. The Hospitallers, on the suppression of the Templars, established here a commandery. In 1338 the revenue of the house was £177, 7s. 7d., but at its dissolution in 1538 it had dwindled to £16, 19s. 10¾d. In the midst of the large farmyard stands a massive E.E. tower, 50 ft. high, *c.* 1250, the base of which served as a chapel. The round church (Holy Sepulchre) stood W. of the tower. It was standing in the 18th cent. when it was engraved by Buck. The foundations were uncovered in 1833, when it was shown to have been 52 ft. in dia-

meter, with a peristyle of 8 circular piers and a large W. porch; it was joined to the tower by a cloister.

Tetford (7 m. N.E. from Horncastle stat.) is a large village. The church (St Mary) is mainly Dec., but has a Perp. tower and clerestory. Against the E. wall is a monument to Captain Edward Dymoke, Royal Champion, *ob.* 1760; above it is a breastplate and large helmet (A.S.L. xiii. 174).

Tetney (1½ m. S.E. from Holton-le-Clay stat.) is a large village in a parish extending to the sea. The church (Sts Peter and Paul) is a handsome building of the local sandstone, but having a very fine Perp. tower of grey Yorkshire stone. The S. door-way and the N. arcade are E.E., but the S. arcade and aisle are late Dec. One of the piers of the latter arcade bears a Latin inscription, which may be thus rendered—"This work was accomplished in 1363, Robert Day then vicar." The Perp. chancel was rebuilt in 1861-2.

Theddlethorpe All Saints is a village near the sea, with a station on the Louth and East Coast line. The church of Theddlethorpe All Saints is of real distinction among those of the district, indeed it is sometimes styled by its admirers "The Cathedral of the Marsh." The spacious fabric consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of 5 bays, S. porch, and massive lofty W. tower. The exterior, particularly on the S. side, is a most fascinating blend of colour. When the sun is shining and the mass of trees immediately behind it are in foliage, the remarkable blending of the contrasts of the greenstone of the local wolds with a considerable variety of brickwork is most striking, and yields a peculiarly attractive and picturesque appearance. Much of the brickwork is of different and comparatively late dates, and is the result, as in the clerestory, of post-Reformation patching. But

some of the bricks are, beyond doubt, of 15th cent. date, and deliberately used by the original builders, as is the case with the E. side of the upper stage of the tower, where bricks and greenstone are used with much effect in alternate courses. There is also a good deal of the late mediæval brickwork about the porch. Considerable repairs or restorations have been done to the fabric during recent years, and mostly in good conservative taste, namely in 1865-6, 1883, 1885 (chancel), and 1893 (tower). The general external appearance is undoubtedly 15th cent., but of somewhat different dates. The pointed two-light clerestory windows, with quatrefoils in their heads, appear to point to definite 14th-cent. or Dec. work; but they are probably early 15th, or, at any rate, not older than the reign of Richard II. The battlements are noteworthy. The gable at the E. end of the nave is pierced with quatrefoils, and relieved with large crockets. The end battlements of the aisles are also crocketed.

The tower is of 4 stages and massively built with newel stair-way of seventy-two steps in the S.W. angle. From the centre of the roof rises a tall crocketed pinnacle covered with lead.

On entering the church by the S. door, the practised eye is at once arrested by the presence of a large number of Norm. stones with chevron mouldings, several with masks (68 in all) which are built up into the N. arcade. Greenstone was not generally used in this district before 1400, but some of these stones are, doubtless, of that local material. Most of these stones are remains of a former large (chancel) arch; many other stones throughout the building show the characteristic axe dressing of the Normans, proving that there was a substantial, good-sized church here

in the Norman days, which sufficed for the worship of the population until *c.* 1400-1425.

In the S. wall of the chancel are 3 sedilia of Trans. Norm. date. Beyond them, under a plain niche, is a double piscina drain, the earliest I have ever noticed. The octagonal font (*c.* 1400) is much enriched, there is a floriated moulding round the rim and at the base of the shaft; the shaft is adorned with large leafed flowers. The cover is 17th cent. The *mensæ* or slabs of the two side altars have been recovered and replaced on stone altars at the ends of the aisles. They are of slightly different dates and size; the one in the S. aisle measures 5 ft. 10 in. by 37 in., and the later thicker one with bevelled edge in the N. aisle is 5 ft. 3 in. by 35 in.

The old woodwork of the church is exceptionally good. There is a particularly fine rood-screen, in good preservation, with stair-way from the N. aisle. There are also two parcloses at the E. ends of the aisles, of about a hundred years later date; the tracery and carvings at the top of the openings are of a distinctly Renaissance character (2nd quarter of 15th cent.), and bear the arms of the Angevine family. There is much good, original seating extant, with carved tracery and embattled ridges to the end seats. The roofs, though substantially repaired, are in the main original. The boss in the centre of the nave tiebeam bears the Angevine arms (barry of two, three bezants in chief). There are the same arms impaling a chevron between three mullets on the roof of the S. aisle; a boss at the W. end of this is carved with a boldly executed one-mast ship. There is a good early Jacobean altar-table in the S. aisle. When the chancel was restored in 1885, the architect (whose name I mercifully omit—he is responsible for much sad de-

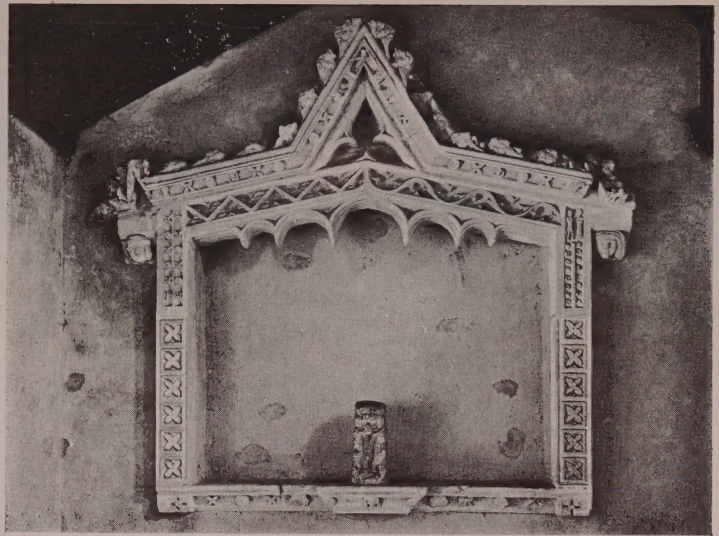
molition in the W. of England) turned out some remarkably good balustraded altar rails, *c.* 1720, substituting that poor and cheap contrivance of modern church furnishers, a single rail supported on painted iron standards. The rails and gates are still in the church, and it is to be hoped that they will ere long be replaced. At the same time, a white-veined marble altar-table of the like date, good and costly of its kind, was ejected by the same wiseacre; it now stands at the W. end of the S. aisle.

In the S. chapel is the small brass effigy of Robert Hayton, 1424, remarkable as the latest example of the camail of mail depending from the bascinet. Here, also, is a slab with a marginal inscription to Roger de Hagnaby, and another bearing the Angevine arms. Against the N. wall of the chancel is a large mural marble monument to the Hon. Charles Bertie (1727) and his first wife, with their busts resting on a sarcophagus.

Mention must not be omitted of a singularly handsome and exceptional old reredos in the S. chapel. It consists of a large crocketed recess, nearly a foot deep, elaborately carved, and evidently for a group of sculpture. Its full height is 8 ft. and width 5 ft. 10 in.

This large church had for some time the evil reputation of being "the dirtiest church in Marshland and abundant in bats." The reverse, however, is happily now (1910) the case; it is a model of cleanliness and comeliness. The new vicar, the Rev. A. J. Holden, has also been instrumental in helping to preserve the old seatings, and in providing new ones of oak of excellent make and constructed in the parish.

Theddlethorpe St Helen (½ m. E. from Theddlethorpe stat.) is an adjacent village and parish on the sea



REREDOS, THEDDLETHORPE ST. HELEN

coast. The church, unattractive, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, was, unfortunately, almost entirely pulled down, and rebuilt on somewhat similar, but poor lines in 1864-6. The narrow archway into the tower is original; it has floriated capitals, and similar bases, the latter an exceptional feature. Much of the old greenstone was re-used in the rebuilding of the tower. The one good feature of the church, happily not discarded, is the remarkable reredos at the E. end of the N. aisle, of the same character as the one at Theddlethorpe All Saints, but even more richly ornamented. It is obviously intended for a group of imagery. It is elaborately crocketed, and on the centre crocket has stood a crucifix, 14½ in. high; this ornament is now detached and seems to have been removed at the time of the rebuilding, as it interfered with the low pitch of the aisle roof. The total height is 7 ft., and the outside width 6 ft. 2 in.; the depth of the recess is 15 in. There are two diminutive figures, 5¼ in. long, at the top of the carving on the right hand, which are possibly intended for the man and wife who gave this elaborate and remarkable reredos. It will scarcely be credited that the actual stonework of this noble relic of Christian art was peppered with nails (of some size) and various tacks and pieces of string, the usual traces of modern "decoration." I ventured to remove carefully over a dozen. It is rather difficult to realize the state and condition of mind of one who would drive nails into ancient work of this nature. The church has recently (1910) been anything but improved by the insertion of a slight chancel screen of oak, with obtrusive brass gates by way of contrast. There is a small Jacobean altar-table in the vestry.

Thimbleby (1¼ m. W. from Horncastle stat.) is a small parish bounded by the Bain on the E. and by the Witham on the S. The old church (St Margaret) of 14th-cent. date, was pulled down in 1744; its paltry successor was completely rebuilt in 1879.

North Thoresby is a large village with a station, equidistant (8 m.) from Grimsby and from Louth. The church (St Helen) has some original E.E. work, and consists of nave, chancel, and W. tower. The nave was much restored in 1848, and the chancel rebuilt at a later date.

Thoresway (7 m. S.E. from Moortown stat.) lies in a picturesque valley of the Wolds. The church (St Mary) was rebuilt from a ruinous condition in 1879-80, having lost its aisles and tower. It retains a Norm. tower arch, now used as W. door-way; there are also a Trans. N. door-way, and some opened out 14th-cent. arcades. At the W. end are several floriated coffin lids discovered during the restoration. There are also three ancient slabs, assigned respectively to Sir Philip de Chauncey, John de Gothmundham, and to a member of the Bohun family.

Thorganby (6 m. W. from N. Thoresby stat., see above) also lies in a well-wooded narrow valley of the Wolds. The small plain church (All Saints) retains some E.E. work, a little Perp. seating, and incised slabs to a priest and to Richard Johnson, 1452. The old Hall was long a seat of the Willoughby family; it was plundered by the Roundheads in 1643.

Thornton (1½ m. S.W. from Horncastle stat.) is a small parish, with a small church (St Winifred), much restored in 1870 by Christian. The wrought-iron hat-pegs, *c.* 1750, are curious enough to be worthy of note.

Thornton Curtis (stat., called Thornton Abbey, 1½ m.

E. of the village). The church (St Laurence), much restored in 1884, is of much interest. The nave has fine E.E. arcades with clustered piers. The chancel (under a continuous roof with the nave) is mostly E.E., but retains a N. Norm. door-way and string-course. The screen, roofs, and oak seats are all modern. The W. tower is E.E., and beneath the rebuilt S. porch is an exceptionally fine 13th-cent. door-way; part of the door and the iron hingework are original. In the flooring to the S.W. is an early sepulchral slab with the sunken half-effigy of a lady. The most noteworthy feature is the grand late Norm. font of black marble from Tournai in Belgium, standing on 4 corner shafts and a central pillar, *c.* 1170. It is one of 7 such fonts; the most notable are at the cathedrals of Lincoln and Winchester. Near the S. porch is an oak tablet which is thus lettered :—

> In the yer yat all the stalles
> In thys chyrch was mayd
> Thomas Kyrbe Jhon Shreb
> byn Hew Reston Jhon Smyth
> Kyrk Masters in the yer of
> Our Lorde God MCCCCCXXXII.

In the churchyard is about half the shaft of an octagonal 15th-cent. cross, sculptured with flower-heads on the 4 smaller sides.

The Austin Abbey of Thornton was founded in 1139 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, when 12 canons came from Kirkham under a prior; but the house was raised by the pope to the dignity of an abbey in 1148. It became richly endowed, and the number of canons was materially increased; even at the dissolution there were 23 canons. In 1518 the abbot obtained from the pope the privilege of celebrating mass in mitre and full pontificals. The revenue was £600

clear in 1534. The house was surrendered in 1539, and that fickle tyrant, Henry VIII., assigned most of the revenue for the maintenance of a college, with a considerable staff, for the care of the aged and for the instruction of the young. But this new scheme had but a very short life, for it was suppressed at the beginning of Edward VI.'s reign by his pillaging council.

The fine early Perp. gate-way is the chief remnant of the abbey buildings; it was built in 1382 by abbot Thomas de Grescham. This gate-way gives entrance to a wide grass-covered area; on its E. side stood the large conventual church, 235 ft. long and 63 ft. wide, but including the transepts 128 ft. wide. Part of the walling of the S. transept is all that remains of the church above ground; it is early Dec. work of much beauty. In the same beautiful style are the remains further E. of the chapter-house which was 43 ft. in diameter. The enclosed area, surrounded by a precinct wall and a moat, covered upwards of 100 acres. The ruins were far more extensive about 1700, but afterwards for a long period they served as a building quarry for the neighbourhood, and supplied the chief stone of the road-menders.

Thornton-le-Fen (2 m. N.E. from Langrick stat.) is a newly formed scattered parish in the soke of Horncastle. The church, a small brick building, was built on the Fen Chapel estates in 1816.

Thornton-le-Moor (3½ m. S.W. from Moortown stat.) is a small secluded parish, with a small ancient church (All Saints). It was restored in 1871, when "a reputed Sax. door-way" was disclosed to the E. of the present S. porch. The porch, which covers a Trans. door-way with dog-tooth moulding, was erected at that date, when the chancel was also rebuilt. There is a good E.E. bell-gable and lancet window at the W. end.

THORNTON ABBEY

The built-up arches and piers of a former N. aisle remain. There is a small brass to John Chapman and Agnes his wife, 1527 (A.S.L. vi. 147).

Thorpe-on-the-Hill is a scattered village near the Roman Fossway. The small church (St Michael) was much rebuilt in 1722, and restored in 1874, but has a few remnants of E.E. work, including a blocked door-way.

Thorpe St Peter (¾ m. W. of Thorpe Culvert stat. on the Skegness branch) is a large scattered village 2 m. from Wainfleet. The sandstone church is chiefly Dec., with an E.E. S. porch and doorway. The tower is good Dec., but has a Perp. upper stage. The Perp. roof is roughly carved and coloured. The best feature of the church is the graceful E.E. font with trefoiled arcade; the supporting shafts are gone, but the capitals are well carved; it rests upon a portion of an altar slab. The chancel is chiefly modern, but a piscina in the outer wall on the N. side, and built-up arches, show that it once had chantry chapels. The Perp. chancel screen is well carved with birds, and there is a good Jacobean pulpit. At the W. end is a sepulchral slab with a foliated cross, at the head of which is the inscription—*Orate pro anima Ricardi Markeby Capellani* (A.S.L. viii. 65; xxi. 162).

Threckingham (3 m. N.W. from Billingborough) is a small village at the intersection of the Roman roads Ermine Street and Salter's Way. In the locality it is usually pronounced and sometimes spelt Threekingham. The name is really derived from the tribal name of Trekings; but owing to the fact that three Danish kings or chieftains fell near here in the battle of Stow Green, the tradition still strongly prevails that the place was thus called in consequence of their death. The church (St Peter) has a fine E.E.

tower, with an upper stage and broach spire of early Dec. date, about 150 ft. high. The nave arcades are also early Dec., but with one Trans. bay at the E. end. The chancel is chiefly Trans. or late Norm.; the E. end has 3 round-headed windows. There is a blocked-up Trans. arcade in the N. wall. The bowl of the font is E.E. with shallow arcading, but it stands on a base which appears to be Perp. and bears a defaced inscription, part of which appears to be *Maria Gratia Plena*. At the W. end of the S. aisle are 3 heavy stone coffins, each covered with late 13th- or 14th-cent. sepulchral slabs with raised crosses. They have been removed here from the churchyard, and are still popularly supposed to be the tombs of the 3 Danish kings who fell in 870. It has, however, been fairly established that they in reality commorate 3 members of the Threckingham family, one of whom was high sheriff in 1314. In the open spaces at the W. end of the nave are the exceptionally large recumbent effigies of a knight in chain mail and his lady, which were probably removed here from the destroyed chantry chapel. The knight is supposed to be Lambert de Threckingham, Justice of the Common Pleas, *c.* 1300. The knight's effigy is fully 7 ft. long, and has 2 lions facing each other at the feet. The lady has 2 dogs similarly placed at her feet. In the nave are many old Perp. bench-ends of exceptional design. Here, too, as at Folkingham, are the dilapidated stocks and whipping post; but in this case they are preserved at the W. end of the N. aisle (A.S.L. vi. xiii.).

Thurlby is a large village on the road from Bourne to Market Deeping. The church (St Firmin) is of distinct interest. The lower part of the tower is clearly of pre-Norman date, with some long-and-

short work. The tower arch is Norm., but it is enclosed within one of earlier date; above it is a triangular opening in which a cross, brought here from Edenham church, has been placed. The tower is surmounted by a blunt Dec. spire. There are 2 porches, both of them E.E., but the S. door-way is Norm. The nave is chiefly Norm., and has 2 arcades with massive piers. The plan of the church is cruciform; each transept has served as a chapel, and from each there is a squint to the chancel. The chancel is E.E. with Perp. additions, but it retains a Norm. stringcourse, and a blank arch with chevron ornament which used to enclose a sedile. There is also an unusual canopied piscina. The remarkable circular font, supported by 5 shafts, is E.E.

A few yards west of the church runs the best preserved part of the Roman Carr-Dyke, which was the great fen-drain running from the Nene at Peterborough to the Witham near Lincoln. The river Glen forms the eastern boundary of this parish (A.S.L. xx. 14).

Thurlby-by-Newark is a small village 3 m. from Swinderby stat. on the Midland line to Lincoln. The church (St German) was much restored in 1843. It has N. aisle with an E.E. arcade; a Trans. S. doorway; a Dec. font; and some good woodwork in bench-ends, chancel screen and chest.

Timberland (2 m. E from Scopwick and Timberland stat.) is a fen village of some size. The church (St Andrew) has a rather remarkable E.E. tower with a Perp. upper stage. The Norm. tower arch is supported by a massive E.E. arch built beneath it. The nave, with low wide arcades to the aisles, was much altered in the 18th cent. The chancel was rebuilt in 1838, but restored in 1887.

Toft-by-Newton (4½ m. W. from Market Rasen stat.) is a small parish with a diminutive population. The little church (Sts Peter and Paul) was chiefly rebuilt in 1891, but there are some few fragments of E.E. and Dec. work remaining.

Torksey was once a place of considerable importance at the junction of the Foss Dyke with the Trent. It is generally supposed to be identical with *Tiovulfingceaster*, where, according to Bede, Paulinus baptized a vast number of converts *c.* 625. Torksey Castle, close to the Trent, was at one time a strong fortress; it is now a mere picturesque shell of a red brick Elizabethan mansion which was sacked by the Royalists in the Civil Wars. In this parish there were two ancient priories. The one was the priory of St Leonard, founded in the reign of Henry II. It was a small house of Austin canons, and when it was dissolved in 1536 there were only the prior and five canons. The other priory was a small one of Cistercian nuns known as the priory of Fosse. They maintained a convent school for both small girls and boys. It was not dissolved until 1539 when there were 8 nuns and a prioress. The church (St Peter) is supposed to have been once the chapel of the Austin canons, but as there is an old font this supposition is probably wrong. The fabric is not of much general interest, it has two exceptionally good features; (1) a N. arcade of 3 very good 13th-cent. arches, resting on four-clustered filleted piers with capitals of beautiful conventional foliage, and with octagonal abaci; (2) a 13th-cent. font with a band of very good conventional foliage. There is a poor looking W. tower.

West Torrington (2 m. from E. Barkwith stat.) is a small parish to the N.E. of Wragby. The church

(St Mary) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1862; but it has a fine large Norm. font, the battered effigy of a Templar; and an early Perp. screen which came from the church of St Benedict, Lincoln. There is a churchyard cross which was restored in 1880.

Tothill (2 m. N.E. from Authorpe stat.) is a small parish which takes its name from an earthwork with a wide deep ditch about a lofty round mound, known as Toot Hill. The church (St Mary) was rebuilt in 1778 out of the materials of its old predecessor; it was restored in 1894.

Low Toynton (1 m. N.E. from Horncastle stat.). The small church (St Peter) of this little parish was rebuilt after a mean fashion in 1811. We found it buried beneath a mass of ivy, and for once did not begrudge it this vesture of nature's devising. It retains the Norm. chancel arch of the former structure. The octagonal font has richly sculptured figures; it bears a close resemblance to that of Huttoft, and is of 14th-cent. date.

Tumby is a township of Kirkby-on-Bain, *q.v.*

Tupholme (2 m. N. from Southrey stat.), formerly extra-parochial, was the site of an abbey of Premonstratensian or white canons founded before 1190 by Gilbert and Alan de Neville. The abbey was not very wealthy, but it sometimes had as many as 24 canons resident during the 15th cent. The picturesque ruins, standing close to the road from Horncastle to Bardney, chiefly consist of a portion of the E.E. wall of the refectory with lancet windows, and the graceful reader's pulpit with two trefoiled arches (A.S.L. xxxii. 17-19; L.N. and Q. iii. 97-200).

Tydd St Mary (stat. 2 m. S. of church) is a large parish and village bordering on the counties of both Norfolk and Cambridge. The South Holland Drain,

which bounds the parish on the N., and the great North Level on the S., both empty into the river Nene. The church (St Mary) is a graceful and pleasing fabric with external Dec. features, save for a W. Perp. tower of brick with stone dressings and a stone spire; but the aisle arcades are late Trans., almost E.E., the octagonal capitals of the round piers bear stiff foliage. The octagonal Perp. font has shield-bearing angels. An alabaster slab in the N. aisle bears the incised effigy of William de Tidde, *c.* 1395. On the W. gable of the nave is a sanctus bell-cote. In the chancel are a blocked low-side window, cinquefoiled sedilia, and a double-drained piscina (A.S.L. xi. 210).

Uffington is pleasantly situated on the Welland, 2 m. E. of Stamford. The church (St Michael) has a lofty tower and spire, both of which, together with the chancel, are good Perp. The nave arcades are E.E., but they were much restored in 1865. The N. chapel belongs to the Trollope family. Among the numerous fine monuments are the effigy in armour of Robert Lord Ros, *c.* 1386, between the chapel and the chancel; Sir Roger Manners, esquire of the body to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, 1607; and to Dr Stanton, Dean of Lincoln, a former rector, 1612. In the churchyard are some exceptionally fine limes and chestnuts.

An avenue of limes leads through a well-timbered park to Uffington House, which was built in 1688 by Charles Bertie, 5th son of Montague, Earl of Lindsey; it was unhappily destroyed by fire in Dec. 1904. There is another fine seat in the same parish, Casewick Hall, an Elizabethan mansion pertaining to Lord Kesteven, and also in a beautiful park.

The small priory of Newstead-by-Stamford was founded at the close of the 12th cent. by William

d'Albini "at the bridge of Wass between Stamford and Uffington," and was sometimes called the hospital of Uffington. But ere long it was assigned to Austin Canons. There seem to have been 6 canons here at the first. Small and ill endowed as this priory was, it had the honour of having the general chapter of the order held here in 1340 and in 1362. At the dissolution there were only 2 canons and a novice in addition to the prior. The site is occupied by a large flour mill, and there are no traces of the building.

Ulceby is a small village 3 m. W. from Alford stat. The church (All Saints) is a diminutive brick building rebuilt in 1826, and improved in 1885. The hamlet of Fordington in this parish used to possess a church, but it has long ago disappeared.

Ulceby is a large village on the line between Grimsby and Hull, with a junction stat. 1 m. to the E. The church (St Nicholas) has a tall thin Perp. spire on an E.E. tower. The nave is Dec. The chancel was originally E.E., but it was much restored in 1887, when a cross that was found buried was set up by the chancel aisle, and is mistakenly termed "the dedication cross." The S. aisle was much restored in 1879, and the S. porch is modern (A.S.L. xxix. 77).

Upton (2 m. N.E. from Lea stat.) is a pleasant parish to the S.E. of Gainsborough. The church (All Saints) was considerably rebuilt in 1867, the tower was similarly treated a few years later, and the chancel as drastically restored in 1880. The S. door-way, however, is plain Norm., and in the N. wall of the chancel, which is as long as the nave, is some pre-Norman herring-bone masonry. Possibly the chancel is on the lines of the original small Saxon church.

Usselby (stat. Claxby and Usselby) is a very small

parish near Market Rasen. The diminutive church (St Margaret), the smallest in the county, has no definite mediæval feature, but is said to have formed part of a larger one of 16th-cent. date.

Utterby (2½ m. S. from Ludborough stat., 1 m. from a halt for motor-trains) has a church (St Andrew) of much interest, standing close to the line 4 m. from Louth. The tower of 3 stages, the chancel, and the S. chapel are Dec., but the chancel was re-roofed and partly restored in 1902. The nave and certain additions elsewhere are Perp. The S. door-way is richly canopied, and has curious carvings in the mouldings of the jambs, such as a fox carrying off a goose, a man leading a monkey by a string, and a monkey carrying off a child. The door, too, contains some of the original iron work. In the wall of the N. aisle is a remarkable sepulchral slab, with the half-effigy, sunk in a quatrefoil, of William de Cumberworth, vicar. In the chancel are an image bracket, piscina, almery, and sedile in the sill of a window. There is "an open channel to drain the water off from the font into the churchyard —a very uncommon feature."[1] Such channels are common enough, but are of course concealed; the open channel in this place is probably due to some blundering restoration. This church at one time suffered severely from the pestilential growth of ivy (A.S.L. xxvi. 74).

Waddingham (4 m. S.E. from Kirton-in-Lindsey stat.) is a large parish and village to the W. of the Ancholme navigation. The old church (St Mary) has long ago perished. A joint church (Sts. Mary and Peter) was afterwards erected to serve both Waddingham and Snitterby, as united rectories; this was restored in 1862, and the chancel rebuilt in 1858.

[1] *Highways and Byways*, p. 260.

Waddington, bounded on the W. by the Witham, is 4 m. S. from Lincoln. The church (St Michael) had the interior much disfigured by the intrusion into the W. bay of the nave of a debased tower in the 18th cent.; but it has some very excellent E.E. work in the nave arcades. There is a Perp. font and a Jacobean pulpit (A.S.L. xviii. 73).

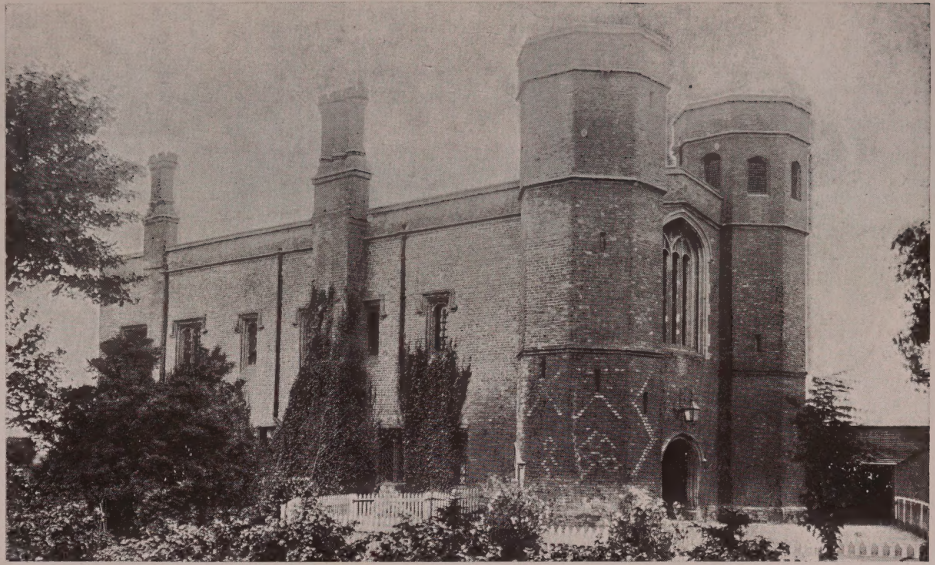
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS is a small but ancient market town and port, with stat. on the line to Skegness, standing on the small rivers Steeping and Limb, forming Wainfleet Haven. Hence there is navigation for small craft to the sea, at Gibraltar Point, 5 miles distant. Its most distinguished native, William of Wainfleet, who became Bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, obtained for the town a charter of incorporation in 1457. In Leland's days there were two churches, St Thomas, long ago destroyed, and the old cruciform parish church of All Saints. The latter was pulled down in 1820, and its successor of like dedication erected near the station partly from old materials. It contains the Perp. font from the old church.

The one feature of this little town which is of genuine interest is the Magdalen College School, founded by the Bishop in 1484. It is a grand piece of old brickwork in two stories, flanked at the W. end by two polygonal towers, between which is the entrance door-way, ornamented by a large Perp. window. The remains of the once fine tomb of Richard Patten, the bishop's father, wantonly broken up when the old All Saints was pulled down in 1820, were for a time stored here, but they were afterwards restored, and placed on the N. side of the altar in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford (A.S.L. xxi. 164).

Wainfleet St Mary is an extensive parish with

a village 2 m. S.W. from Wainfleet stat. The church of St Mary is nearly 1½ m. from the village and hidden away among trees and clipped yew hedges. It stands entirely remote from any habitation. The church has been extensively restored, indeed mostly rebuilt so far as the exterior is concerned; the work having been done piecemeal in 1875, 1881, and 1892. The aisle arcades are of somewhat different dates, but both apparently of 13th cent. There are four arches on the S. with stout circular piers and nail-head mouldings, whilst on the N. side there are five. One of the piers of the latter has four detached shafts. The octagonal 15th-cent. font bears symbols of the Passion. There is a Jacobean altar-table in the new N. vestry. The external features of the church are now all 15th cent., and the roofs leaded. The substantial tower has an embattled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles.

Walcot (4½ m. N.W. from Billingborough stat.) is a small village with an interesting church (St Nicholas). The tower, with a lofty broach spire, is Dec. The E.E. nave arcades are carriers, for the capitals of earlier Trans. arcades have been used as bases. The aisles have square-headed late Dec. windows. Noticeable features are (1) a beautiful ogee-headed priests' door-way, which originally served as a low-side window; (2) a double squint from the S. chapel, projecting from which is a piscina; (3) a small bracket with a square opening on the S., which possibly served for offerings; (4) a piscina in the sill of the S. chancel windows; (5) some good square bench-ends; (6) a fine 14th-cent. chest; (7) a gracefully foliaged circular E.E. font; (8) a beautiful canopied niche in the S. aisle; and (9) some ancient glass in the E. window (A.L.S. xvi. 13).



WAINFLEET SCHOOL

Walesby (3 m. N.E. from Market Rasen) well merits a visit. It was formerly of some importance, and gave its name to the Hundred. In 1861 a Roman villa was discovered here, occupying an area of about 100 square yards; a considerable variety of interesting relics were unearthed. The old church (All Saints) stands at some little distance from the village on the summit of a steep hill. An iron church was erected in the village, about 30 years ago, for the greater convenience of the parishioners, since when the parish church became sadly dilapidated and neglected.

My good friend Mr Joseph Morris, an eminent ecclesiologist, has kindly supplied me with the following notes of his visit on 27 December 1909.

"A most beautiful old Trans. church, now deserted and dilapidated. One of the best churches in the district, and very conspicuous on the slope of the Wold. The nave arcades of 3 bays have exceedingly good Trans. capitals, some with stiff carving, *c.* 1160; the arches are circular. The tower and chancel arches, however, though contemporary, are pointed. One much tampered with lancet remains on N. of chancel; there is also a small lancet on W. of tower basement. All the aisle windows are of a plain, Dec. type; and the nave has a small Perp. clerestory. The E. window, and a window on the S. of sanctuary, are later Dec. insertions: so, too, is the only other chancel window, on the S. to the W. of the priests' door, which has three lights and good Geometrical tracery. This last window is in the normal position for a "low side," and is set very low: it may have served for that purpose. Note (1) Plain double piscina under two small pointed arches. (2) Similar piscina at E. end of S. aisle. (3) Slab with matrices on sanctuary floor. (4) Octagonal, tub, stem font.

The sturdy W. tower is contemporary Trans., and has coupled lancets for its belfry windows, divided by a shaft. The buttresses seem later addition, yet are bonded in. The S. aisle has good reticulated windows; two retain fragments of contemporary glass. The N. aisle has quite late Dec. windows (very curious), two of which have a transom with a cusping beneath it. The chancel and chancel arch are Perp. Note (1) 4 old stalls (no misericords) on N. of chancel. (2) Niche on S. of sanctuary, apparently for sedilia. (3) Good, restored, Perp. chancel screen, with traces of colour. It is rough, *i.e.* unmoulded, on E. side. (4) Upper rood-loft door-way on N. (5) Striking octagonal Trans. (or early E.E.) font. (6) Piscina in N. aisle. (7) Small Jacobean pulpit. (8) Numerous brackets throughout the church—not less than four in a row on N. of N. aisle. The base of the tower is probably contemporary Trans. work. The tower arch, however, is pointed. There is a W. lancet, and a vaulted basement. The upper part of this tower is fine Perp. work. The fine S. porch seems also Trans.; but it has a later chamber above it. Finally, it is a good church, of some size, and of very considerable merit."

We wish entirely to identify ourselves with Mr Morris's high estimate of the exceptional value and beauty of this once delightful church. To our own brief memoranda on this church, written in 1882, the following note is appended: "With the exception of a dozen or so of the great churches of this wonderful county, Walesby stands quite the highest in my estimation. Any architectural student or man of taste will be well rewarded for a visit. But it needs some repairs, not restoration." There is or was the old altar-slab with its 5 crosses; also 2 ancient floor

slabs, and one to Henry Waterland, rector, *ob.* 1698, father of that eminent divine Daniel Waterland.

To the infinite discredit of all concerned, a faculty was recently obtained for the demolition of this invaluable ancient church in order to provide material for a successor at the bottom of the hill, to please the lazy parishioners. This is a striking instance of the futility of "faculties" in checking ecclesiastical vandalism. Happily the influence of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was sufficient to avert this scandal, but the old church is still likely gradually to perish. There is now a new church by that always excellent architect Mr Temple Moore; it is pretty enough in its way, and into it have been moved the old font and 3 bells. But it is a thousand pities that the ancient time-honoured fabric was not repaired and continued in use; £2150 was spent on its successor.

Waltham (stat. 1½ m. N.E. of village) is a large village to the S. of Grimsby. The church (All Saints), much restored in 1867, 1875-6, and yet again in 1887, has an E.E. tower, but is otherwise mostly Dec. The tower has now a groined timber roof to the lower stage in place of the old one of stone, and there is a sacristan's window into the nave. In the chancel are sedilia and a double piscina; there is also a double piscina at the end of each aisle. Fixed in the sills of the chancel windows are two brasses—Joanna Waltham, with son and unmarried daughter, 1420, with half-effigies; and an inscription to John and Margaret Waltham, *c.* 1400, the parents of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Treasurer to Richard II., whose own brass is in Westminster Abbey. This latter most interesting brass, probably made by direction of the bishop's will, was found

in 1844 cracked in half below the flooring of a pew.

Washingborough is a large village on the S. bank of the Witham, 3 m. E. from Lincoln. The church (St John), a large building, was extensively restored in 1859 after a poor fashion. There is a good W. tower with 8 pinnacles. The font is a good Norm. example. In the chancel is a sepulchral slab showing the half-effigy and the feet of a lady, to be compared with similar ones at Disney, Norton Disney, and Welby.

Wayth (1 m. S. from Holton-le-Clay stat.). The church (St Martin) was unhappily rebuilt in 1869; only the E.E. nave arcades and the central tower remaining of the ancient fabric. This tower, of a once small cruciform church, is the most noteworthy of the group of Sax. towers round Grimsby. It is an axial pre-Norm. tower, which was in a later very early Norm. setting until the destructive "restoration" of 1869. It was originally just the width of the nave and had no openings in the N. and S. walls, and is built throughout of rough but dressed stones. Above the string-course are double lights divided by mid-wall shafts.

Welbourn (1 m. N. from Leadenham stat.) is a village on the Cliff road, with the Brant on the W. and Ermine Street on the E. The church (St Chad) has an E.E. tower crowned by a crocketed 15th-cent. spire. The best feature is the fine Dec. S. porch, with canopied and crocketed buttresses and a mutilated figure of the Holy Trinity over the entrance. At the E. end of the nave is a sanctus bell-cote. The nave and aisles are very good Dec. throughout; they were built by John of Welbourn, Treasurer of Lincoln Minster *c.* 1360. There is a

good Perp. clerestory. The church was considerably and well restored in 1884, but the chancel underwent a poor rebuilding 30 years earlier.

Welby (4½ m. N.E. from Grantham stat.). The church (St Bartholomew) has an E.E. tower and broach spire, a Perp. clerestory and S. porch, and some good woodwork in the screen, benches, and doors. The chancel was rebuilt and the N. aisle extended in 1873. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. gravestone of a kind of which there are several instances in the county, with the half-effigy of a lady sunk within a quatrefoil, whilst an opening at the base shows the feet; on one side is an infant in a shroud.

Wellingore (1½ m. from Navenby stat.) is a large village on the Cliff road. The small church (All Saints) is much varied in style. The tower, with stunted spire, is Dec.; the S. arcade of the nave is E.E. with slender circular piers; the N. arcade is Perp.; the chancel arch, showing brackets for a rood-screen, is Dec., and the sedilia and piscina are Trans. *c.* 1160, with semi-circular heads but octagonal shafts. There is a Trans. arch into the N. chancel chapel, where there is an alabaster table-tomb with effigies of a knight (collar of SS.) and lady *c.* 1440, and believed to represent Richard de Buslingthorpe and his wife Isabel (St George). There are also a Wingfield mural monument, 1575, and an Ellis brass, 1637. There are some good bench-ends with poppy-heads in the N. aisle. In the churchyard are 3 steps of the old cross, with a base stone, and 39 in. of the shaft. The church was much restored in 1878.

Welton-by-Lincoln (5 m. W. from Snelland stat.). The church (St Mary) of this large parish was rebuilt in 1823, and has since undergone many alterations

and restorations, the last of which was undertaken in 1904. A number of early interments were disclosed here in 1863, supposed to be Saxon.

Welton-le-Wold (4½ m. W. from Louth stat.). The church (St Martin) was enlarged in 1838, and rebuilt in 1850, with the exception of its Dec. W. tower.

Westborough (3 m. W. from Hougham stat.) is on the Witham. The church (All Saints), though mutilated, is of considerable interest and is chiefly of early 13th cent. date. The W. tower was rebuilt in 1752, the S. transept has perished, and the good E.E. door-way is obscured by a brick porch, and several of the windows are debased. There are 3 lofty E.E. bays to the nave, and a Dec. N. transept. The large chancel shows traces of a former fine E.E. E. window, and there are lancets in the N. and S. walls; on the S. side are a 4-light spear-headed Dec. window and Trans. sedilia and double piscina On the N. side is a door leading into a sacristy, *c.* 1400, with the original stone altar. The font is Trans. with an intersecting arcade under a nail-head border. There are remains of mediæval benches with poppy-heads in the chancel; a good Perp. screen; 17th-cent. pulpit and reading-desk; and figures of Time and Death on the W. wall. In the churchyard, near the S. entrance, are the remains of the old cross, with a single step, base stone, and 7 ft. 6 in. of the shaft. The churchyard wall is partly coped with fragments of early gravestones. In the village are the remains of another cross. Westborough is but rarely visited and the situation is remote, but to our mind it is one of the most fascinating churches in the county.

Weston is 1¼ m. from its stat. on the Lynn branch, and midway on the road between Spalding and

Holbeach. The church (St Mary), partly restored in 1863 and completed in 1886, is a graceful specimen of good E.E. *c.* 1160, with early Dec. transepts, and a Perp. tower of the 1st quarter of the 15th cent. The exceptionally fine S. porch has pointed arcades on each side. The chancel is poor E.E.; the E. end, with 3 single lancets and a single quatrefoil above, is a fine example of this style. The font claims to be the most graceful in England, and is carved with bold foliage; it stands on its original steps, with a broad platform for the officiating priest.

Whaplode is a large scattered parish 2. m. W. of Holbeach. The church (St Mary) is one of the most remarkable in the Holland district. The long narrow nave of 7 bays is 110 ft. long; the chancel arch and first 4 bays are good late Norm., but the 3 western bays are Trans. *c.* 1175, terminating in a W. front, wherein there is a fine door-way with 5 recessed shafts on each side. The tower of 4 stages occupies the place of the S. transept; the base is Trans., the next two stages E.E., and the top one Dec. The N. transept is late Perp. and the chancel a debased structure of 1818. The font is imitative Norm. At the W. end are some stone coffins and an altar slab. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a grand monument to Sir Anthony Irby, *ob.* 1593, and Alice his wife, *ob.* 1625. Their effigies rest on a table-tomb. At the base are their 5 kneeling children under a canopy. Irby Hall in this parish is now a farm-house. The N. transept until recently was used as a school (A.S.L. xx.).

Whaplode Drove was made into a separate parish in 1902. The church (St John Baptist) is of brick.

Whitton (9 m. N. from Appleby stat.) is a small village on the Humber at the extreme angle of the

county. The church (St John) has been almost entirely rebuilt between 1892 and 1897, but the W. tower, which serves as a porch, is in part original Norm. Here there is a ferry to Brough in Yorkshire.

Wickenby, with stat. 1 m. from village, lies to the N.W. of Wragby. The church (Sts. Peter and Lawrence) was much restored in 1878, when the tower was added. Trans. arcade S. side of nave, but S. aisle Dec. Chancel Perp., no chancel arch, light Perp. screen. Quadrangular brass plate in marble frame to Henry Milner, *ob.* 1636, with arms, rhymed inscription, and *cadaver* in shroud. Plain octagonal font retains two staples for locking the cover.

Wigtoft (2 m. N.W. from Algarkirk stat.). The interesting church (Sts. Peter and Paul) was well restored in 1892. The lower part of the tower is E.E., but retains a late Norm. window and door-way; the upper part and angle turret are Perp., to which later period belong the chancel and clerestory. The porch is Dec., but has an E.E. door-way, and has a Norm. corbel-table at the side. The nave has E.E. arcades, rebuilt on Dec. piers. There are considerable remains of a Perp. screen entrance to rood-loft, two sanctuary chairs constructed out of old bench-ends, and a good 17th-cent. pulpit. This church used to possess a valuable book of churchwarden accounts (1484-1631), but it has been stolen; fortunately much of it was printed in Nicholl's "Ancient Manners in England," 1797.[1]

South Willingham. The church (St Martin) was rebuilt, with the exception of the Perp. tower, in 1835: but it retains a Perp. screen with a restored rood-loft.

[1] See Dr Cox's *Early Churchwarden Accounts* (1913), p. 40.

Willingham-by-Stow (3 m. S.E. from Lea stat.) is a pleasant village on the Till. The church (St Helen) has a Dec. tower with an early Norm. base. The nave is Dec. and the chancel arch Trans., but there was much rebuilding in 1880. The font is Trans. with pointed arcading.

Willoughby, a junction stat. for Sutton and Mablethorpe, is a pleasant village on the verge of the Marshland. The church (St Helen) is a large building severely restored in 1878-9, and left somewhat gaunt and bare in the interior. Like several others of the larger churches in the Marsh, the fine W. tower and the windows of aisles and chancel are 15th cent., whilst the arcades and clerestory windows appear to be of the close of the 14th cent. There are a few noteworthy points. Of the greatest possible interest are two stones forming part of the interior of the S. wall of the tower, near the base; these are tooled after a zig-zag fashion, one of them with much distinctness. They point to the presence here of a stone pre-Conquest church; probably other such stones would be detected if the walls were carefully examined. The tower has no angle stairway. A picturesquely rude sloping ladder gives access to the first two stages, now open from the basement. On the N. side of the chancel is a chapel with a blocked-up E. window. Here is a peculiar construction. The arch into it from the chancel is double; the first one is Trans. *c.* 1190, whilst the arch behind it corresponds with the rest of the church. The two S. windows of the chancel are notable for their acutely-pointed construction and their good Perp. tracery. The large octagonal font has two upstanding hasps for the old cover. Originally it seems to have had an uncharged shield on each face;

it was much spoilt and rendered foolish at the restoration of the church by having a poorly designed large angel with folded hands, of obviously 19th-cent. conception, cut out on the E. face, as well as other designs. Inside the bowl is what appears to be a pewter toy font, bearing round the rim "the parish of Willougby Co. Lincoln, 1819." Quite possibly, however, this vessel was not intended as a slovenly and illegal substitute for a true font, but may have been designed as an alms basin. Another similar pewter vessel, though not in the font, occurs at Friskney. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a large sandstone slab in the pavement, bearing the bust of a man in relief sunk in the stone, and with the feet showing at the base *c.* 1225. At the W. end of the nave are two or three slabs with much later marginal lettering. The inscription on one of these is quite clear; it commemorates Gilbert West, who died on 22 August 1404.

Near by is a camp of irregular shape, supposed to be Danish.

Willoughton (4 m. S. from Kirton-in-Lindsey stat.). The church was rebuilt early in the 19th cent., and subsequently restored at various dates. The E.E. chancel arch and a Jacobean tomb are the only vestiges of the old building. Here is a vamping horn, a kind of church megaphone, of which only three or four other examples are extant.

In this parish there was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Roger de Builli in the days of Stephen. Soon after the suppression of that order in 1312, this preceptory passed to the Knights Hospitallers. The endowments were considerable, and two small *cameræ* or cells, at Horkstow and Bottesford, were attached to it. In 1338 its clear

annual value was assessed at over £280. In 1534, it had fallen to £174, 11s. 1½d. Alms were distributed daily at the door to the annual value of £13, 6s. 8d. There are no remains of the buildings.

Wilsford (1½ m. E. of Ancaster stat.). The church (St Mary) is a fine building, much resembling that of Ancaster, but having a better proportional slender Perp spire. The S.E. angle of the nave externally, and the N.E. angle internally show quoins of undoubted Sax. work fairly early in that style. On the N.E. of the nave are two Norm. piers carrying a later pointed arch opening into a chantry. The N. arcade of the nave is E.E., and the S. Dec. The chancel is good E.E., except the Perp. E. window, built, according to his tomb, by Roger Warde, rector, 1479. There is a double piscina. There was much restoration in 1860-1, when the church was reseated, but some old bench-ends were preserved. The Hall, a picturesque building close to the church, was built by Sir Charles Cotterell, an eminent scholar, in 1649.

An alien priory for Benedictine monks, attached to the abbey of Bec Herlouin, was founded here by Hugh Wake in the days of Stephen. The small property was eventually transferred to the abbey of Bourne.

On Wilsford Heath, enclosed in 1775, are the celebrated quarries which supply a white and durable freestone, usually known as "Ancaster stone," for it was first wrought in that parish.

Wilsthorpe (3 m. S.E. from Braceborough stat.). The old church was pulled down in 1713, and rebuilt after an Italian style; it was considerably reconstructed in 1863. It retains a 13th-cent. effigy of a knight, bearing on his shield the arms of Wake.

Winceby (5 m. S.E. from Horncastle stat.). The village stands on an eminence. The battle of Winceby, fought on 11 October, 1643, first brought Cromwell into prominence. The church (St Margaret), a small building, was rebuilt throughout in 1866.

WINTERINGHAM, with a station on the North Lindsey light railway, is an old corporate and market town on the S. bank of the Humber, with a present population of 600. The church (All Saints) is a fine large building with Trans. arcades to the nave, a much restored E.E. chancel, and a bold Perp. tower. The timber porch is modern. In the S. aisle is the effigy of a knight in chain-mail, said to be one of the Marmions. The place is famed for two ecclesiastical incidents. St Etheldreda, when flying from her second husband, Egfrid, King of Northumbria, to gain Ely and devote herself to a religious life, crossed the Humber and landed at Winteringham Haven, when, turning aside, she obtained shelter at West Halton, then surrounded by marshes; there she built a church still known by her name. In 1143, William de St Barbe, Dean of Durham, was elected Bishop of that see by the prior and convent, in the place of a Scotch usurper imposed on them by the Empress Matilda. The new bishop was attending a council in London at the time of his election; on his way back some of the monks of Durham met him at Winteringham with the news, took him to the church, where his election was confirmed and the Te Deum sung.

Winterton (with a station on the North Lindsey light railway), is a small market town, pop. 1426, a little to the S. of Winteringham. Several tesselated pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found here; they were illustrated by Mr W. Fowler, a resident in this town, in his grand series of plates.

The Ermine Street passes through the parish. The cruciform church (All Saints) is a fine spacious structure. The W. tower, engaged in the aisles, is late Sax. below, and E.E. above. The nave is mostly E.E., with lofty octagonal; the transepts have good late Dec. windows, whilst the chancel is early Geometrical Dec. There is a brass to John Rudd, merchant, 1504, and his 2 wives, but the husband's effigy is lost. The church was well restored in 1904 by Mr Hodgson Fowler.

Winthorpe (2 m. N. from Skegness stat.) is a village on the coast. The large, handsome church (St Mary) is full of interest, notwithstanding a severe restoration of 1880-1. The fabric, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 5 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, is throughout of the 15th-cent. period, though differing in exact dates from 1400 onwards. The S. porch is of much beauty and elaborate design; the gabled and crocketed parapet is carved with graceful trailing foliage. Two stones over the entrance bear this inscription :—

> Robert Langnay & Wyll'P
> alm' : thay payd for thys
> God in hys mercy
> bryng them to hys blys.

In the right-hand corner of the porch is the shaft for the holy-water stoup. The nave arcades have the usual octagonal piers, with plainly moulded capitals and bases. The octagonal font has differing tracery on each face. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the door-way to the rood-loft stairs, a small piscina niche, and a variety of small image brackets. The original altar pace of two steps remains, and also the altar slab with three of the consecration crosses. Here, too, are the bases of two 13th-cent. piers

belonging to an earlier church. At the W. end of the S. aisle the width of the former 13th-cent. aisle is marked on the pavement; the foundations were exposed during the restorations of 1880-1; the aisle was then 2 feet narrower. There is a 13th-cent. piscina niche at the E. end, which must have been replaced in the later wall. The sill of the E. window of this aisle has been lowered about 3 ft. for the insertion of a reredos; the recess is 9 in. wide. In front of the chancel arch are well-moulded stone brackets about 18 in. apart, for carrying the beams of the rood-loft. The large chancel has 3 large 3-light windows on each side, of late 15th cent. date, and a renewed E. window of like design. Over the E. gable of the nave is a sanctus bell cote. The tower is of good ashlar of 3 stages, and is *c.* 1500; the bell-chamber windows have wooden mullions and louvre boards.

The special feature of the church is its old woodwork. The rood-screen is of handsome design and in good preservation; the doors have been removed to a temporary screen under the tower; they certainly ought to be restored. There are good chantry or parclose screens at the E. end of each aisle. The body of the church is fitted throughout with old late 15th-cent. seating; the bench-ends bear poppy heads and curved elbows. In the chancel are four singularly beautiful and elaborately carved stall-ends of considerable size, having a height, exclusive of the platform, of 58½ in. The best of these is on the S. side of the returned stalls; it is a mass of beautiful tracery and foliage, and exhibits in the centre of the panel the legend of St Hubert found in the forest by a stag that bore a rood or crucifix between its horns. The poppy-head of this stall-end is thick with exquisitely

carved acorns and oak-leaves, and up, as it were, the branches of this tree climb three little mannikins, one of whom has caught a bird. There is a good old roof, nearly flat, to the nave; on the tie-beam in front of the chancel is the pulley for the rood-light. Half of the fine old S. door, with good tracery, *c.* 1400, is now under the tower; the new S. doors are after this pattern.

As to monuments, there is a slab on the floor of the N. chantry with marginal inscription to Ricardus Arglys de Bynengton (Benington), who died on 20 November, 1497. In the nave is a small effigy and inscription in brass to Robert Palmer, 1515; also brasses and inscription to Richard Barowe, merchant of the Staple of Calais, with his wife Batarick and their three children, 1505. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a good slightly coped gravestone of early 13th cent. date. In the churchyard are the large bevelled base stones of the churchyard cross, with a quatrefoil in each face, and about three feet of the shaft; they stand on two square steps. In 1910 the head of this cross with the Rood on one side, and the Virgin and Child on the other, was found 1½ m. from the church; it has been placed at the W. end of the S. aisle.

Wispington (4 m. N.W. from Horncastle stat.). The small church (St Margaret), chiefly Norm., was unfortunately rebuilt throughout in 1863. In the vestry there is an incised slab with the effigy of John Heddersett, rector, *ob.* 1394. There is also a Perp. chest.

Witham-on-the-Hill (3 m. S.E. from Little Bytham stat.) is a pleasant village on an eminence. The church (St Andrew) is noteworthy. The tower and spire form a S. transept, as at Gretford and Whaplode in this county; they are of debased work, 1735. The S. porch and door-way, as well as the font, are Trans.

The arcades of the nave have piers set on very high bases, the S. is Trans., the N. E.E. The chancel was much restored in 1874; the E. window is Perp.; with a triangular-headed piscina, and an E.E. pier embedded in the wall.

North Witham (2 m. from S. Witham stat.) is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Witham. The church (St Mary) was considerably and drastically restored in 1887. Parts of a Sax. cross, now in the chancel, were discovered in 1867. The N. and S. door-ways are Norm., and also the massive and narrow chancel arch, which has two side openings. The nave is late Perp. and the floor slopes eastward. The architect of 1887 raised a ritual quire at the E. end of the nave, coolly leaving the chancel to serve as a monumental chapel for the 17th and 18th-cent. monuments of the Sherard family! The chancellor must have been asleep to grant a faculty for such a scheme of "restoration"! There is a brass with effigy to William Misterton, 1425, and another, with a long Latin poem, to Roland Sherard, 1592. In the churchyard is the base of a cross, with 4 ft. 6 in. of the octagonal shaft.

South Witham is a large village adjoining Rutland. The Witham rises in this parish. The church (St John Baptist) used to be cruciform, but the chancel was suffered to fall to ruin. The parts now standing are the nave, transepts, and a double bell turret, together with a rebuilt N. aisle. An ugly 18th-cent. brick tower was obtruded into the nave, and the whole fabric became so dilapidated that it was for some time closed as unsafe, which was the case during our visit in 1896. In 1900 it was restored, the Dec. S. door has the ball-flower moulding. The nave is chiefly E.E.; the transepts, added later, are partly Dec. and

CHURCH WALK, WOODHALL SPA

partly Perp. There are various monuments to the Harrington family, the oldest being a brass to Francis Harrington, 1577, and another brass is dated 1597.

Wood Enderby (4 m. S.E. from Horncastle stat.). The church (St Benedict) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860, but it retains the E.E. arcade of 3 bays between the nave and N. aisle. Within the S. door, against the W. wall, is an old stone with broken lid incised with a floriated cross. There is also in the S. wall of the chancel a square projecting Norm. piscina with fluted basin.

Woodhall (3½ m. S.W. from Horncastle stat.), the parent village of the Spa. The very small church (St Margaret) has little that is old about it, save a Trans. font which came from an old chapel at Poolham Hall in Edlington parish. A brick tower, 60 ft. high, known as "Tower i' the Moor," formed part of a hunting-lodge built by the Cromwells of Tattershall towards the close of the 15th cent.

WOODHALL SPA is an inland watering-place of considerable and growing repute (pop. 1484); considered efficacious in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, due to the richness of iodine and bromine in the natural mineral water. The spring was accidentally discovered about a century ago during an unsuccessful boring to find coal; it yields from 16,000 to 20,000 gallons a day. There is a spacious pump-room, and bathing establishments of the most approved and modern character. Woodhall is situated on a sandy soil, in the midst of extensive woods, chiefly of pine and birch, with beautiful stretches of heather. There are two modern churches, St Andrew's, 1846, and St Peter's, 1893.

Woolsthorpe (3½ m. S.W. from Redmill stat.) is a pleasant village on the borders of Leicestershire. The

old church (St James), of which some fragments of the tower remain, was burnt down by the Roundheads during the siege of Belvoir Castle; it lay ½ m. to the S. of the village. Services were held for some time in an old chapel (St Mary) in the centre of the village. This was superseded in 1793 by a church on the same site, and the present church was erected in 1845-7.

Wootton (3 m. from Ulceby and Brocklesby stats.). The church (St Andrew) is chiefly late Dec. of no particular interest; it was poorly restored in 1851.

Worlaby, near Brigg (2½ m. N. from Elsham stat.). The church (St Clement) was rebuilt on the old site in 1873-7; but the early Norm. piers of the nave, the tower arch, and a N. aisle window were re-used. Professor Baldwin Brown includes this tower among late Sax. examples. There is a well-built hospital of brick founded by John, 1st Lord Bellasye of Worlaby, for 4 poor women, in 1663.

Worlaby, near Louth (5 m. N.W. from Claythorpe stat.) was formerly extra-parochial. There is a small chapel (St Clement) ecclesiastically attached to the rectory of Ruckland.

Wragby, with a station on the Lincoln and Louth line, was a small market town, now only a moderate sized village. A market charter was obtained from Charles II. by the then lord, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. This Thursday market has fallen into abeyance, cattle fairs are held on 1st of May and 28th September, with a third for sheep and foals on 29th September. A new church (All Saints) was built in 1838; it is a hideous structure of white brick. The chancel of the old church, ½ m. from the village, is still used as a mortuary chapel. Three Trans. arcades of the old destroyed nave were, with questionable taste, re-erected as an ornament in the grounds of

Sudbrook Holme. Sir Edward Turnor, in 1677, founded a chapel and almshouse in Wragby for 6 clergy widows and 6 other widows of the parish ; they were rebuilt in 1840.

Wrangle (4 m. S.E. from Old Leake stat.) is a large parish near the sea. The church (St. Mary and Nicholas) is a fine and interesting structure. The W. tower is unfortunately low and debased, but the rich tower arch within shows that it was originally Trans. The Perp. S. porch is large, and has curious carvings at the angles ; the inner door-way is an exceptionally beautiful E.E. example, with a trefoiled arch and dog-tooth mouldings. The nave is a Perp. rebuilding of E.E. work. The chancel is Dec., with a good 5-light E. window. The alternate Dec. and Perp. character of the tracery of the clerestory is noteworthy. There are two good monuments to the Reade family. The first is a brass to John Reed, merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Margaret his wife, both of whom died in 1503. The other, on the S. side of the chancel, is a fine table-tomb of his great grandson, Sir John Reade, 1626, with the recumbent effigies of himself and his wife, Ann, daughter of Sir William Garret, lord mayor of London. The pulpit is a good example of late Elizabethan. The font dates from 1724. But the most valuable feature of the church is the wealth of old glass in the N. aisle, *c.* 1370. In the E. window are a number of subjects and figures, some of which may have formed part of a " Jesse window." The subjects depicted are the Nativity and Resurrection ; the figures include David, Solomon, and 3 other kings, and the four prophets, Jonah, Joel, Ezekiel, and Amos. There are Mary lilies, and two shields. In the N.E. window of this aisle are 10 figures of saints, including St George and St Cecilia. In other windows of this

aisle are the saintly figures, with emblems and names on scrolls, of Sts Lucy, Laurence, Edward the Confessor, Barbara, Edmund, Stephen, the Blessed Virgin, John, and Peter. There was once in the E. window the inscription—*Thomas de Wayversty Abbas de Waltham* (1345-1371) *me fieri fecit.*[1] (A.S.L., xxi., 167-8.)

Wrawby (1½ m. N.W. of Brigg stat.) is a large village on an eminence, almost a suburb of Brigg. The church (St Mary) was rebuilt after a debased style in 1800, but it retains an E.E. tower, and some traces of the old fabric such as a squint from the N. aisle to the chancel, a table-tomb to the Tyrwhit family in the chancel, and a door-way to the rood-loft.

Wroot (4 m. from Finningley stat.) lies in the extreme S.W. angle of the Isle of Axholme. The church (St Pancras) was rebuilt in brick on the old site in 1879; a few portions of the 14th-cent. fabric were re-used. There is also an old 12th-cent. coffin, and some 18th-cent. brass inscriptions. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, also held this rectory, and his great son, John Wesley, was curate from 1728 to 1730.

Wyberton (2¼ m. S. from Boston stat.). The church (St Leodegar) has a bold Perp. tower. A careful restoration of 1881 showed that this church was once laid out on a grand scale, but the design was never carried out. There is a noble chancel arch, and the lowering of the floor uncovered the bases of two very fine piers of the same date. The nave arcades are very lofty, the piers on the N. side are clustered E.E., but those on the S. are later and octagonal. There are many fragments of an earlier church. A floor slab to Adam de Frampton is dated 1325. The font

[1] See Dr Nelson's *Ancient Painted Glass in England* (1913), pp. 146-7.

with panelled blank shields is Perp. The Perp. roof has angel bosses.

Wyham, a small parish of East Lindsey, has a little church (All Saints) quite modernized in 1886. It is said that there was a nunnery at Cadeby in this parish, but nothing is known of its history.

Yarborough (4 m. N.E. from Louth stat.) is a small parish which gives its name to the wapentake, and the title of Earl to the Pelham family. The best feature of the small church (St John Baptist), which is entirely Perp., is the W. tower. The W. door-way has the spandrils of its squared head sculptured in incised lines with outlines of the Fall, showing Adam and Eve and the Serpent on the left side, and the Lamb and emblems of the Passion on the right. Under the hood-mould is a partly indecipherable inscription in English—*Who so looks this tree upon, Pray for all yt.* . . . There are a few good carved bench-ends within the church, a Perp. chancel screen, and a good piscina in the N. aisle. The arcade of a former S. aisle is walled up. There is a 17th-cent. chalice formed out of a mounted cocoanut. (A.S.L. xxix., 107 ; *Proc. Soc. of Ant.* xvii., 181 ; L. N. and Q. vi. 65 fig.).

APPENDIX

Parishes of Smaller Importance

Aisthorpe. Church rebuilt 1868. A small parish due N. of Lincoln.

Allington East and West, on the borders of Leicestershire, united in 1872.

Amcotts, Isle of Axholme, formerly in Althorpe, constituted a parish in 1850.

Anderby, a small coast parish, with a dull brick church.

Apley, a small parish to E. of Lincoln, has lost its old church, but retains the churchyard.

Asgarby, near Spilsby. Small parish, with small church (St Swithun) of no interest.

Ashby is a populous hamlet of Bottesford. An old duck decoy in fen by the Trent.

Ashby-by-Partney, a small parish to the N.E. of Spilsby, has a church wholly rebuilt in 1841.

Asterby, a small parish near Horncastle, has a rebuilt church.

Aswardby, near Spilsby, is a very small parish with a small church of no interest.

Authorpe, between Alford and Louth. Church rebuilt in 1848.

East Barkwith and *West Barkwith* are villages to the N.E. of Wragby; both churches have been rebuilt and are uninteresting.

Great and *Little Beats* are two tiny churchless parishes near Dogdyke station.

Beelsby, a small village in the Grimsby district, had its church rebuilt in 1890.

Beesby-in-the-Marsh, a small village to the N. of Alford, had its church rebuilt in 1841.

Belchford, near Horncastle, had its church rebuilt in 1781.

Bilsby, immediately to the N. of Alford, has a small church of no interest, much rebuilt in 1841.

Biscathorpe, a very small parish to the N. of Donnington. Church rebuilt in 1850.

Bishop Norton, a somewhat desolate parish to the E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey; uninteresting church, much restored in 1868 and in 1892.

Bloxholm, a very small parish N. of Sleaford, has a church chiefly rebuilt in 1812.

Blyborough, a small parish S. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, has a church (St Alkmund) mainly rebuilt in 1877.

Bracebridge Heath, formed into a civil parish out of Bracebridge in 1892.

Brackenborough, a very small parish near Louth. Church disappeared *temp.* Elizabeth.

Brattleby, a small parish N.W. of Lincoln. Church (St Cuthbert) rebuilt in 1858.

Brauncewell, a small parish N. of Sleaford. Church mainly rebuilt, 1857.

Brinkhill, a small parish W. of Ilford, has a church rebuilt in 1857.

Broxholme, a small parish N.W. of Lincoln, has a church rebuilt in 1857.

Burgh-upon-Bain, a small parish between Louth and Wragby. The church over-restored and enlarged in 1872.

Burringham, a large township of Bottesford, formed into a parish in 1861.

West Butterwick, Isle of Axholme, was formed into a parish out of Owston in 1841.

Calceby, small parish W. of Alford. Church in ruins.

Calcethorpe, small parish W. of Louth. Church destroyed.

Candlesby, N.W. of Burgh. Church rebuilt in brick in 1838.

Little Carlton, small parish S.E. of Louth. Church rebuilt 1837.

Carrington, small parish N. of Boston. Church built in 1816 under the Fen Chapel Act.

Cawkwell, a very small parish between Louth and Horncastle, has lost its church.

Little Cawthorpe, S.W. of Louth, had its church rebuilt in 1860.

Chapel Hill, a hamlet in the Fen portion of the great parish of Swineshead, has a church built in 1826.

Cherry Willingham, small village on N. side of the Witham. Church rebuilt *c.* 1750.

Claxby Pluckacre, small parish S. of Horncastle. Only the foundations of the church remain.

Claxby St Andrew, pleasant village S. of Alford. Church rebuilt 1847.

Dalby, N. of Spilsby, has church in the park, rebuilt 1862.

Dalderby, S. of Horncastle, small parish with foundations of church.

Drove End, formed into a parish out of Gedney 1855. Church built 1870.

Eastville, modern hamlet, N. of Boston, with a way station.

Faldingworth, S. of Market Rasen. Church rebuilt in 1814, again in 1891.

Farforth, S. of Louth. Small church lacks interest.

Fotherby, N. of Louth. Church rebuilt 1862; it contains a Perp. font.

French Drove, the name of the stat. where the Great Eastern Railway first enters the Linc. Fen.

Frithville, is a modern fenland parish formed from several extra-parochial places to the N. of Boston. The ugly church was built in 1821.

Fulletby, N. of Horncastle. Church rebuilt 1857.

Fulstow, between Louth and Grimsby. Church rebuilt 1868, retains effigies of knight and lady.

Goulceby, between Horncastle and Louth. The old church taken down 1886.

Grasby, between Caistor and Brigg, has a modern church of 1869.

Greetham is on high ground in the S. Lindsey district. Church rebuilt 1903.

Grimblethorpe is a tiny parish in the E. Lindsey division. There is no church.

Gunhouse (or Gunness), on the right bank of the Trent, has a tiny church (St Barnabas) of no interest.

Habrough, N. of Grimsby. Church rebuilt 1869.

Hagnaby, near Spilsby, has a modern classical church.

Hallington stat., a hamlet of Raithby-by-Louth.

Hareby, between Spilsby and Horncastle. Church rebuilt 1858.

Hatton, a parish of the Horncastle Union. Church rebuilt 1870.

Hemingby, N. of Horncastle. Church rebuilt 1895.

High Toynton, E. of Horncastle. Church rebuilt 1872.

Holton Beckering, N. of Wragby. Church restored and partly rebuilt 1859.

Holton-le-Moor, N. of Market Rasen. Church rebuilt 1854.

Horsington, to N.E. of Stixwold. Church wholly rebuilt in 1860.

Hundleby adjoins Spilsby. Church rebuilt 1854-5.

North Hykeham, on the W. bank of Witham. Church rebuilt 1858.

South Hykeham. Church rebuilt, save base of Dec. tower, 1869.

Keadby, a creek in the port of Gainsborough, a township of Althorpe. No church.

Kelstern, N.W. of Louth. Church much rebuilt 1887.

Ketsby, W. of Alford. Church destroyed.

Kingthorpe stat., hamlet of Apley, S. of Wragby. Church destroyed.

Kirkby Green, a small parish of N. Kesteven division. Church rebuilt 1848.

Kirmington, a small parish in Yarborough wapentake. Church nearly rebuilt in 1859.

Kirmond-le-Mire, to the N.E. of Market Rasen. Church modern.

Langriville, a parish on the Witham formed in 1812. Two churches, one at Langrick, the other at Thornton-le-Fen.

Langton-by-Wragby, a small parish. Church rebuilt in 1866, except the massive tower.

Laughton-near-Folkingham. Church ruined *temp.* Elizabeth; churchyard can be traced.

Lissington, in E. Lindsey division. Small church of no interest.

Luddington, in Isle of Axholme. Church erected in 1855.

Ludford Magna and *Parva*, in Isle of Axholme. Church of former rebuilt 1863.

Manthorpe, formed into a parish out of Grantham. Church erected 1848.

Manton, to the N. of Kirton-in-Lindsey. Church rebuilt 1861.

Martin, near Sleaford. Church erected 1876-8.

Melton Ross, N.E. of Brigg. Church rebuilt 1867.

Midville, parochial township of the East Fen, annexed to Eastville. Church built 1821.

Muckton, S.E. from Louth. Church rebuilt 1878-9, but retains Norm. chancel arch.

North Owersby. Church rebuilt 1767, restored 1888.

Oxcombe, a tiny village and parish between Horncastle and Louth. The small church is of no interest nor age.

Panton, a small village near Wragby. The little church is of no interest.

South Reston, between Alford and Louth. Church rebuilt 1864.

Ruckland, a very small Wold parish, had its church rebuilt in 1885.

Sausthorpe, to the N.W. of Spilsby. Church rebuilt 1844.

Saxby, near Market Rasen. Church, formerly a mortuary chapel of the Saundersons, is a classic brick building.

Saxby All Saints, near Barton on-Humber, has a church built by Sir G. Scott in 1849.

Scamblesby, a large village between Louth and Horncastle, has a church rebuilt in 1893.

Scot Willoughby, a tiny parish S. of Sleaford, had the church rebuilt in 1826, but retains a plain E.E. font.

Scrafield, a very small parish S.E. of Horncastle. Church long ago decayed, churchyard remains.

Screnby, a pretty little village N.W. of Burgh, has a brick Georgian church.

Skellingthorpe, a large village on the Notts borders. Church rebuilt in 1855.

Skinnand, a small parish to the W. of Navenby. Church long ago ruined, churchyard still used.

Snelland, near Wragby, had the church rebuilt in 1863.

Snitterby, to the S. of Brigg, had the church rebuilt in 1867.

Spanby, S. of Sleaford, had the church rebuilt in 1882, but retains an E.E. font and a Dec. door-way.

Spridlington, between Lincoln and Market Rasen, has a plain church rebuilt in 1875.

East Stockwith, made a parish out of Gainsborough in 1846; church of the same year.

Stowe, a very small parish near Market Deeping, had its church taken down in 1772.

Sturton-by-Stow is a township of Stow; church erected 1879.

Sudbrooke, a small parish W. of Langworth, had its hurch rebuilt in 1860; it is a poor copy of the beautiful orm. gem at Steetley, Derbyshire.

Sutton St Edmunds, a long straggling village, N. of rench Drove, had its church rebuilt in 1798.

Swaby, on the road from Spilsby to Louth, has an ugly ick church of 1827.

Thonock was formed into a civil parish out of Gainsrough in 1894. The Hall, in a park of 300 acres, is e seat of Sir Hickman B. Bacon.

South Thoresby, W. of Alford, has a brick church of 38.

Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, to the E. of Stow, had a church hich went to decay after the Reformation; the site can ill be traced. It is now united with Aisthorpe.

East Torrington, to the N. of Wragby, had its church built in 1850.

Toynton All Saints and *Toynton St Peter* are parishes ar Spilsby; neither of their churches nor villages ssss very particular interest.

High Toynton, near Horncastle, had its church poorly built in 1872.

Trusthorpe, on the sea coast near Mablethorpe, has a urch rebuilt in 1842, except a porch of 1522, and a wer of 1606.

Waddingworth, to the N. of Horncastle. The small urch is now only used for funerals.

Walmsgate, between Louth and Alford, lost its church i rly pre-Reformation days; the site can still be ta d.

Well is a pleasant village E. of Alford. The church sta s in the beautifully wooded park of Well Vale; it is ugly brick structure of pseudo-classic style.

Welton-in-the-Marsh is a pretty village near Burgh, bu he poor church was rebuilt in 1797.

Wildmore, a fen parish formed in 1880, with a church at oghall, erected in 1816.

Wilksby, to the S. of Horncastle, has a poor 19th-cent. sm church, but retains a good E.E. font.

Wyberton Willingham, near Market Rasen, has a "classic" church, but an older tower.

Withcall, to S.W. of Louth, has a church built in 188 near the site of the old one.

Withern, between Alford and Louth, has an ugly b church rebuilt in 1812.

Wold Newton, in E. Lindsey, had its church enti rebuilt in 1862.

East Wykeham, a small parish of a single farm, n way between Louth and Market Rasen; the old chu fell into ruins *temp.* Henry VIII., but some remains visible in the park of the Hall.

Wyville with Hungerton, a small parish on the bor of Leicestershire, has a brick church built in 1850.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

First Class Roads
Secondary
Other Roads
Railways — Station
Boundaries

HULL
GOOLE
HOWDEN
BARMBY on the Marsh
THORNE
CROWLE
EPWORTH
GAINSBOROUGH
LINCOLN
NEWARK UPON TRENT
GRANTHAM
STAMFORD
SPALDING
BOSTON
SLEAFORD
BRIGG
CAISTOR
MARKET RASEN
LOUTH
HORNCASTLE
SPILSBY
ALFORD
WAINFLEET
SKEGNESS
HOLBEACH
LONG SUTTON
WISBECH
MARKET DEEPING
CROWLAND
EAST RETFORD
KIRTON in Lindsey
GREAT GRIMSBY
IMMINGHAM
WITHERNSEA
PATRINGTON
SPURN HEAD
MOUTH OF THE HUMBER
RIVER HUMBER
Isle of Axholme
Isle of Ely
Kesteven
Holland
Deeping Fen
Lincoln Heath
Wolds
Marshland
Thorne Waste
Hatfield Moors
The Carrs
Misson Level
Goole Moor
Sand Haile
Saltfleet Overfalls
Theddlethorpe Overfalls
Sand Haile Flat
Frisney Flat
Wainfleet Sand
Boston Deeps
Lincoln Long Sand
Roger Sand
Gat Channel
Seal Sand
Thief Sand
Pandora Sand
Breast Sand
Hall Sand
Trinity Sand
Sunk Island Sand
Spurn Light
Bull Light
Haile Road
Grimsby Road
Middle Banks
Inner Road
Outer Road
Wainfleet Road
Sea Lane
Clough Hd.
Gibraltar Hole Point
Ingoldmells Pt.
Chapel Pt.
Fisherman's Hard
Fisherman's Walk
Fisherman's Lane
Fisherman's Cottages
Fisherman's Dock
Fisherman's Creek
Fisherman's Bridge
Fisherman's Point
Fisherman's Beach
Fisherman's Quay
Fisherman's Wharf
Fisherman's Inn
Fisherman's Arms
Fisherman's Rest
Fisherman's Retreat
Fisherman's Haven
Fisherman's Harbour
Fisherman's Pier
Fisherman's Jetty
Fisherman's Landing
Fisherman's Stage
Fisherman's Shed
Fisherman's Hut
Fisherman's Cottage
Fisherman's House
Fisherman's Hall
Fisherman's Church
Fisherman's School
Fisherman's Institute
Fisherman's Library
Fisherman's Museum
Fisherman's Gallery
Fisherman's Theatre
Fisherman's Cinema
Fisherman's Hotel
Fisherman's Boarding House
Fisherman's Lodging House
Fisherman's Tavern
Fisherman's Public House
Fisherman's Beer House
Fisherman's Wine Shop
Fisherman's Spirit Shop
Fisherman's Grocery
Fisherman's Bakery
Fisherman's Butcher
Fisherman's Fishmonger
Fisherman's Greengrocer
Fisherman's Dairy
Fisherman's Milk Shop
Fisherman's Ice Cream Shop
Fisherman's Sweet Shop
Fisherman's Tobacconist
Fisherman's Newsagent
Fisherman's Bookseller
Fisherman's Stationer
Fisherman's Printer
Fisherman's Publisher
Fisherman's Chemist
Fisherman's Druggist
Fisherman's Optician
Fisherman's Jeweller
Fisherman's Watchmaker
Fisherman's Clockmaker
Fisherman's Silversmith
Fisherman's Goldsmith
Fisherman's Blacksmith
Fisherman's Whitesmith
Fisherman's Tinsmith
Fisherman's Coppersmith
Fisherman's Brazier
Fisherman's Plumber
Fisherman's Glazier
Fisherman's Painter
Fisherman's Decorator
Fisherman's Paperhanger
Fisherman's Upholsterer
Fisherman's Cabinetmaker
Fisherman's Carpenter
Fisherman's Joiner
Fisherman's Wheelwright
Fisherman's Coachbuilder
Fisherman's Saddler
Fisherman's Harness Maker
Fisherman's Boot and Shoe Maker
Fisherman's Tailor
Fisherman's Draper
Fisherman's Hatter
Fisherman's Hosier
Fisherman's Glover
Fisherman's Furrier
Fisherman's Milliner
Fisherman's Dressmaker
Fisherman's Laundry
Fisherman's Dry Cleaner
Fisherman's Barber
Fisherman's Hairdresser
Fisherman's Beauty Parlour
Fisherman's Undertaker
Fisherman's Monumental Mason
Fisherman's Florist
Fisherman's Nursery
Fisherman's Seedsman
Fisherman's Corn Merchant
Fisherman's Miller
Fisherman's Baker
Fisherman's Confectioner
Fisherman's Pastry Cook
Fisherman's Caterer
Fisherman's Restaurant
Fisherman's Cafe
Fisherman's Tea Room
Fisherman's Coffee House
Fisherman's Refreshment Room
Fisherman's Buffet
Fisherman's Bar
Fisherman's Lounge
Fisherman's Smoking Room
Fisherman's Billiard Room
Fisherman's Skittle Alley
Fisherman's Bowling Green
Fisherman's Tennis Court
Fisherman's Cricket Ground
Fisherman's Football Ground
Fisherman's Golf Course
Fisherman's Racecourse
Fisherman's Stadium
Fisherman's Swimming Pool
Fisherman's Baths
Fisherman's Gymnasium
Fisherman's Sports Ground
Fisherman's Recreation Ground
Fisherman's Park
Fisherman's Garden
Fisherman's Orchard
Fisherman's Allotment
Fisherman's Farm
Fisherman's Dairy Farm
Fisherman's Stock Farm
Fisherman's Arable Farm
Fisherman's Market Garden
Fisherman's Poultry Farm
Fisherman's Piggery
Fisherman's Cowshed
Fisherman's Stable
Fisherman's Coach House
Fisherman's Harness Room
Fisherman's Tack Room
Fisherman's Saddle Room
Fisherman's Feed Room
Fisherman's Hay Loft
Fisherman's Granary
Fisherman's Barn
Fisherman's Threshing Barn
Fisherman's Cart Shed
Fisherman's Implement Shed
Fisherman's Tool Shed
Fisherman's Workshop
Fisherman's Forge
Fisherman's Smithy
Fisherman's Engine House
Fisherman's Boiler House
Fisherman's Coal Shed
Fisherman's Wood Shed
Fisherman's Timber Yard
Fisherman's Saw Mill
Fisherman's Planing Mill
Fisherman's Joinery Shop
Fisherman's Cabinet Shop
Fisherman's Upholstery Shop
Fisherman's Mattress Shop
Fisherman's Bedding Shop
Fisherman's Furniture Shop
Fisherman's Carpet Shop
Fisherman's Rug Shop
Fisherman's Curtain Shop
Fisherman's Blind Shop
Fisherman's Linoleum Shop
Fisherman's Oilcloth Shop
Fisherman's Wallpaper Shop
Fisherman's Paint Shop
Fisherman's Varnish Shop
Fisherman's Glass Shop
Fisherman's Mirror Shop
Fisherman's Picture Frame Shop
Fisherman's Art Gallery
Fisherman's Antique Shop
Fisherman's Second Hand Shop
Fisherman's Pawnbroker
Fisherman's Money Lender
Fisherman's Bank
Fisherman's Building Society
Fisherman's Insurance Office
Fisherman's Estate Agent
Fisherman's Auctioneer
Fisherman's Valuer
Fisherman's Surveyor
Fisherman's Architect
Fisherman's Engineer
Fisherman's Solicitor
Fisherman's Notary Public
Fisherman's Commissioner for Oaths
Fisherman's Accountant
Fisherman's Auditor
Fisherman's Secretary
Fisherman's Clerk
Fisherman's Typist
Fisherman's Shorthand Writer
Fisherman's Telephone Operator
Fisherman's Telegraph Office
Fisherman's Post Office
Fisherman's Letter Box
Fisherman's Parcel Post
Fisherman's Registered Letter
Fisherman's Money Order
Fisherman's Postal Order
Fisherman's Savings Bank
Fisherman's Trustee Savings Bank
Fisherman's Co-operative Society
Fisherman's Friendly Society
Fisherman's Trade Union
Fisherman's Employers' Association
Fisherman's Chamber of Commerce
Fisherman's Trade Association
Fisherman's Professional Association
Fisherman's Institute of Engineers
Fisherman's Institute of Architects
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Michael and the boy & the angel.
I wish I was like you

So you are sure indeed who knows
and better too

that night sword of yours michael,
might I look? Indeed you might look
but the sword is not mine today,
and yours my lord & knight.

and M, you know everything there is
in my book
I sincerely hope not said M with
a curious wry look

but M & the army in heaven &
all the great things you plan

my car. I know nothing about it.
I only do what I can

all I know there's something wrong
darling. I (or I) do it as best I
know how
and think all Egypt M. [illegible]
waiting to do with the rest

M. was taken to the angel
I believe for only pretence
For know you all we Es & Flend

There is a greater than we,
little Brother

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